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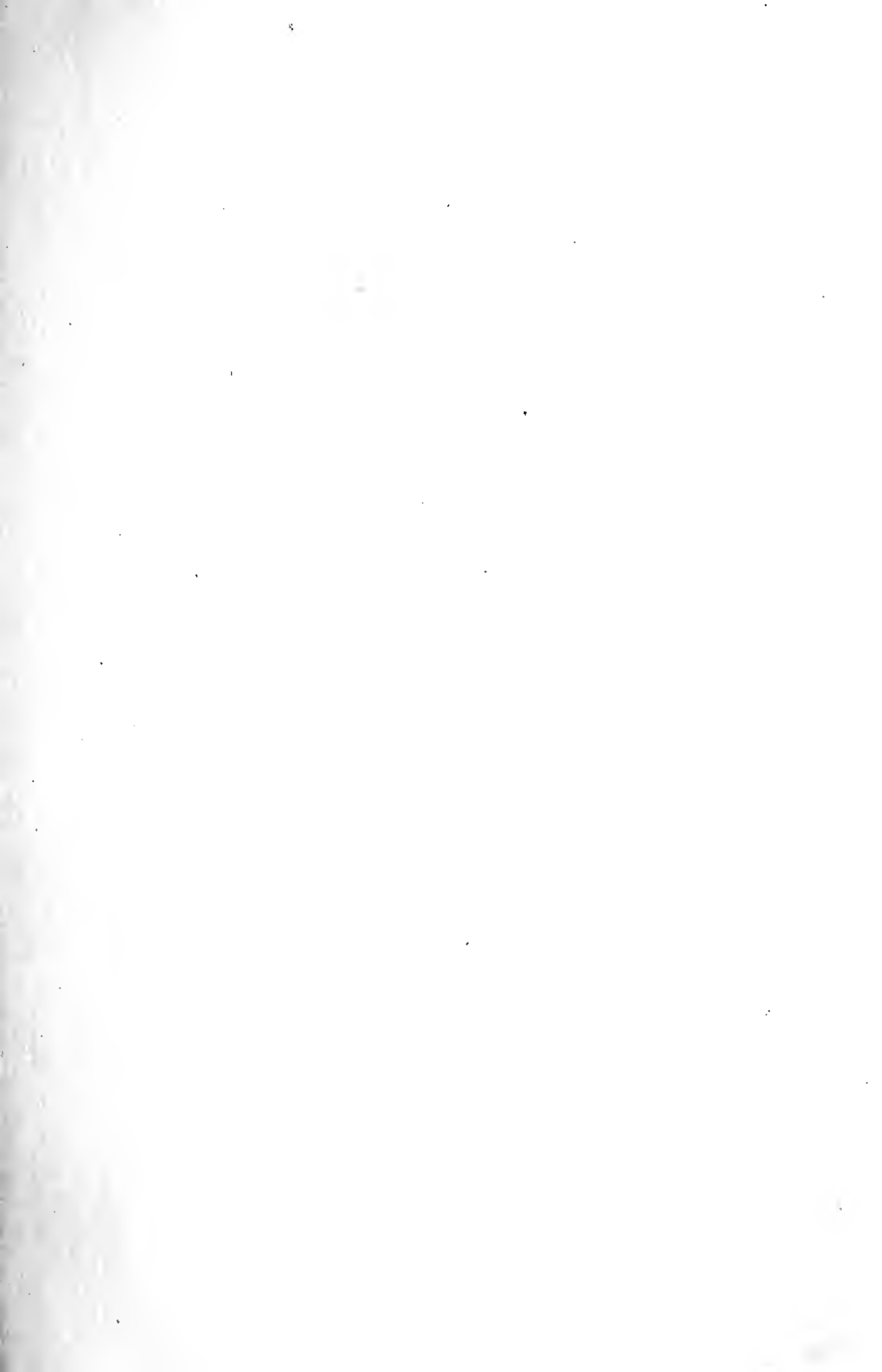
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# FAMILY GENEALOGY

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**Dedicated**

TO MY MOTHER, WHO GAVE ME  
THE FIRST INFORMATION  
IN FAMILY HISTORY



# FAMILY GENEALOGY

BAIRD, BLAIR, BUTLER, COOK,  
CHILDS, CLARK, COLE, CRANE,  
DE KRUYFT, EDWARDS, FINNEY,  
FLEMING, GRAVES, GRANDINE,  
HANEY, HITCHCOCK, KERWIN,  
LAWSON, LOWRY, McALPIN,  
PEPER, RICHARDSON, RITTENHOUSE,  
SOUTHWOOD, STOLP, WILLIAMS  
AND WRIGHT.



Wilford & Gertrude L. Baird  
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Salt Lake City 2, Utah

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# CONTENTS.

	PAGES.
THE FLEMING FAMILY . . . . .	I-114
THE LAWSON FAMILY . . . . .	115-190
THE COOK FAMILY . . . . .	191-205
PEPER FAMILY OF HOLLAND . . . . .	206-224
THE BAIRD FAMILY . . . . .	225-227
THE KERWIN FAMILY . . . . .	228-234
THE WRIGHT FAMILY . . . . .	235-243
DESCENDANTS OF MATTHIAS HITCHCOCK . . . . .	244-246
THE FINNEY FAMILY . . . . .	247-268
ROBERT WILLIAMS OF ROXBURY . . . . .	269-279
THE CLAN MCALPIN . . . . .	280-282
THE GRAVES FAMILY . . . . .	283-284
THE CLARK, MUNN, SHELDON, STRONG, STEBBENS, FORD, PARSONS AND NIMS FAMILIES, ALL OF NEW ENGLAND . . . . .	285-287
JOHN EDWARD'S FAMILY . . . . .	288-292
ADDENDA . . . . .	293-295
INDEX . . . . .	297



## INTRODUCTORY.

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In compiling the family histories the author has written thousands of letters, to many of which he had no reply. All the information obtained is given. Doubtless there are errors. If any are noticed, write the author of it at once. Also send any additional information possessed by the reader for future use.

The author traveled into a number of states, visited numerous people, many towns; searched through graveyards and churches, examined hundreds of public records, old papers and documents; read over thousands of pages of local historical works, looked through a great many ancient bibles and bushels of old newspapers and account books, in search of material for this compilation.

It has been a labor of love and most enjoyable. As no publisher will accept this kind of literature it has been necessary for the author to be his own publisher, hoping the family will be interested to the extent of subscribing for enough of the books to divide the expense.

Menasha, Wis., June 2, 1903.



## CHAPTER I.

# The Fleming Family.

### HISTORY.

This numerous and interesting family have had much to do with the great and important military and civil events in British and American History for several hundred years.

The statue of the armed knight with a fret upon his shield, hands elevated in a praying position, sword by his side, and legs crossed, may be seen in Furness Abbey, Lancashire, England, an ancient burial place of the Fleming family. It was placed there generations ago in memory of Sir John Le Fleming, a crusader. One branch of the Fleming still bear a shield charged with a fret, a heraldic composition of the cross and Norman masicle, indicating that the family had a founder, one or more in the holy wars. The surname of this illustrious family, according to the sentiments of the most approved historians and antiquarians, was at first assumed from a person of distinction, who, in the days of King David I, (1124) a Fleming by birth, transplanted himself into Scotland, and took the surname Flanderensis or Le Fleming, from the country of his origin.

Robert Le Fleming, the direct and immediate ancestor of the Earl of Wigton, was one of the great barons of Scotland, under King Edward I. of England (1272-1309). It was this Sir Robert who repaired to the standard of Robert Bruce, and with a few trusty friends, all brave men, accompanied him, whom they thought their lawful sovereign in adventure at Dumfries, where they killed Sir John Cumming, and never rested till they set the crown upon the head of the immortal monarch on the Feast of Annunciation, A. D., 1306. He was succeeded by his son, Sir Malcolm Fleming, Lord of Fulwood, also in great favor with the King, who gave him a large grant of land in Wigtonhire, and also made him Governor of Dumbarton Castle and Sheriff of the County.

He was succeeded by his son, Sir Malcolm Fleming, who was a forwarder and supporter of the right and title of David

II, Brucien line. He succeeded his father as Governor of Dunbarton Castle, and discharged the trust with the utmost fidelity. During the whole of the usurpation of Baliol, this castle was a place to which the royalist did freely, and with great security resort. Here Sir Malcolm had the honor to shelter and protect in that evil time Robert, Lord High Steward of Scotland, afterwards King Robert II (1371.) His highness was graciously pleased in reward of Sir Malcolm's signal loyalty and fidelity in his service to create him Earl of Wigton. The good Earl fell sick and died soon after. He left his estates and titles to his grandson, Thomas Fleming, second Earl of Wigton.

Malcolm Fleming Earl of Wigton, was in great favor with James V, by whom he was constituted LORD HIGH CHAMBERLAIN of Scotland. He was slain in the service of his country, at the battle of Pinky, September 10, 1545. He married Janet, daughter of KING JAMES IV, and by her had a son, James Fleming, who being a noble man of fine and polite parts was by special favor of QUEEN MARY made her LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR. He accompanied Queen Mary to Scotland and died in Paris, December 1, 1558. He was Governor of Dunbarton Castle and distinguished himself for his zeal and loyalty to his queen.

Dunbarton Castle is built upon a rock 240 feet high and one mile in circumference, a rock trodden by Roman soldiers 2000 years ago. When Queen Mary as a child was sent to France to be educated at the French Court, she was brought from the monastery of Inchmahone in the Lake of Menteith, to the Castle of Dunbarton on the 28th of February, 1547, and on the 17th of March embarked from it for the palace of St. Germain.

As a royal fortress residence, it was intrusted to the custody of the Fleming family for generations from Sir Malcolm Fleming, time of the Bruces, to Lord James Fleming, time of Queen Mary. The marriage of Lord James Fleming, Governor of Dumbarton Castle, to the daughter of Lord Ross, took place in Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh. A banquet was spread in the park adjoining the palace. There is still a dam traceable which held the water back to make an artificial lake. Queen Mary graced the occasion with her presence. It was a highly esteemed privilege to me personally to walk around upon the scene of this historic marriage. The incident is so pleasantly picturesque and associates Queen Mary so agreeably with one of her subjects, that it is gratifying to reflect on;

Lord Fleming proving a steady friend to the Queen throughout her subsequent troubles. He stoutly maintained Dumbarton Castle in her favor against the Regents and against Elizabeth's General, Sir William Drury.

Sir Thomas Fleming, son of the Earl of Wigton, emigrated to Virginia in 1616. Many of the family followed him to the same colony, one of whom was Col. William Fleming and another the father of James Fleming, who was born in Iredell County, N. C., in 1762. He served in the Revolutionary war; afterward removed to Ohio, where he died 1832.

He was great grandfather of Hon. Josiah Mitchell Fleming of Denver, Colorado.

Another descendant of these Wigtonshire Flemings was Col. John Fleming, who emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky in 1790. He was grand father of Hon. John Donaldson Fleming, late United States District Attorney of Colorado.

Archbishop Richard Fleming, founder of Lincoln College, Oxford, was born in Crofton, County York. He was educated at University College Oxford, and in 1407 was appointed Proctor of the University. In his early days he was an ardent disciple of Wycliffe, but recanted and espoused the cause of the Pope. In 1415 he was prebendary of Langford, Church of York, and in 1420 Bishop of Lincoln. In 1428 he carried into effect the decree of the Council of Constance, which ordered that the bones of Wycliffe should be disinterred and burned to ashes. It is remarkable that the endowments which he gave to the University have contributed to educate more than one celebrated opponent of the opinions he so vehemently espoused. Among them it is sufficient to name John Wesley, who was sometime fellow of Lincoln College.

Major General James Fleming was buried in Westminster Abbey, where his monument now is. He was born in 1633 and died in 1751, spending forty years of his life in the British army. Gleaston Castle was the seat of the Flemings after the Norman Conquest, being a special grant by William the Conqueror to Sir Michael Le Fleming, Knight.

The ruins of Furness Abbey, founded in the twelfth century, are among the most picturesque and extensive in England. The finest features of the ancient remains are the Chapter House triplet of grand Norman arches. In the Abbots chapel are two effigies of Norman Knights, twelfth century, said to be the only ones of the kind in England; and the allusion in the opening sentence to this article is to one of them, the effigy of Sir John Le Fleming.

The Flemings, who became Lords of the Barony of Slane County of Meath, Ireland, descended from Archibald Fleming, who went from England to Ireland A. D. 1173 with Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Pembroke and took part in the Norman invasion and conquest of Ireland. The Lords Fleming of Slane Castle numbered successively twenty-three. This branch of the family came also originally from Flanders with William the Conqueror, whose wife is known in history as Matilda of Flanders.

(From a paper by Henry Dudley Teetor, M. A. in "Great Divide," Denver, Col., Vol. X, No. 4, Dec. 1893, out of print. Reprinted in Muncie, Ind. Daily Times, Aug. 22, 1894.)

After the long struggle to subdue the Irish, led by the Earl of Tyrone, the British Commander, Lord Mount Joy, obtained the submission of the Irish two days before the death of Queen Elizabeth, March 2, 1603. The British now having complete rule and the English nobility seeking lands and estates, caused all the province of Ulster (in North Ireland) and more to be forfeited to the Crown by a claim of a conspiracy of Tyrone and Tyrconnel, on hearing of which both Earls fled in 1607.

The Crown lawyers under Sir John Davies, Attorney General, contrived to so arrange the area of forfeiture for the judgment of the Commission authorized by James I, to inquire into the case, who sat July and August, 1609, that it covered a princely domain of six entire counties, "all of which were escheated to the Crown, regardless of the rights of a vast number of smaller tenants, against whom nothing could be urged." As former plantations of this kind now to be established had been a failure, this was to be on a different plan. Only tracts were to be granted to such as would reside on them, were Protestants, would build houses, etc. The size of the house etc., was according to amount of land. The undertaker of 500 acres of land must hold it in common socage, which is a relique of Saxon liberty, he holds his land by fealty and nominal rent. He must also remain on the land five years and cannot sell it for that period. He must also, "make thereon a strong court or bawn" in connection with his house, "and shall require their tenants to build houses for themselves and their families near the principal castle, house or bawn for their mutual defense." "The Undertaker shall have ready in their house at all times a convenient store of arms, wherewith they may furnish a competent number of



able men for their defence, which may be viewed and mustered every half year after the manner of England."

They could not sell or demise these lands to the "Mere Irish" or such as will not take the oath (to adjure the Catholic faith). Every undertaker must, "within two years after date of letters patent, plant or place a competent number of English or inland Scotch tenants upon portions etc." Undertaker may "erect manors and hold Courts Baron twice each year". The Undertaker was exempt from rents for two years. All native "Mere Irish" and their belongings were swept off these lands and given other lands. This has been called "the confiscation of Ulster". All marriages were forbidden between native Irish and the settler to insure pure blood, and pure English speech "as well for their greater security as to preserve the purity of the English language."

All these things were done says Sir John Davies, as "a clear plantation is to be made of English and Scottish without Irish." "The discomfited owners submitted sullenly and withdrew to the tracts allotted to them."

At the same time numerous undertakers as they were called then, took up all or nearly all the available lands. As was natural there was much of speculation going on and all the strict specifications were not entirely fulfilled.

In a little book called "Ireland", compiled by T. P. Sherlock, published by himself, I find a list of the survey of these lands, their original owner, their undertaker or patentees, and their ownership in the year 1619, on page 95. From this I find that Captain Fleming was in possession in 1619 of 500 acre tract of which he was the original patentee or purchaser from the crown (presumably in 1609 or 1610) in which town or what is the name of the tract does not seem clear from the list. But it was of lands formerly possessed by Brefri O'Reilly or descendants of Philip O'Reilly, whose lands escheated under Elizabeth, but regranted in succession to his sons, and again attainted under James I. It was in "the Precinct of Clonemahown" in "County Cavan" of "the Plantation of Ulster" and of such as was "allotted to servitors and natives." The natives were such as had taken the oath and the Protestant religion. The other names under this head are "Lord Lambert, Archibald Moore, Captain Fleming," so I conclude that CAPTAIN FLEMING was an officer in the English service, and as such obtained his title and lands. That he obtained his title in the Irish wars, under Earl of Sussex or Lord Mount Joy and for his services he claimed his land.

Sir Thomas Fleming, Lord Chief Justice of England, starting in the profession of the law with the great Francis Bacon, he was not only preferred to him by attorneys, but by Prime Ministers, and he had the highest professional honors showered upon him. "Fleming had superior good fortune and enjoyed temporary consequence—because he did not mortify the vanity of the witty, or alarm the jealousy of the ambitious."

He was the younger son of a gentlemen of small estate in the "Isle of Wight." Soon after he was called to the bar by unwearied drudgery, he got into considerable practice; and it was remarkable that he always tried how much labor he could bestow upon every case intrusted to him, while his more lively competitors tried with how little labor they could get on." "In the year 1594 he was called to the degree of Sergeant with eight others and was thought to be the most deeply versed in the law of real actions of the whole batch."

Soon after there was a vacancy in office of Solicitor General (1602). Francis Bacon tried hard to get it, even wrote to Queen Elizabeth, and Earl of Essex, then in her favor, but Thomas Fleming was appointed. Bacon was so put out that he resolved to shut himself up in a cloister, but changed his mind on receiving a soothing letter from the Queen. Soon after Fleming made bad work of a speech in the Commons, he was not a ready speaker, and Bacon made a splendid speech to the same point. Then they tried to promote Fleming to give the place to Bacon, but he refused to be shelved. In this speech Fleming "lost his recollection and resumed his seat." On the accession of James I to the Crown he was reappointed Solicitor General, and the following year he was appointed Chief Baron of the Exchequer and, "while he held this office he sat along with Lord Chief Justice Popham on the trial of Guy Fawkes and the Gunpowder conspirators, but he followed the useful advice for subordinate judges on such an occasion, to look wise and say nothing." (1604)

In these troublesome times of contest between King and subject, his judgment was that the King could do no wrong, and after he had given judgment that the King could impose without act of Parliament any amount of duty on imports, King James declared he was, "a judge to his hearts content." After the death of Lord Chief Justice Popham (1607) no one "was thought so fit to succeed him as Fleming of whom it was always said that "though slow, he was sure," and he became Lord Chief Justice of England the very first day that

his rival Francis Bacon became Solicitor General (1607).” Fleming was six years Chief Justice. One trial had before him was called Postnate, in which he decided that persons born in Scotland after James became King of England, were entitled to the privileges of natural born subjects of England.

Because of the growing resistance in the nation to absolute monarchy as sanctioned by almost all his judges, and because Lord Popham preceded him and the famous Sir Edward Coke was his successor on the bench, to wear the “Collar of S. S.” “Fleming though a great lawyer is not so much known.”

While yet a young man he suddenly died on 15th of October 1613.

“In private life he is said to have been virtuous and amiable.” He was buried in Stoneham in Hampshire. That his will dated 21st of July 1610, was proved 30th of October 1613. That his eldest son intermarried with a daughter of Sir Henry Cromwell, and that their descendants remain seated at Stoneham for some generations.” The chief justice appears to have had a residence in the Isle of Wight. The name of Sir Thomas Fleming L. C. J. England “appear in a list of the members of a Bowling Green Club” “established in the Island who dined together twice a week.”

(Campbell’s Lives Lord Chief Justices of England, Vol. I., P. 236.)

In the important occasion noted above when Sir Thomas Fleming was to urge a measure in the Commons for the Queen it is noticed: “He lost his recollection and resumed his seat.” This is an inherited trait in the Fleming family, known as “stop speech.” All the Flemings are not so afflicted, but here and there a member has the “stop speech.” It often passes over a whole family and reappears in the next generation as inherited from the ancestry. The cause is in the weakness of the auditory nerve, which can be overcome by not heeding it, and by talking, speaking and singing. The remedy should be directed to build up the nerve by use, the same as one would strengthen a muscle. For one affected with stop speech to avoid people, is the very worst thing he can do.

Bishop Richard Fleming (spelled in the Chaucer days Flemmynge), born in Crofton, Yorkshire, who died at Steaford January 1431, was an English prelate, Bishop of Lincoln (1419) and founder of Lincoln College, Oxford, in 1429. (Century Ency.)

Margaret Fleming, immortalized by Sir Walter Scott as “Pet Marjorie” and whose sweet life has become part of the

classic literature of all time, was born June 15, 1803, and died December 19, 1860. She was a real person, with a charming history. The daughter of James Fleming of Kirkaldy, Scotland, pet of Sir Walter Scott, often soothed his troubled brow when writing himself into fame and out of debt. She wrote a diary and several poems. Dr. John Brown, one of that famous family of Brown, wrote her life in that poem prose, "Pet Majorie a story of child life 50 years ago." 1858 (Century Cyclopedia).

Rev. John Fleming was a Scotch clergyman and naturalist, born near Bothgate, Linlithgowshire, Scotland, preached in Shetland and at Flisk in Fifeshire, was appointed to the chair of natural Philosophy at Kings College, Aberdeen in 1832 and resigned in 1843 having identified with the Free Church, and became Professor of Natural Science in Free Church, College of Edinburgh in 1845. He was the author of several important books and died November 18, 1857. (Johnson's Cyclopedia).

The noblest edifice in America is St. Johns Cathedral, founded and erected under Bishop Michael Fleming in 1841. He was a Roman Catholic Canadian, born in Ireland in 1785, died in St. Johns, New Foundland, 1850. He built schools and churches. In 1849 he became first Bishop of St. Johns. (See Appleton Am. Biog.)

Sir Sanford Fleming, was born at Kirkcaldy, Scotland, January 7, 1827, and educated there, removed to Canada in 1845. In 1852 he was appointed President of the Northern Pacific Railway. He has written several books. In 1894 he resided at Ottawa, the Capital of Canada, was President of the Royal Society of Canada, and regarded as one of the most eminent scientists of British America. He held honors, degrees and titles of C. M. G., L. L. D., C. E. (See App. Am. Eng. Biog.) His residence is Ottawa, Canada.

Paul Fleming, who was a Saxon, made his name an ever living light in literature. He was born in Hartenstein, Saxony, October 5, 1609 and died in Hamburg, April 2, 1640; studied medicine at Leipsic, but preferred to write the songs of the human heart, and this one has now been sung for two centuries:

Let nothing make thee sad or fretful,  
Or too regretful,  
Be still;  
What God hath ordered must be right,

Then find in it thine own delight,  
My will.

Why should thou fill to-day with sorrow  
About to-morrow  
My heart?

One watches all with care most true,  
Doubt not that he will give, thee too, thy part.

Only be steadfast, never waver,  
Nor seek earth's favor,  
But rest:  
Thou knowest what God wills must be,  
For all his creatures, so for thou the best.

John Fisk in "Old Virginia and Her Neighbors" remarks that after Pocahontas fell ill at Graversend and was buried in the Parish Church, her son Thomas Rolfe remained with an uncle in England where he grew to manhood. "Then he went to Virginia to become the ancestor of the families of Murry Fleming, Gay, Whittle, Robetson, Bolling and Eldredge, as well as of the branch of Randolphs to which the famous John Randolph of Roanoke belonged." There has been recently issued by two descendants of the Virginia Flemings a genealogy of that family, which the Press says: "May fitly be termed one of the first families of Virginia."

The Captain Fleming who was killed in front of the Quaker Clarks house between Trenton and Princeton in that famous midnight retreat of Washington from Trenton, January 2, 1777, was Captain of a "Detachment of Virginians". (3 Bryants U. S. 534, Lossings First Century U. S. N. Y.)

Colonel Thomas Fleming was born in Botetourt County, Virginia, in 1727 and died there in August 1777, of exposure and hardships in the Revolution, in which war he was Colonel in the Ninth Virginia Regiment. (Appleton Cy. Am. Biography.) He was a famous fighter and his history reads like a romance.

William Fleming, was a statesman born in Virginia 1734, graduate of William and Mary College in 1736; member Virginia House Burgesses, judge delegate to Continental Congress 1779-81. (do)

Jacob Cook Fleming of New Jersey (full history hereafter) resided in Pultneyville, New York, for many years and is buried there.

During his life time also resided there, one J. C. FLEMING, who obtained his mail at same office, but not known to be related.

In 1894 there was held in Muncie, Indiana, a reunion of Flemings, which was largely attended. At this meeting Mr. A. G. Fleming, a publisher of Pittsburg, Pa., was appointed to write the history of the family. Mr. E. P. Fleming of Fairfield, Ill., a young man who took great interest in the family history, has obtained much information of the family. Mr. Thomas W. Fleming had some interesting data relative to the location of the family in Delaware in 1680. This history was written and facts taken from the records of Mr. Charles F. Fleming at the age of 85.

The "Southern Historical Magazine" for 1893 contains an interesting paper on the family and gives names of those in the Revolution. The Muncie Times article mentioned names of Aretas Brooks Fleming, Governor of West Virginia, Frank P. Fleming, Ex-Governor of Florida. Some genealogy of the last has been published.

At their reunion Mrs. T. W. Fleming of Fairmount, West Virginia and Mrs. Cynthia Fleming of Muncie, Ind., had prepared charts of parts of the Fleming family for sale. In May 19, 1900, Ex-Governor A. B. Fleming of Fairmount, West Virginia, a practicing attorney, wrote the author: "I have very little doubt but that we both belong to the same Fleming family and only have to trace back beyond the ocean to find a common stock. My ancestors came from Delaware. A committee was appointed to write a history of the Fleming family but have never reported." At the reunion at Muncie it was estimated that there were TEN THOUSAND Flemings in America.

## NEW JERSEY FLEMINGS.

It may not be just proper to say of this family that they are all of that name in New Jersey as there are Flemings, not of their descent, directly, in that state, but as a general name it is proper. It would be more exact to call the family herein traced, the "Bethlehem Flemings", because its first members in America settled about, and near that historic old meeting house in Hunterdon County, New Jersey. They were four brothers, and their names were William, Thomas, Andrew and Samuel. Several years ago, Elisha M. Fleming of Belvidere, New Jersey, found in an old box in the barn a pile

of old papers which had belonged to his father. They were old deeds, wills, receipts and church letters, brown with age. Examination revealed that they dated into the past and referred to members of his family several generations back of any recollection of those then living, and thus began the first genealogy of the "Bethlehem Flemings."

Elder Abbott Fleming, for over forty years a Baptist elder or Minister, near Lima, Indiana, often journeyed east to visit his old relatives and friends in New Jersey and New York. Upon examination of those old brown records, in possession of his cousin, Elder Abbott Fleming became deeply interested in tracing back the family tree. He sought out such information as he could and made written memorandum of it and handed copies of this to his relatives. His last correction was made in 1888. It was this information which became the frame work of the author's researches. Among those old papers, there was a copy of an indenture, which gave the names of three of the brothers, William, Thomas, Andrew. It also gave the name of their father Malcolm Fleming. As it is a very old document and an important item in the family history we give it in full:

"Know all men by these presents that I, James Bigger, of Tillywigin, in the Parish of Derryloran and County of Tyrone, Yeoman, for and in consideration of the sum of twenty-three pounds, with the lawful accruing interest thereof for several years past, the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge, and myself therewith fully satisfied, have bargained, sold, set over and delivered and by these presents do bargain, sell, set over and deliver according to due form of law in that case made and provided unto the Rev. John Strong, Rector of the said Parish, seven (7) head of black cattle to the value of seven pounds sterling.

Two horses and one mare to the value of four pounds sterling. Twelve head of sheep, ewes and wethers to the value of twenty-four shillings sterling, together with one weaver loom and web, therein, to the value of twenty-five shillings sterling.

As also three oak chests with linen and wearing apparel therein to the value of twenty-five shillings sterling. As likewise several wooden vessels for bleaching linen cloth to the value of five shillings.

With one cloth beam, three oak tables, and a couple of oak chairs, with several other pieces of household furniture to the value of thirty shillings sterling.

And also my full tenant right to my farm, in Tillywigen aforesaid, to have and to hold the said bargained premises unto the said John Strong, his executors, administrators or assigns, but in trust nevertheless and for the only use and benefit and behoof of THOMAS FLEMING, ANDREW FLEMING and WILLIAM FLEMING, the children and orphans of MALCOLM FLEMING deceased, which sum of twenty-three pounds above mentioned together with the lawful accruing interest thereof, was and is the proper patrimony of the said children and to which they are entitled as their portion of the goods and effects, whereof their said father died possessed and became liable to the trust and management of the said John Strong under his indulgent care of the SAID CHILDREN, and I the said James Bigger, for myself my heirs, executors and administrators, the said bargained premises unto the said John Strong, for the uses, intents and purposes aforesaid, shall and will warrant and forever defend by these presents against all manner of persons absolutely forever.

In witness whereof, together with the delivery of the said bargained premises, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this seventh day of August, 1736. JAMES BIGGER.

Names of witnesses to original not legible.

### **MALCOLM FLEMING, THE WEAVER.**

Of the story of Malcolm Fleming, the father of the Bethlehem Flemings we know very little. About all the information we have comes from the trust deed of James Bigger. From this it seems he was holden of farm lands as a tenant of some landlord, which we suppose is the title of most husbandmen in that country, by which he would be legally and historically known as a "Yeoman" or man of small estate in lands. He was also a weaver by trade which is shown by "the weaver loom and web therein," worth twenty five shillings (\$6.25) and several wooden vessels for bleaching linen cloth" worth \$1.25, also "one cloth beam," all of which were the "portion" of the three "orphans." It would seem from the implements of his trade that he made linen cloth. On his farm he raised stock as there appears in the deed the mention of "seven head of cattle," "two horses and one mare," "twelve head of sheep, ewes and weathers." He seems to have been a thrifty industrious man. And as his sons brought with them letters from the Presbyterian Church we must conclude he was also a member and a godly man.



He was entirely surrounded by Protestant influence and church going people. His village for trading was Cookstown, which was in the center of Ulster province. It was in the Parish of Derryloran and the old church whose ruins may now be seen, in the part of the town lands, known as Gartallowry, was doubtless the church wherein he worshipped of a Sunday, and its old church yard of Derryloran holds his mortal remains. As the good pastor remarks, it is where, "the dust of ages lies unknown to fame."

That he died before 1736, is certain from the date of the trust deed; but how many years before is not certain. The deed recites that it is given, "In consideration of the sum of 23 pounds with lawful accruing interest thereof for SEVERAL YEARS PAST." As this interest "For several years past" had accrued since James Bigger's trust was begun, Malcolm Fleming had then been dead, "several years."

Although the terms are indefinite we can safely place his demise at about 1730.

His good wife had preceded him to the grave, as is also explained in the trust deed, in naming the beneficiaries of the trust as "the children and ORPHANS of Malcolm Fleming, deceased," which they could not be if their good mother was then alive, and if then alive she would have been their proper guardian or else named as a beneficiary in the trust. He used good judgment in willing his property to James Bigger as trustee, as he was doubtless a good deacon, and as he himself says he was a "yeoman," by which we suppose a neighboring farmer. The transfer of the trust to Rev. John Strong was doubtless to permit Bigger to come to America. He settled near Bethlehem church, where by the evidence of his receipts given thirty years after, he was a deacon under Rev. Hanna the pastor in charge.

That Malcolm Fleming had other children than the three named in the trust deed, is evident from the language used as to the property, of which it is said to be; "the proper patrimony of the said children and to which they are entitled as their PORTION of the goods and effects, whereof their father died possessed." Their mother not being alive the children would be entitled to all of the property and the use of the word "portion" indicates an equal partition of property by which these three orphans, received that named and listed as their "PORTION" of the whole. There is some confusion in the latter part of the deed, perhaps in the copying, yet that much is plainly stated. This word "portion"

in reference to the property also would go to show that Malcolm Fleming had other property than that therein listed, as it only purports to convey such as was the "portion," set off, for these three children. From the history of the condition of Ireland two centuries ago, which was at a very low state and its people very poor, we should suppose that Malcolm Fleming was an exception to the rule and quite well to do; in fact by comparison with his neighbors historically he was rich. He not only had his farm well stocked, but he could make a good living with his weaving.

In the Bigger trust deed the property held in trust for the orphans is made over in trust to "Rev. John Strong, Rector of said Parish." The designation of "Rector" is commonly used to designate an Episcopal divine, while the pastor of a Presbyterian congregation is known as "minister" or "pastor." He is also designated as "Rector of said Parish." Only Episcopal churches had Parishes recognized by the civic law, while Presbyterian Ministers had "congregations." This reference made to designate the office held by John Strong cannot be accidental, and if our explanation of the terms can be found to apply to that period in Ulster, then the Rev. John Strong was an Episcopal Clergyman. That he should be given in charge of these orphan boys by Bigger who was a Presbyterian (at least in America) is quite unaccountable, especially as the church letter brought to America by Thomas Fleming one of the orphans recites that both he and wife, had been "always regular members of the Presbyterian church in Congregation of Cookstown."

From these same church letters which are quoted in full in another place, it is stated of Thomas Fleming one of the minors, that he "hath lived from his infancy in the Parish of Derryloran" in County Tyrone. Cookstown was in this parish. As Thomas had resided in this parish from infancy, it was then the home of his father Malcolm, and the place of his fathers death. It is but just also to assume that as the son was "always a regular member of the Presbyterian church in the congregation of Cookstown" so was the father, for in those days there was a family tie, which took all to one place. The parish of Derryloran is now included in the Diocese Armagh. This is the Episcopal or state church government and does not concern the Presbyterian churches. This beautiful parish in the most picturesque part of Ireland, is hilly, has rich tillable and pasture lands well watered. The mean temperature is 48 degrees, warm in winter, and in

summer cooled by the breezes of Lough Neagh, the largest lake in Ireland. From the following eloquent and highly intelligent letter of Rev. Wilson, it will be seen that no further history of Malcolm Fleming can be had from the church records, but that search must be made among the old family records, town, parish and county public records by those who would seek to search the mysterious past, for earlier ancestry of their family. This correspondence is with Elisha M. Fleming of Belvidere, N. J.

COOKSTOWN, COUNTY TYRONE, IRELAND,  
17 March, 1882.

Dear Sir:

"I have had your letter making inquiry regarding your ancestors in this place. I am the lineal successor of the ministers of Cookstown Presbyterian church, and have never seen even the handwriting of any of my predecessors except that of MR. ALEXANDER FLEMING who immediately preceded me.

They kept no congregational records prior to 1830. There is no baptismal registry, no marriage registry, and not even a list of seat holders. As to baptisms and marriages, these were as a rule celebrated by the minister in the private houses of the people, or in their own house, and no record of the transaction was deemed necessary. I am thus unable to trace your descent and have been unable to obtain local information.

There is one family here by the name of FLEMING, they were always connected with this congregation and the head of the family was always an Elder in it. I made all the inquiry in my power from the leading man of the family, THOMAS FLEMING. The family residence is Knockacononey, his father's name was JOSIAS. And the family names generally have been WILLIAM, GEORGE, JOSIAS, THOMAS, DAVID and JAMES. He has no remembrance of any of your family. But he remembers a ROBERT FLEMING who had a fine property on the hill on which I reside, LOY HILL. He had seven sons, and there were none superior to them in physical development and courage. He believes that family and his were originally one, and he is quite confident that the Malcolm Fleming, of whom you speak was a relation of theirs. He says they all came from Scotland, from Largs, and purchased a large property in County Derry about 5 miles from this, and near the town of Moneymore. They came about 1643 and did so in troublous times. You may feel interested to

know something of this district. Cookstown is regarded as the centre of Ulster. It is equally distant from the coast towns of Derry, Coleaine, Belfast and Newry. It contains about 4000 inhabitants. It is dependent on the district for its trade being 40 miles from the sea.

It has now two railways from Belfast, one coming around by Toone Bridge the northern boundary of Lough Neagh, and the other by Vernes Bridge the southern boundary, as the Lough (Lake) from which we are distant 8 miles lies right between Belfast and us.

"Cookstown consists of one long broad street, 100 feet wide and one-half mile long, with two cross streets. The only manufacturing we have is a flax spinning mill and two weaving factories, all of linen.

The town is built on three townlands. The old part is in the townland of Cookstown. In the center is the townland of Loy and on the south the townlands of Gurtalowry. The whole is in the Parish of Derryloran. It was at one time almost entirely a Preybyterian population, and being central was the common place of meeting of the synod of the church. For example for 13 years in succession without a break the synod of Ulster met in my church. At that time every man came on horseback. But in the modern life the synod or assembly must be held in a large place to which all railway carriages go. Latterly the Roman Catholic population has greatly increased.

The one Presbyterian congregation has become three. One of them called a Secession church, and the third one resulted from a quarel as to the choice of minister, when the defeated party withdrew and built a new church for the man they sought to detain.

I am the minister of the old congregation. The church, manse, and schools are enclosed in a large paling. The whole block being in the center of the town.

The burying ground is at the Gartalowry end of the town where the RUINS OF A CHURCH STAND, called Derryloran burying ground. The dust of ages lies there unknown to fame. Tombstones were erected, but in time they are broken and others take their place. The whole has been so crowded that we have applied for a regular cemetery and at present a contract has been declared for building walls around a large plat of ground which has been purchased.

Very probably your ancestors were in Derryloran. From time immemorial, it has been used and just for that reason, people

refused to leave it and preferred to pile their dead heap upon heap, till public decency and sanitary laws could stand the strain no longer. Amid all the turmoil of Ireland its riots, disloyalty and anarchy, Cookstown district has remained loyal and obedient to law. Life is as safe as in any part of the world, and there are many earnest and devout children of God. Our rural population is thinning, farms are enlarging and emigration to America and elsewhere flows in steady current.

Yours truly,

H. B. WILSON,

Minister of First Presbyterian Church,  
Cookstown, Tyrone County.

To E. M. Fleming,  
Belvidere, New Jersey.

From the information so beautifully expressed and so kindly furnished by the good minister in this letter, there is still a strong family of Flemings residing in the old parish town. By the characteristics of superior physical development, courage, church membership and family names, I have no doubt they are descendants of the same family of Flemings. Malcolm had a brother David still living in 1758, as the following letter from David Lindsey proves. So that the names of Thomas, William, James and David are all quite familiar. It is interesting to note that the family was blessed in the old church with a minister ALEXANDER FLEMING from its own ranks.

LARGS, the town in Scotland from which this Fleming family are therein said to have moved to Moneymore, five miles from Cookstown in County Derry, is a seaport town in Scotland, in the county of Ayr, beautifully situated on the Bay of Ayr, 20 miles southwest of Glasgow. It has a population now of 4,000. It is very close to the County of Wigton the ancient possessions of the Malcolm Fleming, Earl of Wigton. In the neglected pile of musty records recovered by Elisha M. Fleming, was an ancient letter, brown with age, which in some mysterious manner crossed the ocean and reached its proper destination under the address of "MR. THOMAS FLEMING or ANDREW FLEMING, PENNSILLVENA", neither of whom were in the wide wilderness of that mountain girt domain. We copy it here as an important document in the family story:

March ye 19th, 1758.

Dr. Cusen;

I had upertunity of reding your letter that was sent to your father in laws, which gave me great satisfaction to here

you were all in good helth and fortun'd so will as to be possessed in SO GOOD A BARGAIN OF LANDS. We are all in good helth at present. I bless God for all his mercies and yr uncle David is helthy and harty and do all join in our love and complements to you and all your families and Enquiring friends. I expected acount oftener from you, only times Being troublesome in that country with wars that we were assured that you were ALL DED OR KILLED. The good Bargains of your lands in that country Doe greatly encorage me to pluck up my spirits and make Redie for the Jarney, for we are now oppresed with our lands set at 8 s. per acer and other emprovements, cutting our lands into two acre parts and Quicking and only two year time for doing all this, ye we cannot stand any more. I expected a letter from you much oftener or that Cusen Wm. Fleming would come over before this time, but these things dos not Discourage me to goe only we Depend on ye Derections in the goods fiting to take to that place. I had disapointment of 20c S. worth of Lining Cloth ye I sold and had James Hoskins bond for the money. The merchant ran away and I had great truble in getting my money so that was delivered. Brother JOHN FLEMING is dead, and Bro. James Lindsey is married again to one Hoskin, and his son Robert has service to his Uncle James Martin, and desires to know if he will redeem him if he goes over there. He is a good wavour [weaver] and is willing to work for his passage till its paid.

Your Cusen in Desert master is all in health. Cusen Mary to let ye know that all my fathers family is in helth and joins in ye love to ye. My father is ver far spent and I expect to see him buried before I leave the place. Your father and my uncle Andrew is but tender in helth. Sarah Rickets desires to be remembered in her love to her sister Nelly and other friends. Our living is dear in this place.

I conclude with my love to you and all friends there. I am your till death.

DAVID LINDSEY.

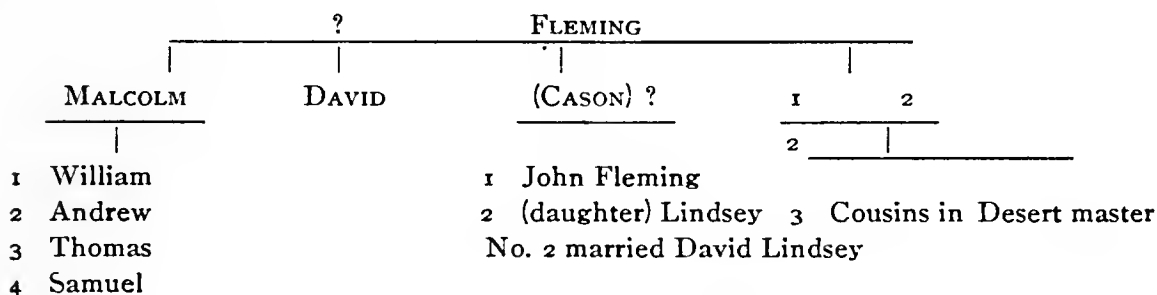
I have preserved the quaint old spelling of this letter. It was written on legal paper, and folded and sealed with red sealing wax, and had no envelope or stamp. The town from which it is posted is not given. It seems that rumors of the French and Indian war which lasted from 1754 to 1769 and ended by the English conquering New France, now Canada, had reached Ulster Province for he says in the letter he supposed his American friends were all "ded and killed."

The letter was addressed to Thomas "or" Andrew and refers in the text to William Fleming, and from statements made in the letter we know it came from the neighborhood of their old home in Tyrone County Ireland. It was a family letter sent by the husband of a cousin to her cousins, and I interpret it in reference to the new names of the family it discloses as follows;

"Your uncle David is helthy and harty," refers to an old man, the brother of Malcom Fleming. "Brother John Fleming is dead" refers to a cousin of the brothers, William, Andrew and Thomas, and called by David Lindsey, brother, because he was brother to wife of David Lindsey.

"Your cousin in Desert master (or Desertmartin in Derry County) is all in health" refers to another line of cousins than the one Lindsey married into. "Your Father" is but tender in health, refers to the father of Mary, wife of Thomas, who was married before coming to America.

From all the records so far discovered I have made up the genealogical tree across the ocean as follows:



## ANCIENT BETHLEHEM CHURCH.

Before beginning the story of the Bethlehem Flemings some account of the place and its ancient meeting house and churchyard will be of interest.

Bethlehem township was a very large town in northern part of Hunterdon County, New Jersey. The country is hilly, well watered and rich tillable lands. The warm hillsides grow abundant fruit. It is a beautiful picturesque country.

The Bethlehem Presbyterian Church was organized in 1730. The few settlers in the West Jersey, who were located in the vicinity erected a log meeting house in which to worship. There never was a village about the church and even now there is not a house within half a mile. It was then and always has been the place of worship of the country people. In many respects it is one of the most interesting churches in America. Though it has been organized for 172 years it has

had but six pastors, most of them having given their entire life to the little church in the hills. Its first called pastor was Rev. James McCrea, the father of Jane McCrea, who was murdered by the English Indians near Lake Champlain in Burgoyne's Invasion during the Revolution. Then came Rev. Thomas Lewis in October 1747, who remained 14 years. Rev. John Hanna began his long term of forty years in 1731. His wife was a daughter of Rev. James McCrea. Rev. Hanna died in charge and was buried in its churchyard and was succeeded by Rev. Halloway Whitefield Hunt who preached the gospel there for forty-one years, until 1842. Rev. Robert Landis his successor remained only seven years. Not having any bell he called the congregation in by beginning a hymn. Then in 1849 they called the Rev. James C. Williamson who after fifty-one years service preached his last sermon in May 1900, and now old and infirm is resting at Sidney a few miles away.

For 133 years of its existence but three ministers held weekly services. They were a happy contented people, by the country side of beautiful old Bethlehem. During these years the primitive log cabin gave place to a frame church (1760), still in the old church yard, which was still surrounded by post and rail fence. After Alexandria township was set off from Bethlehem in 1765, and a church building erected there, this church at Bethlehem was known as the "Old Frame church." It stood until 1830 when a stone church was erected in the maple grove across the highway, being crowded out of the cemetery. This stone meeting house was removed in 1870 and replaced by a large handsome frame church edifice, with a steeple, on the site of the stone church. It is painted white and tastily furnished. By a singular love of clinging to old names, this church is still every where in the vicinity called the "new stone" church, and though the territory was set off into the town of Union in 1852, it is and always will be the "old Bethlehem church." It is surrounded with a white painted board fence, and has a large new cemetery, well filled, on its east side, while the large old cemetery across the highway on the opposite side, though not often used, is also kept in neat repair. Its great stone wall which replaced the rails in 1793 surrounds it like a fort, now dark with age and overgrown with moss and vines.

Thus the good dominies preached and prayed, until the churches rotted away and their congregations were buried and then themselves lay down for their long rest. It was



within the circle of this sacred place and among these happy people that the Flemings with the ever increasing population came and made their home 152 years ago. Ever since it has been to them and their descendants a place of respect and reverence. Four generations lie in the old churchyard, some in marked and some in unmarked graves.

The first school house at Bethlehem Presbyterian church was made of logs, and stood in the southwest corner of the grave yard. It was replaced in 1813 by a frame building erected in the northeast side. In 1838 they built the famous octagonal stone building outside the cemetery across the road east and in the rear of the present church and that is now replaced by the present yellow painted frame building.

It was in the log cabin school that the earliest little Flemings sat on benches arranged about the room and learned "readin and ritin."

There is a railroad (Lehigh Valley Ry.) now running close to the Bethlehem church, which has a flag station called Grandin. It may also be reached by rail to Clinton, which is two miles distant.

## **BETHLEHEM FLEMINGS, NEW JERSEY.**

I think now there is no doubt that four brothers came to America from Cookstown, sons of Malcolm Fleming. They were William, Thomas, Andrew and Samuel. The date of their coming is not known. It is supposed they came to better their condition because of the extraordinary position which England then as ever has assumed toward Ireland. The embargo on export of linen and woolen fabrics applied as well to Ulster, her own colonists, as to the native Irish people. There was in the middle of the eighteenth century a great depression in trade and wide spread poverty in all of Ireland. As one historian describes it: "The tyranny and political dishonesty which stalked in high place, the degradation and steadily increasing misery in which the mass of the people sunk." George Second was King of England and Walpole had been minister. The church letters of Thomas show that both William and Thomas were at Cookstown still in May 1751. It is natural to conclude that the letters were asked for, because Thomas was about to go away to America. From receipts and documents found with the effects of his father and still in possession of Elisha M. Fleming, Belvidere, it seems that Thomas of the three brothers of Cooks-

town was a resident near the Bethlehem church, in township of that name in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, from 1755 to 1783, when he removed to Vienna, in Town Independence in Sussex County, (now in Warren County), New Jersey.

In 1767 there is a receipt among the same papers signed by William Fleming given to Thomas for money paid for the salary of Rev. John Hanna, Pastor of the Bethlehem Presbyterian Church, and it is endorsed, "with a present from Andrew Fleming." On this receipt appear the names of all three brothers who came from Cookstown to the town of Bethlehem. This is the first date I find for Andrew of the three brothers; and he bought 223 acres in township Independence, County Sussex, since set off and now in Warren County, on Nov. 8th 1768, when it is presumed he moved on to his new purchase, perhaps the next spring. The first item we have of William Fleming of Cookstown is the receipt mentioned above as given to Thomas Fleming in 1767, April 17th, and he paid pew rent in the same Bethlehem Church, March 29th, 1791. This William Fleming's will was dated at Bethlehem township, June 16th, 1792, probated Feb. 4, 1795. All this evidence goes to show that William Fleming of Cookstown, son of Malcolm resided at Bethlehem from 1767 to the time of his death between 1792 and 1795. It is fair to presume that all three brothers came at one time in the summer of 1751, and with their party were a number of relatives and friends as mentioned in the letter above given from Lindsey.

Thomas Fleming of Cookstown was in Bethlehem township as early as 1755, and we suppose they all lived there together, until Andrew moved away to Independence in 1768 or 1769 and Thomas moved to Vienna in 1783. A careful examination of the records of Hunterdon and of the township of Bethlehem, Union, Alexandria and Independence would perhaps discover the complete story. This has not been done by anyone as yet. We wonder if any of the three brothers wrote home from "Pensillvena" as would seem probable from the letter of David Lindsey (1758) given above, being addressed simply, "Mr. Thomas Fleming or Andrew Fleming, Pensillvenia."

Eighty years before this, Penn did own the West Jersey. But at this time Jersey was under its own Crown Governor, Lewis Morris. It had been known as New Jersey for almost a century from 1665. From the address of this letter made in 1758 we would suppose these three brothers first went into Pennsylvania. If so they purchased lands there as he has

“great satisfaction” to hear they were “fortunated so well as to be possessed in so good a bargain of lands.” And again he says: “The good bargains of your lands in that country doe greatly encourage me to pluck up my spirits and make Redie for the Jarney.” He had this information as he says “he had the upertunity of reding your (their) letters that was sent to your (their) father in laws.” According to this letter the three brothers had by this time “good bargains” in lands. The question is raised by the address of this letter, were these lands in Pennsylvania or New Jersey? The first authentic date we have for their Bethlehem home is 1761, when Thomas had receipts as collectors of the salary of Rev. John Hanna of that church.

Samuel Fleming, founder of Flemington, the county seat of Hunterdon County, New Jersey, came from Ireland, but at what time is not known. The records show that Samuel Fleming was licensed to keep a hotel or public inn in township of Amwell in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, in 1746. It is supposed he came prior to that date. In 1756 he built the old inn, which still stands, on 105 acres he bought in Raritan township and which was the beginning of Flemington. He was born April 2, 1707, and died at Flemington February 10, 1790. Esther Mounier, his wife, was born January 6, 1714. Their first child was born April 10, 1737. Esther Mounier belonged to a French Huguenot family, who left their native land to escape persecution. But whether they went to Scotland, or Ulster Province or America as many of them did, is not known nor is it known whether Samuel Fleming was married in Ireland or America. We have given complete history of the family in its proper place.

For connecting them with the Bethlehem Flemings we have (1) Family tradition; (2) Samuel came from Ireland; (3) His business methods; (4) His patriotism; (5) His children's family names of “William” and “John” and “Mary;” (6) The fact that James Bigger settled near him; (7) The three brothers William Fleming, Andrew Fleming, and Thomas Fleming, who were sure sons of Malcolm Fleming settled near him. (8) But we have still stronger evidence of “Aunt” Nancy Fleming who was Aunt to Elisha M. Fleming and sister to his father John Fleming, and whose father was James Fleming, son of Thomas Fleming, one of the original brothers who came to America from Cookstown. Hence Thomas of Cookstown was her grandfather. She was thus a link between the old and the new. As a young girl she was old

enough in 1790 to have known Samuel Fleming. She told Elisha M. Fleming her nephew and son of her brother, that Samuel Fleming of Flemington was a brother of her grandfather Thomas Fleming (of Cookstown); and Elisha M. Fleming repeated it to the author at his home in Belvidere, N. J., June 20, 1900. (9) As heretofore explained we know that Malcolm Fleming, the weaver, had adult children when he died, but we do not know the sex. As Samuel was born in 1707 he could have been a son of Malcolm. Samuel Fleming's wife was a Protestant, so were all the other Flemings.

### **WILLIAM FLEMING OF BETHLEHEM.**

William Fleming, son of Malcolm Fleming, the weaver, was born near Cookstown, and Parish of Derryloran, County Tyrone, Ireland, between 1730 and 1735. He was surely a minor and orphan in 1736, and hence could not have been born prior to 1715 or more than 21 years prior to that date (1736). But as his father Malcolm Fleming as explained above, probably died above 1730, and William was then an orphan, his mother being not then alive, he was an infant in 1736, but was probably more than six years of age, in which case he was born after 1721. This agrees with our subsequent knowledge of him; as for instance in 1751, at 30 years of age he was a "church wainee" or Deacon; and died in 1794, which would be at about 73 years of age. Of his boyhood life we know nothing, but we suppose from his father being a farmer and weaver, that he worked on the farm, plowed the fields, sowed and harvested flax, drove up the cows from the pasture lands, which all the people had in common those days, called in the common law, "Common sockage." He also gathered fagots (fallen twigs and limbs of the wood lots) for such fires as were required in the big stone fire place in the side of the kitchen, for cooking, as fires were seldom needed to keep warm in that climate. The cooking was done by holding meats and potatoes, on forked sticks, and the kettles warmed while hanging on hooks swung over the fire. He attended school such as it was, kept by the Presbyterian Congregation, near the church or possibly in the church manse (pastors home.) Like other boys of the period he attended to, "grub and grammer." We suppose he fished and hunted with traps. As their flock of sheep was a part of their farm stock, from which they had mutton to eat, and

wool to spin, we suppose he watched the flocks on the hill-side. For clothing he wore homespun. His breeches came to the knees, his strong lower limbs were encased in coarse red woolen socks, and he wore clogs. His coat was a homespun blouse; but when he wore a coat on Sunday it was the long tail kind cut away in front. His hat was a high one on Sunday and gala days, but other times, when he wore any, it was a homemade knit blue cap. His sports were running, jumping, horse racing and the May Pole. On fair days at Dungannon his heart was filled with delight at the lively scenes about him.

Their home was in the Country of the O'Neills, the titular kings of Ireland for many centuries and the Earls of Tyrone. Their castle and ancient town of Dungannon was then the Capital of Tyrone County. Armagh, in the same county, was but a few miles away. It was here that St. Patrick founded the Archiepiscopal Seat of the "Primate of Ireland. It was in this ancient pile that was discovered the "Book of Armagh" in which were recorded the life and doings of St. Patrick.

Every creek and river, every "derry" or oak woods, fell, bog, rock and glen in the place where the Flemings had their home was the scene of some thrilling story of battle, tale of love, or brave defence. Inspired by the brave deeds told by the evening blaze of logs in the ancient fire place, he doubtless too was imbued with a spirit of liberty and a desire to better his hopeless condition in landlord ridden Ireland.

By 1751 he was a deacon in the old Presbyterian church in Cookstown. He then could read and write and was a good penman. We suppose the pen used on the following church letter was made of a goose quill. His signature was bold and legible. These church letters are in possession of Elisha M. Fleming, Belvidere, and read as follows:

"That the bearer, Thomas Fleming, and Mary his wife, both born in the Kingdom of Ireland, County Tyrone, being always regular members of the Presbyterian Church in the Congregation of Cookstown is certified this 15th day of May, 1751, by order of the session, Loy. A. LINN, S. CK.

I have no doubt of the truth of the above certificate.

JOHN WHITE, V. D. M.

Ballyclogg, 15th May, 1751."

“County Tyrone.

We, the undernamed persons, do certify that the bearer hereof, Thomas Fleming, hath lived from his infancy in the Parish of Derryloran and County above said, during which time he has behaved himself soberly and honestly and has kept himself free from any manner of public scandal known to us. Given under our hands this 19th day of May 1751.

WM. GONSLEY.

WILLIAM FLEMING, Church Wainess.”

The first of these letters was issued by order of the session. In the Presbyterian church the session is composed of “the Pastor and the elders” (Ecl. Ency.) It was given at Loy on the 15th of May 1751 and signed by the session clerk, “A Linn S. Ck.” By reference to the letter of Rev. H. B. Wilson given above, it will be remembered, he says that he resides on “Loy Hill” and that the town is built on three townlands; the old part is in townland of Cookstown. In the center is the townland of Loy and on the south the townlands of Gurtalowry. In another place he says “the church, manse (Pastors home) and the schools are, enclosed in a large paling (picket fence), the whole block being in the center of the town.” This would be on townlands of Loy, which then was where the session was held. The church is still located where it was in 1751, upon the heights of Loy. The endorsement made on this letter by “John White, V. D. M.” of “Ballyclogg” on the same day, is explained, as that John White, the minister of the church, was present at the session and possibly being a new man gave the best adherence to the statements he could. We suppose “Bally Clogg” was some neighboring place at which he had his home. I cannot find any such town now existing. The abbreviations given after his name, V. D. M. indicate him to be a classical scholar. These mystic letters mean “Verbi Dei Minister” in Latin, and in English, “Minister of the word of God,” or in short “Minister” or “Pastor” the usual title of a Protestant divine.

The second letter given above is signed by the two deacons or “church wainess” which is probably a colloquial spelling of “waiss” or “weise” by the Scotch pronounced “wyss” or “waiss” which might easily become corrupted into the spelling there given in the plural. The word means “to guide, to turn by policy, to lead” and was used in old times for Deacons. The spelling might have been proper at that date.

Doubtless all the brothers took their church letters before leaving their native land. Elder Abbott Fleming, who was decended from William says in the genealogical sketch which he made in 1888:

“Thomas Fleming and his wife Mary brought a church letter from Ireland dated at Cookstown May 15, 1751. I recollect seeing among my fathers (William 2d) papers he had in settling his grandfather's (William 1st) estate, a letter of recommendation which his grandfather, William Fleming, brought stating he and his wife were not leaving that country for any crime committed, but to better their circumstances. I was but a lad at that time and did not understand it was a church letter, although it might have been one.”

For reasons given above I am inclined to believe that all three brothers, with their relatives and friends as also the Nellie Rickets, mentioned in Lindsey's letter, came across the ocean at the same time in the summer of 1751. The only means of ocean travel at that period was by sailing vessels, which were also merchant vessels. The voyage we may be assured was likely to be very disagreeable. After landing at probably New York, they would look about for lands, unless this had been previously arranged by James Bigger or their brother Samuel in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, where they both lived. This seems quite probable, as very soon after we find them located on their own lands in Hunterdon County, where William remained his whole life and died and lies buried in the old churchyard at Bethlehem Presbyterian Church. The first authentic record I have of the residence of William at Bethlehem is the receipt which he gave to Thomas Fleming April 17, 1769, payment on “Mr. Haner sallery.”

“April ye 17th 1767.

“Received of Thomas Fleming the sum of one pound five shillings and four pence, I say for Mr. Haner sallery being in full I say vullued by me.

WILLIAM FLEMING.”

“With a present from Andrew Fleming.”

This receipt, it will be noticed, is properly signed by him with his full name. The “sallery” referred to was for the Rev. John Hanna, who began his pastorate in the Bethlehem Presbyterian church in 1761, and remained there for forty



years, until death ended the labors of the good old man; and he lies buried in the old churchyard there.

When William first went to live in Bethlehem township the meeting house was a log cabin in the southwest corner of the old churchyard, about which was the old cemetery enclosed with rail fences. It stood on a low hill at a crossroad. A few years after in 1760 the log cabin was abandoned for a new frame church built on the west, northerly side of and on the old church lands and cemetery. This was the place in which Rev. Hanna preached. It afterward became known as the "old frame" as a new church had been constructed in Alexandria township cut out of Bethlehem township (1765). I suppose the "new frame" to have been at Mount Pleasants about ten miles west. They had the same pastor up to about 50 years ago and Mount Pleasants was the local church of the later generation of Flemings, as William of Oxford Furnace, grandson of William of Cookstown or Bethlehem, united with it in 1824.

William Fleming of Bethlehem, was married. The only record I know, of his wife's name, is found in his will which was probated in Hunterdon County, wherein her given name is stated to be Eleanor. I have not seen the record. In 1871, Robins Fleming, son of Andrew Fleming of Readington, who is great grandson of William Fleming of Bethlehem, obtained from his Aunt Eleanor, sister of Andrew, his father, the name of her great grandmother, and Robins wrote this with other genealogical memoranda in his diary of that year, and now has the same in his possession. This was a most fortunate forethought on his part, as it is perhaps the only record of that one name now existing and possibly of another equally interesting name which was that of Rebecca Paterson, sister to the once Governor of New Jersey, and wife of his great grandfather, Andrew Fleming.

The name of William Fleming's wife as obtained from Aunt Eleanor, was ELEANOR RUTLEDGE. We may all be grateful to our cousin Robins for saving to us this beautiful name; as the church records have been destroyed or were never made and old family letters and bibles lost or neglected, it is quite possible that the name of ELEANOR RUTLEDGE might have been lost to us forever. The family does not seem to be mentioned in any of the histories of Hunterdon, Burlington, Mercer, Monmouth or Ocean Counties in New Jersey, and from other explanations made hereafter, I believe that William Fleming and Eleanor Rutledge were married in Ulster Province,



Ireland. She came of a rugged intelligent, patriotic, Protestant family in North Ireland and was probably aunt to the American statesmen and patriots, John and Edward Rutledge, famed in the history of the American Revolution. Both were Governors of South Carolina and jurists. Both bore arms in the Revolution. Both were members of the Continental Congress and Conventions. Edward was a signer of the Declaration of Independence and John was a maker of our Constitution. It was of John Rutledge that Patrick Henry said he was, "by far the greatest orator in the first Continental Congress," at Philadelphia. Their father was Dr. John Rutledge, who went to Charleston, South Carolina, from north of Ireland about 1735, practiced medicine in Charleston, and married a lady of fortune, leaving her a widow with seven children at the age of seventy" (Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography.) x

The fact that the Rutledges of Charleston came from the north of Ireland which was the home of the Bethlehem Flemings, is very clear evidence that Eleanor Rutledge was a member of that family and probably a sister of Dr. John Rutledge who landed at Charleston in 1735. It is quite clear that William and Eleanor were married before coming to America. They had a son Andrew, whose youngest child, William (of Oxford Furnace) was born May 31st, 1769. We do not know the date of the birth of Andrew. But as William of Bethlehem came to America in 1751, unless he married before he came to America and Andrew was born before that date, Andrew would have been only about 14 years of age when he married, which we do not think was probable. From this, and also the fact of the absence of any account of the Rutledge family in Hunterdon County, we conclude that William Fleming and Eleanor Rutledge were married and also their son Andrew was born in North Ireland and all came to America together. It is possible also that other children were born to them before sailing for their new home. Uncle Elder Abbott Fleming has said, "Andrew, my grandfather, died young, probably not forty years old" which may be true and he born in Ireland before 1751. He died 1785 from blood poisoning, and he might have been born in 1740 and yet have been but 45 years of age.

In the papers of Elisha M. Fleming, there is an order for collection of the seat rent which applied to payment of salary of Rev. John Hanna in which William Fleming is charged

with one pound five shillings four pence (\$5.70½.) It reads as follows:

“Sir:

As you are appointed one of the collectors of the Rev. John Hanna's Sallery for the year 1771, these are therefore to request you to collect from the following persons the sums annexed to their names and be ready to render the same to me by the 20th of April next,

JOHN ANDERSON (Collector General.”)

March 29, 1771,

	t. s. p.
Adam Hone,	1-2-6.
Joseph Stout in Company,	2-10-6.
Thomas Lake in Company,	1-17-11.
Andrew Foster,	1-11-7.
Thomas Fleming in Company,	1-5-4.
William Fleming in Company,	1-5-4.” [\$5.70½.]

“To Mr. Thomas Fleming, Collector of Mr. Hanna Sallery laid on the seats in the Northeast quarter of the Presbyterian Meeting House, Bethlehem.”

Doubtless William Fleming took part in all the activities of life about him; worked early and late on his farm. He was in the midst of the American Revolution, and doubtless added his share to aiding America, his adopted land against the government from whose distressing treatment of Ireland he had sailed away to better his condition. He was over fifty years of age at the beginning of the war and close to sixty at its close. His son Andrew was a soldier in the war. New Jersey was crossed and recrossed by the armies of friend and foe, as it was the battlefield of the war and suffered every sort of distress in burned buildings and ruined crops; and William must have had his share of these distressing incidents of war.

He saw the country settle up and improve about him, and the westward march begun. The children born to William Fleming and his wife Eleanor, were, Andrew, Martha and Eleanor. As this is their position in the will, we suppose that Andrew was the oldest and Eleanor the youngest. The first bereavement in their family circle was the death of Andrew, their son, after the war was over, from blood poisoning. William Fleming's will was dated at Bethlehem town-

ship June 16, 1792, and proven Feb. 4, 1795; from which we suppose his death occurred in 1794. His will names his wife Eleanor, as a beneficiary, and the probate showing nothing to the contrary, she survived him and died after 1795.

The will also names as beneficiaries, grandsons William and Malcolm, and granddaughters Martha and Rebecca, and daughters Martha and Eleanor. The granddaughters and grandsons named in the will were children of his son Andrew.

Elder Abbott Fleming, says of his great grandparents: "William Fleming and his wife lived in Bethlehem and died there, and are buried in the old graveyard near Bethlehem church at what date I know not, but there are four generations of Flemings in a row, including my oldest sister Eleanor." Of William's daughter Eleanor, we only know that Elder Abbott Fleming says she married a McDaniel. Of William's daughter Martha we only know that Elder Abbott Fleming says she married a Crawford. Of his son Andrew we have more to say.

### ANDREW FLEMING OF BETHLEHEM.

The only son of William Fleming and Eleanor Rutledge, his wife, of Bethlehem, was Andrew Fleming, also of Bethlehem, where he lived most of his life and was buried there. As fully explained above he was born in Cookstown in the parish of Derryloran, in County Tyrone, Ulster Province, Ireland, about 1740 to 1745. In the summer of 1751 he sailed to America with his parents and Uncle Thomas Fleming and wife and Andrew Fleming and a party of relatives and friends. He lived ever after in the township of Bethlehem in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, with his parents, or near neighbors to them. We suppose he was a farmer also. His opportunity for schooling in those primitive days in Hunterdon County was very poor and we have no reason to suppose he received a very good education. The school history of the time of his boyhood days is very meager, and there is little if anything known of its character. He was a youth in the country when it was very new.

They were pioneers in West Jersey; and before schools came he had grown beyond them, though we doubt not that his good mother Eleanor taught him as much as she could with the means at hand.

Rev. J. G. Williamson, who after 51 years as minister of Bethlehem Presbyterian Church, severed his connection last year, says of its church records:

“Our records are defective. Our session book commences with the year 1820. The older one was lost. It contains no list of baptism. On a blank page of one of our church books, I found a list of elders and among them the following: “Andrew Fleming previous to 1783.” So through all the long years of record, priceless now as history, has gone with those who made them, yet here we have a line to restore to us an inkling of the religious activities of our ancestor.

He was married to Rebecca Paterson in America, and we suppose in Hunterdon County where he lived. The Patersons came to America from Ireland September 3rd, 1747. They were Presbyterians and probably also came from Ulster Province. The mother of Col. Thomas Lowry, who married Esther Fleming, daughter of Samuel of Flemington, and her brother Thomas Paterson who was the father of Governor William Paterson of New Jersey, came to America together from Ireland in 1747. They located in the same county with the Flemings, and Col. Thomas Lowry who came with them as a lad of ten years became a large land holder about there. We have no doubt from the similar names, religion, native homes and relationship, that Rebecca Paterson wife of Andrew, was a sister of Governor William Paterson, whose home was not far distant, in the same section of Country in Somerset, an adjoining County, in town Bridgewater, after the war. The Historian, Geo. Bancroft, said of him: “He was an accomplished writer.”

Andrew Fleming of Bethlehem was a soldier in the Revolution, though search among family papers, the war department at Washington, Adjutant Gen. William S. Stryker’s “Official Register of Officers and men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War;” and Snell’s History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties in New Jersey, has failed to discover the muster roll which bears his name. The following reply was made on inquiry at the War Department at Washington. “Record and Pension Office, War Department, Washington, May 3, 1900, Ame A. Grandine, Menasha, Wisconsin. The name Andrew Fleming, has not been found on the rolls, on file in this office of any New Jersey military organization in service during the war of the Revolution. It is proper to add, however, that the collection of Revolutionary war records in this office is far from complete, and that the absence therefrom

of any name is by no means conclusive evidence that the person who bore the name did not serve in the Revolutionary army.

It is suggested as a possibility that the desired information may be obtained from the Adjutant General of the State of New Jersey. By authority of the Secretary of War, J. P. Ainsworth, Chief of Record and Pension Office."

In Adj. Gen. Stryker's, "Official Register, etc.," there is record of Lieutenant Jacob Fleming, Jeremiah Fleming, private, John Fleming, private, Lawrence Fleming, Thomas Fleming, Captain Stephen Fleming, Captain Samuel Fleming. It is possible that Andrew Fleming may have been carried on the roll under another, first or surname. I know that two soldiers by the name of Cook are on the rolls, as Cook. One of those was named Jacob Cook in Stryker, and his name was Jacob Cook.

That Andrew was in the war and on the patriot side is certain. The evidence which I give below establishes a prima facie case which is absolutely sufficient evidence to form a belief beyond a doubt.

First. Jonas M. Fleming who now resides in New Jersey, is oldest son of David Fleming, now deceased, who was youngest son of Malcolm Fleming, of Pattenburg, New Jersey, who was a son of Andrew Fleming, of Bethlehem. Malcolm died in 1846. This Jonas M. Fleming writes to John Fleming, of Readington, "when I was a boy (about 1860) in my father's house was a flint lock musket, sword, bayonet and knapsack, that my father (David Fleming) said was his grandfather's (Andrew Fleming) that he fetched from the Revolutionary war and I saw an old man the other day and he said that my great grandfather was in the Revolutionary war." Jonas went from home soon after this and does not know what became of the war relics, which had been preserved so long. Jonas now resides near Bethlehem Church and is 54 years old. In 1901 John had an interview with Jonas when he repeated the story to him.

Second. In May 8, 1901, John Fleming, of Readington, writes me that he had a recent conversation with the widow of Richard Fleming, who was 86 years old. Her husband was born in 1814, died 1886. He was son also of Malcolm, of Pattenburg, New Jersey, who died in 1846. This Mrs. Richard Fleming told John "that she often heard her husband and Malcolm (son of Andrew of Bethlehem) speak of Malcolm's father being in the Revolution and that is all she knows about it, and don't know of any record of Andrew."

Third. J. Warren Fleming of Titusville, New Jersey, has in his possession one of the rudely engraved cow's horn powder horns of the Revolution, such as are frequently seen in the Museums in the East. I have seen this one. On it is carved some fret work and these words: "Fort Constitution, Home, December 1, Charles Snearles" and some other words which are illegible. Fort Constitution was the name given at first to Fort Lee, which was ten miles above New York on the Jersey side of the Hudson, built in spring of 1776, by the patriots, and captured in Nov. 18, 1776 by the English.

Most of the militia had enlisted, terms to expire Dec. 1st., 1776, which was meaning of "Home Dec. 1st." on the horn. (See 2 Bryant His. U. S. 491, map and picture 521).

There is a tradition repeated by John Fleming, Robius Fleming and Elder Abbott Fleming to Robins Fleming, that this horn was connected with their ancestor Andrew in the Revolution. Both J. Warsen Fleming and John Fleming (of Pennington) say it was brought with a flint lock gun (which John had often shot when they were youths) by their father William, grandson of Andrew to near Bloomsburg, New Jersey when he moved there in 1836, and the horn has been in their family from their earliest recollection; and the gun also until it was lost, they do not know how or when. They also have a tradition that both the horn and gun were in some manner connected with Andrew in the Revolution.

Fourth: John Hart, a signer of the Declaration of Independence was born in New Jersey in 1708, in Hopewell township, Mercer County, New Jersey and lived there all his life a few miles south of Hunterdon County where Andrew Fleming of Bethlehem lived. He served several terms in the provincial legislature, a promoter of good roads, schools and law and order. Such was the simplicity and purity of his character, that he was known as "Honest John Hart." He served in the Continental Congress of 1774, 1775, 1776 and signed the immortal document. When the state was invaded by the British he was subjected to abuse by the red coats and tories. His stock and farm were destroyed by the Hessians, his family forced to fly, and every effort made to capture the patriot. He hid in the forest never sleeping twice in the same place and suffered privations and distress and the death of his wife. The battles of Trenton and Princeton compelled the British to evacuate in Dec., 1777, when he returned to his farm and passed the rest of his life in agricultural pursuits. John Hart was tall, well proportioned with very black

hair and blue eyes. He was affectionate and just, and held in high esteem by his neighbors. He died in Hopewell township in 1780 where they have erected a fine monument to him. Andrew Fleming of Bethlehem though a much younger man, was a fast friend of John Hart, who at that period had a price set on his head. He was an intimate friend and much with him in those troublous times of 1777, and aided Hart to fly for his life when the British overran West Jersey. Andrew's intimate association with John Hart was related to me by John Fleming of Pennington who had it from Andrew's daughter Eleanor, wife of David Butler, to whom it was related by Becky Ann, a sister of David Butler's father. Above Eleanor was born in 1771.

Fifth: John Fleming, of Readington, writes me that, "there is a tradition that my great grandfather, Andrew, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Uncle Abbott Fleming told me that while Andrew Fleming, his grandfather, was in the army there were noises heard along the line one night when he was on guard. He challenged, and not receiving any reply, fired his musket in the direction of the noise. Next morning he discovered he had shot an animal."

We may suppose that Andrew, like his neighbors in those days, wore home made buckle shoes, woolen home knit socks, knee breeches, a long tail cut-away coat, big felt stock and a high hat. He rode horseback on a journey and sold his wheat at Trenton or New York.

He died young, almost ten years before his father. The family bible of William and Elizabeth Fleming, of Oxford Furnace, contains the date of his death as "Andrew Fleming, October 19, 1785," but the cause of his death is related in family tradition. John Fleming, of Readington, writes me that a cousin of his was informed by their aunt, also a cousin of John's father, of the manner of his death as follows: "After his return from the Revolutionary war he was at Pattenburg, in Bethlehem township, now Union township, Hunterdon County, N. Y., and had a dispute with a drunken tory over politics, which resulted in a quarrel, and the drunken man bit Andrew in the face. Blood poisoning resulted and caused his death." He died at Bethlehem and lies buried in the old churchyard at Bethlehem in the Fleming family lot. His widow, Rebecca Paterson Fleming, according to the family bible of her son, William Fleming, of Oxford Furnace, died November 20, 1821. Elder Abbott Fleming says in his "Fleming Genealogy": "That his widow survived



him (Andrew) thirty-six years and one day, and that she died at her daughter's, Eleanor (who married David Butler) in Mansfield township, Warren County, and was buried there in the Butler family plat, which I recollect, being about eight years of age." Supposing she was about 22 years of age when she was married, she would have been at her death 75 years of age. She died 52 years after her first child was born. Seven children were born to them. To quote another part of the letter of Rev. J. G. Williamson, of Bethlehem Presbyterian Church: "We have another old book dating from 1769, in which Rev. John Hanna began to enter marriages and baptisms, but after 1776 seems to have given it over to the trustees, as their accounts fill the rest of the book. Among the baptisms I find the following record: Children born to Andrew and Rebecca Fleming, baptised; William Fleming was born May 31, 1769. Eleanor Fleming was born April 23, 1771. Martha Fleming was born June 11, 1773. Meakim Fleming, was born February 11, 1775."

Rev. John Hanna spells it "Fleeming," and for Malcolm he used the nick-name "Meakim."

The date of these baptisms we can only gather from the beginning and ending of the record book, between the days of 1769 and 1776. It is probable that when the youngest was born they were all baptised at once, though this could best be settled by examination of the original record and is only useful as settling the question of residence of Andrew, which we have reason to suppose was always in Bethlehem township.

To the names of the children of Andrew and Rebecca found in the church record, Elder Abbott Fleming adds Margaret, Rebecca and Sarah, making seven children in all. By the same authority, Eleanor Fleming was married to David Butler, who resided in Mansfield, in Warren County, New Jersey. Uncle Abbott says that Andrew's widow, Rebecca, died there at their home, at that date, and was buried in the Butler lot in the cemetery, which would indicate they had a long residence there. Martha Fleming married a Robinson or Robeson. Rebecca Fleming never married.

Margaret Fleming was married to George Cratchley, who moved to Richmond, New York, 1826. They had a son, David B. Cratchley, who was in Jacksonville, N. Y., in 1829, working on a farm at \$10 per month for six months.

Sarah Fleming married John Kitchen.



**WILLIAM FLEMING, OF OXFORD FURNACE.**

✓William Fleming, first and oldest son of Andrew and Rebecca Fleming, of Bethlehem, was, we suppose, born on a farm in Bethlehem township, near Bethlehem Presbyterian Church in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, May 31, 1769. As a youth he was on his father's farm and attended school. He learned to read and write. As a school-boy in the patriotic days "that tried men's souls" we suppose he was a boy of '76, like the rest of them. They played soldier and watched eagerly for news and did what little they could to help the Continentals at the front. The 4th day of July was a real thing to him. He was only six years of age when the Declaration of Independence was made, but for the following eight years he must have had plenty of excitement. When his father died he was the oldest child and only fifteen years of age, while his brothers and sisters were respectively, thirteen, twelve, ten and younger. His mother then had need of all their little aid. I do not know the history of her trials with seven small children, but she seems to have managed in some way, as they all grew up and assumed their places in the world. After his father's death, William went to live with his grandfather, William Fleming, we suppose to take care of his farm affairs, as he was then an old man. When he died in about 1794, William settled his estate, as I am informed the record shows, and Elder Abbott Fleming says. After his grandfather's death he probably remained there in charge, as his grandmother, Eleanor, needed him more than ever. She had no boys then alive and William was then twenty-five years of age. He remained in charge, we suppose until her death, which occurred between 1795 and 1798, the date that William settled his grandfather's estate. How or when he met the young lady, Elizabeth Cook, who was of a family of "Friends" we can not say. She lived at Cook's Cross Roads, a half mile west from Juteland, in town of Bethlehem, (now in town of Union, New Jersey,) in which was located Bethlehem Church and same town in which William lived. They did not live far from each other. She moved into that town with her father, Jacob Cook, in 1784. He bought a farm on a cross roads which afterwards took his name. She was about six months older and a young lady of fifteen when she first moved into the same township where William lived. They did not attend the same church at that time. They were married in the winter season on New Year's

Eve, December 30, 1798, when they were both twenty-eight years of age. We suppose that very soon after their marriage they moved to a farm, about twenty miles north, one mile west of Oxford Furnace, about three miles east of Belvidere, in township of Oxford, in Warren County.

Elder Abbott Fleming, their youngest son, says that he was born there November 25th, 1813. There is no record or tradition, of their residing at any other place after their marriage until they moved down into the "Chestnut Barrens," about twenty miles south in township Alexandria, about five miles east of Mount Pleasants, and the same distance west of old Bethlehem Church. Mrs. Elizabeth Fleming Hart, of Hopewell, informs me that Eleanor (William's daughter) said they lived near Oxford Furnace until they moved into "The Barrens," near Pittstown; and related in this connection that, "when they all moved with the children into "The Barrens" an old woman standing at her gate as they passed, remarked there would be a famine, when Aunt Eleanor replied, it would not be of meat as none of the mate meat. Andrew, their son, was not at home then, as he left home when he was eleven years of age. It is possible Jacob Cook Fleming, their son, left home to work at his trade in New York State about the time the family moved and we suppose he remained to help them move, then journeyed away at once. There were five boys and two girls in the moving party.

John Fleming, of Pennington, son of William, Jr., says he remembers that his father said that, "his parents moved down into Chestnut Barrens," by which he understood they moved down from the north. George Fleming, son of Andrew, says he remembers a great many years ago that his father said he was born near Oxford Furnace. The life of Andrew, a son, as written in the history of Hunterdon County, says he was born in Alexandria, which is undoubtedly an error. His wife, Margaret, who lives now at Readington, says she does not believe that Andrew was born in Alexandria and thinks he was born near Oxford Furnace. John Fleming says his father Andrew, (son of William,) and his aunt Eleanor often mentioned that they went to Mansfield to church. This was an adjoining township to Oxford in Warren County.

I have a letter written "to Mr. William Fleming, near Oxford Furnace," by "Abraham and Hannah Housel," dated February 16, 1821.

In 1823 the session of Presbyterian Church at Hazen issued

to William Fleming and wife a letter by which they were dismissed to Kingwood, in Hunterdon County, as shown by this correspondence:

Letter of J. Warren Fleming, Titusville, July 1st, 1901.

"I enclose letter by the pastor of Presbyterian Church, at Hazen, N. J., formerly Oxford. I was at Oxford Furnace in June, but found nothing of the record of our family. Hazen is the original Oxford Church and is about three miles west from Oxford Furnace, and three miles from railroad.

Signed, J. WARREN FLEMING."

The letter enclosed was:

"HAZEN, NEW JERSEY, June 21, 1901.

J. Warren Fleming, Esq., Titusville, N. J.

Your letter to Mr. J. C. Pratt and myself both duly received. Owing to a fire our records cannot be traced further than 1819. Upon a careful search I find that May 13, 1823, Miss Eleanor Fleming was admitted to the church. At a meeting of the session held some time between May 24, 1823, and October 24, of the same year, William Fleming and his wife were dismissed to church at Kingwood, in Hunterdon County. These are the only places where the name Fleming is found and there is no evidence that any person by that name was ever elder in the church.

Yours truly,

W. B. SHEDDAN,

Pastor First Presbyterian Church.

From the above it must be plain that all the children of William Fleming were born on a farm near Oxford Furnace, in Oxford township, Warren County.

✓ Abbott Fleming writes to Elisha M. Fleming, March 28, 1886, on announcing the death of his brother Andrew: "I am now the last one left of a family of eight children. I remember when we were all at home with father and mother around an old fire place in a log house about one mile from Oxford Furnace, and three miles from Belvidere, on land of Morris Robeson, father of Judge Wm. Robeson, of Belvidere, the grandfather of Secretary Robeson, of Trenton. I remember when we lived in Oxford, Thomas and James Fleming visited us; father called them cousins; they were older men. James had rheumatism. My grandfather Andrew never went away, but was raised in Bethlehem, married and died there October

19, 1785, and was buried there in the old graveyard, in Fleming plat, but we don't know which of the graves are his. Father knew each grave and always kept them in order while he lived."

The record of Mount Pleasant Presbyterian Church, though indifferently made up in early days, shows that "William Fleming, wife and daughter Eleanor, united by certificate June 12, 1824, Holloway W. Hunt, Pastor." Rev. Hunt was at the same time pastor of the Bethlehem Church, both churches at that early day having the same pastor. "The Chestnut Barrens" was a local name for a section of Alexandria town, but not a geographical name. They lived near a corner locally known as "The Hickory," because of a tavern from which on a post swung a sign-board with a hickory tree painted on it. This tavern was known far and wide in 1824 as "The Hickory." It does not exist now.

William Fleming's farm buildings were one mile south of "The Hickory," toward and on the Pittstown road. "The Hickory" was three miles west of Juteland. William's homestead was somewhat nearer to the Mount Pleasant Church, which is a reason why he united with that church after moving into his new home. Andrew Fleming, son of William, says in the account of himself in "Snell's History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties," that his father was identified with local interests of the vicinity. As early records of Alexandria town are imperfect, such cannot be traced out. But we doubt not that he entered into the civic life about him. He was at different times a member and elder and deacon in the Presbyterian Churches of Bethlehem, Hazen and Mount Pleasants.

William's postoffice address in this Alexandria town was either the name of the town or Perryville. Some letters were sent to him in 1825 at "Bethlehem Township." At that time Perryville seems to have been in Bethlehem township. Since 1853 it has been in town of Union. It is about two and one-half miles northeast of the town line of Alexandria, and about one mile north of Juteland, and not far north from Cook's Cross Roads. It was up to the time of his death, the regular post-office to which his mail was addressed. Perryville post-office was probably about two to three miles northeast of the William Fleming homestead, and was thirty-three miles north of Trenton and about twelve miles east of the Delaware River, and twelve miles north of Flemington, the county seat of Hunterdon County. So far as we know William was a farmer all his life, though all of his sons had trades. His son Andrew had

gone from home before he moved into "The Barrens." Jacob Cook Fleming left immediately for New York State. He was a blacksmith. Within a few years Thomas and Tylee followed into New York. Thomas was a wagon-maker or wheelwright and Tylee a blacksmith. Eleanor was a dressmaker but remained at home. Joanna was a milliner and followed her trade at Frenchtown soon after they established the home in the "Barrens." William Fleming, Jr. was a stone mason, and so was Elder Abbott, though after going west Abbott began work at building souls. Abbott and Eleanor remained at home until the death of their father. How, when and where it was possible to educate this strong family of boys and girls we cannot say, but they all had a good education, could read and write, and their composition was more than ordinary. Their letters are beautifully written and bear a dignified tone and are charming reading even in this day. Their teacher whoever he may have been was certainly a superior person. The deep, honest, religious character of this family appears in their children and seems to have followed their offspring all their lives and to have been transmitted to their grandchildren. One of their children, Elder Abbott, was a minister in Indiana for forty years. Mrs. Elizabeth Fleming Hart says Aunt Elan (Eleanor) told her that all the children were baptised at Bethlehem Church. William died suddenly of pleurisy in the winter of 1833. A beautiful letter announcing his death was written by Andrew at his father's home a few days after his death. This letter is in possession of Clarissa Fleming (Grandine-Harvey) now living at Menasha, Wis. (1902), daughter of J. C. Fleming. It is written on a double sheet of white foolscap paper, in a bold, vigorous, good handwriting with black ink; was folded and sealed with red sealing wax, and had no envelope. Postage marked on it is 18¾ cents (one and half shillings), no postage stamp. It is addressed on the outside to, "Mr. Jacob C. Fleming, Wayne County, Pultneyville Postoffice, New York, 18¾." Postmarked from: "Perryville, N. J., Jan. 28."

"HUNTERDON COUNTY, NEW JERSEY, Jan. 27, 1833.

Dear Brother: I now embrace the present opportunity of informing you that I am in good health, hoping these few lines may find you and yours enjoying the same blessing. Mother is unwell at present, although she is better than she has been for a few days past. Father departed this life on Monday evening, the 21st, and was buried on Wednesday the

23rd. He was taken sick on Monday night of the 14th with something like pleurisy. He was not considered dangerous until Saturday, when Dr. Halcomb was called upon to visit mother, and he then said that he could do nothing for him. On Sunday Dr. Blain and Dr. Halcomb both met, but could afford him no relief. So he lay until Monday night, when he left the world without a struggle or groan. Grandmother Cook also died on the 21st, and was buried on the 23rd (1833).

I left home on Monday morning, the 14th' for New York, and did not return until Wednesday evening, the 23rd, and did not hear of father's death until Wednesday about 1 o'clock, at which time I was at the white house seventeen miles from home. I then left my wagon and horse and got a conveyance home as soon as possible, but not in time for the funeral. I wish you to show this letter to Thomas and Tylee. I will now write you a copy of father's will.

I remain your affectionate brother,  
ANDREW FLEMING.

William's death occurred at the homestead near "The Hickory." He was buried in the family plat in the old walled cemetery at Bethlehem church. Over his grave was erected a white marble monument on which is inscribed:

"In memory of William Fleming who departed this life, January 21, 1833, aged 63 years, 7 months and 21 days.

My weeping friends remember me,  
And my children dear,  
So live to God, that when you die  
You may with Christ appear."

He left a will of which the following is a copy, as enclosed in above letter of Andrew Fleming:

"I, William Fleming of the township of Alexandria in the County of Hunterdon and State of New Jersey, being of sound mind and memory do make and publish this my last Will and Testament in manner and for following:

First. It is my will that my just debts and funeral charge be paid.

Second. I give and bequeath to my beloved wife, Elizabeth Fleming all the residue of my estate, both real and personal, during her life and in case the rent or income of the land after payment of my debts is insufficient for support of

my wife, I order and hereby authorize and empower my executors hereafter named, or the survivor of them, to use, sell, and dispose of my property, both real and personal, in the best manner possible for the payment of my debts, and the support of my wife, and also to make deed or deeds of any or all my lands, as myself might do while living, and my will is, after my wife's decease, as soon as may be, the whole of my estate that then remains be disposed of in the best manner by my executors or the survivors of them, and the money arising therefrom divided equally among all my children share and share alike. And in case any of my children die before such division is made, bearing issue, then their children to take the share or portion of their mother or father equally among them.

And I do hereby constitute and appoint my sons, Andrew Fleming and William Fleming, executors of this my testament and last will.

In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and seal this 30th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

Signed, WILLIAM FLEMING."

At her husband's death, his good wife was sick and under the care of the family doctor, but Andrew's letter says she was much better by the following week. Soon after her husband's death, the farm and stock and equipment was disposed of, and Elizabeth with her children, Andrew, Abbott, William and her niece, Annie Bodine, moved into a rented house near "the Hickory tavern". After her three sons were married she went to live with her son William on a farm at Swineburg, near Bloomsburg in the northern part of Alexandria township, where she lived for nine years. While here she taught John Fleming, her grandson to read his letters out of her bible. She was a constant reader of the bible, and a member of the Presbyterian Church at Hazen, Mount Pleasant and Bethlehem, though born and raised in the "Society of Friends," popularly called Quakers. She was tall, slender and a big woman. Her husband William is said not to have been so tall.

When a very old woman about five years before her death she went to live with her daughter Joanna, who was married to Jacob J. Haney, and resided at Washington, twelve miles northeast of Bloomsbury, in Warren County, where he carried on business of tailoring. Going one day into the yard after

peaches, she either stumbled over a root or lost her balance while reaching into the tree, fell and broke her hip. She was never able to walk after the accident. She died there at the home of her daughter Joanna Haney, at the ripe old age of eighty-one and was buried in the old walled cemetery at Bethlehem Church. Andrew her son, wrote the following letter to his brother, Jacob Cook Fleming, upon her death. It is postmarked Sommerville, N. J., a town in Somerset County, N. J.

“Branchburgh, October 22d, 1849.

Dear Brother and Friends.

Your letter of the 1st inst. came duly to hand. We can sympathize with you on the death of your son, (J. W. F.), we lost our youngest daughter on the 26th of August last, aged between five and six months. Our aged and long infirm mother has also departed this life. She died October the 4th, 1849, at Haney's. We buried her on the 7th at Bethlehem, beside the grave of our father. The rest of our friends and acquaintances are well so far as I know; but as time is ever on the wing, it becomes us all to be in readiness, for at such an hour as we think not the king of terrors may appear and summon us away.

We have had no letter from Abbott since spring. They were well when he last wrote. William Fleming was well two weeks ago when I saw them (probably at their mother's funeral).

We have had a very fine growing season. Our crop of grain and hay was good. Fruit is scarce. Stock of all kinds is rather higher than usual at this season of the year; but it is plenty and feeders have laid in a full supply and there is very little selling at present. Wheat is worth 9, corn 56 cents, oats 30, buckwheat 45, and all other things about in proportion.

I remain your affectionate brother,

A. FLEMING.

Erected over her grave there is a white marble tombstone with this inscription: “In memory of Elizabeth, consort of William Fleming, who died October 4, 1849, aged 81 years and 26 days.”

\*“Far from this world of toil and strife,  
 Their present with the Lord,  
 The labors of this mortal life  
 End in a large reward.”

\*The above verse is one of Watt's Hymns, No. 727.



William and Elizabeth Fleming's family bible was printed in Philadelphia in 1806; was the property of William Fleming and then of Grandmother Elizabeth Cook, his wife; and when she died at Jacob Haney's, it was left in that family, and was when I saw it in 1900, in possession of her grandchild, Mrs. Elizabeth Portz, daughter of Joanna, at 78 North Henry Street, Brooklyn, New York, (She died of apoplexy November 16, 1902, at Raritan, N. J.) I made the following copy, on June 19, 1900, from the bible. It was ten inches by eight inches, three inches thick, leather cover and brown with age and handling.

## MARRIAGES.

✓ "William Fleming and Elizabeth Cook were married December 30th, 1798.

✓ Jacob Cook Fleming and Lucinda Baird were married September 8th, 1828.

✓ Joanna Fleming and Jacob Theanley Haney were married August 1st, 1828.

✓ Tylee Fleming and Samantha Pratt were married March 15th, 1832.

✓ Thomas Fleming and Clarissa ✓ Baird were married December 9th, 1834 (changed to 1832).

✓ William Fleming and Charity Hagaman were married February 18th, 1836.

✓ Abbott Fleming and Margaret Semple were married May 6th, 1837.

✓ Andrew Fleming and Margaret Lawshe were married December 8, 1838.

✓ John Portz and Elizabeth Haney were married January 8, 1854.

## BIRTHS.

✓ William Fleming was born May 31st, 1769.

✓ Elizabeth Cook was born September 9th, 1768.

Our children born as follows;

✓ Eleanor Fleming, March 23rd, 1800.

✓ Jacob Cook was born January 31, 1802. (Fleming).

✓ Thomas Fleming was born March 19, 1804.

✓ Andrew Fleming, born October 23rd, 1805.

✓ Joanna Fleming was born September 8th, 1807.

✓ William Fleming was born June 14th, 1809.

✓ Tylee Fleming, April 23rd, 1811.

✓ Abbott Fleming was born November 25th, 1813.

Annor Bodine was born August 9th, 1818. (Was a cousin

of Joanna and brought up by Grandmother Elizabeth and is now married.)

✓ Elizabeth Haney was born November 2nd, 1835. John  
✓ Portz (husband) August 18th, 1828 (had no children.)

#### DEATHS.

✓ Andrew Fleming, October 19th, 1785 (of Bethlehem).  
✓ Jacob Cook, February 29, 1806 (of Cook Cross Roads.)  
✓ Rebecca Fleming, November 20, 1821 (wife to Andrew of Bethlehem).  
✓ William Fleming, January 21st, 1833 (of Oxford Furnace.)  
✓ Joanna Cook, January 21st, 1833 (wife to Jacob Cook.)  
✓ Tylee Fleming, September 7, 1839 (of Lima, Indiana).  
✓ Elizabeth Fleming, October 4, 1849 (wife to William.)  
✓ Joanna Fleming, January 3rd, 1880 (at Raritan, N. J).  
✓ Jacob Haney, February 12, 1898, aged 92 years, 5 months and 12 days (at Raritan, N. J)."

After the children commenced to look out for themselves they often wrote home, though postage was eighteen and three quarter cents, the equivalent of one and half shilling or 37½ cents of money at present value. Each letter from 1821 to 1830 was worth something in postage and no doubt was looked for with great eagerness. The postmen mostly journeyed on horseback. About forty of these old letters, written between the brothers and sisters and to their mother and father have been preserved. Many of those obtained by mother Elizabeth Cook Fleming were retained by her in a cotton bag, which on her death in 1849 at the home of her daughter, Joanna Haney, was left with her family until the death of both Joanna and her husband, and the family were scattered; when Margaret Haney (now Mrs. J. Vickery of Trenton, N. J.) came into possession of the bag, which had been carelessly tossed about until I secured it in 1900 for use in this record. These letters, thirty-three in number, begin 1821 and end 1833, and are mostly written by Jacob Cook Fleming from his new home in New York State.

#### ✓ JACOB COOK FLEMING, PULTNEYVILLE, N. Y.

The second child of William and Elizabeth Fleming, of Oxford Furnace, was born on the 31st of January, 1802, at his father's farm, one mile west of Oxford Furnace, in Township Oxford, Warren County, New Jersey. He was named for his

maternal grandfather, Jacob Cook. Of his boyhood life we only know that he worked on the farm, attended the school of the neighborhood and played the sports of winter and summer the same as other boys. With his limited opportunity for education, he must have made the most of his studies because after he was a young man grown he had no opportunity for study. He could read and write very well indeed. His composition was excellent. He wrote splendid letters, which were written carefully and covered all the essential matters of interest to the recipients. He was always a great reader of books and newspapers, and took a lively and intelligent interest in national and local civic affairs. He was always well informed on all subjects. He kept his own accounts by an intelligible single entry method. As a young man his sports among neighborhood young people extended to evening sleigh ride parties and spelling schools. His parents with the whole family moved south from Oxford Furnace into Alexandria township about fifteen or twenty miles, between May 24th and October 24, 1823; at least that was the session meeting which granted letters to William Fleming and wife and Eleanor. On June 24, 1824, William Fleming, his wife and daughter Eleanor were united by certificate with Mount Pleasant Presbyterian Church. This was at their new home in The Barrens, near the Hickory Tavern and Perryville Postoffice. Now we would suppose they moved away in the summer of 1823, after they had gathered the crops off their old farm. If the new one was to be ploughed up, they would have to cut away the bushes and grub out stumps during the winter. They at least moved on to their new place early enough in the spring to put in their crop, which would be by April, 1824. The correspondence which follows shows that Jacob Fleming went away from home in July, 1824, into New York State, where he always lived afterwards. He was then twenty-one years of age, had a good education, had an honorable trade of blacksmith and a strong, robust constitution. He was capable of enduring any amount of hard labor. Of this journey we only know an inkling here and there in correspondence. But over the route he took, through the present coal fields (there were then no stage routes), we hear he went on foot. He crossed the Delaware river at Eaton, Pa., and made his way along bridle paths leading along the Lehigh river through the Blue Ridge mountains, to near the Susquehanna river and then along that river to Owego, the capital

of Tiogo County in southern part of New York State near Binghamton. Of the events of this journey we only have the letters preserved in his mother Elizabeth's old letter bag, which we will read together, leaving out some parts now and then.

#### FIRST LETTER.

No date, no postmark, no address given.

"Dear father and mother: I am in good health. I arrived at Joseph Shroap's (Geneva) on Tuesday, the 12 (July 12, 1824) having good luck through my journey. I was seven and a half days on the road. My companion, Enoch Comington left me at Owego (southern part New York, capital Tioga County, 30 miles west of Binghamton, directly south of Williamson, on Owego Creek, a branch of Susquehanna river, population 1890—17,000) on Friday morning, intending to return to New Brunswick (New Jersey); but on Tuesday before, we fell in with a young man who was very good company, who came with us within twelve miles of Geneva (Ontarto County, N. Y., 50 miles east of Rochester. Population 1890, 9,000) where I put up with him a day and a half. I have engaged a half month with Joseph Shroap, where I am now. [Joseph P. Shroap married Anna, daughter of Hanna and Abraham Housel, sister of Elizabeth Cook Fleming his mother]. It is not because there is no work, that I am not engaged, for I have had different offers, both in the shop and out. I was offered ten dollars a month on a farm, which I think better than five and a half (\$5.50) in New Jersey."

#### SECOND LETTER.

"NOVEMBER 16, 1824, WILLIAMSON, N. Y.

Dear Father and Mother, Sister and Brothers: I am at work at the smithing business; at \$8 a month; work is not plenty. If Benjamin Rittenhouse moves let me know where he is. Wages last summer, from eight to eleven dollars a month, and will be as good next summer. Direct your letters to South Williamson postoffice, Wayne County, N. Y. (Signed) Jacob C. Fleming. (Addressed) to William Fleming and Elizabeth Fleming, "by the hand of John Maxwell."

#### THIRD LETTER.

To Mr. Thomas Fleming, Perryville Postoffice, Alexandria Township, Hunterdon County, New Jersey. Postmarked Pittsford, New York, Feb. 28, (1824) [First part lost].

“There was talk last fall of shortage in fodder but there will be enough. Hay is worth \$10 to \$12.. I have given up looking for any of you to come into this country, but I expect to return back there, last part of November. [This letter continues to his father]: Respected Father: I received your letter Jan. 4th, (1825) dated Oct. 14th, which gave me the first account of J. Shroap, since I saw them in July. As I wrote before I had been working some distance from here (Pittsford) and returned again 1st of January, (1825). Then I was at Joseph Shroap's. I saw Joseph Penwill and wife last Monday. I was at Andrew Fleming's [lived at Barrington, N. Y., Postoffice Pen Yan, a post township of Yates County, on Crooked Lake, 54 miles southeast of Rochester, population 1890 was 1900. This Andrew Fleming was son of Thomas, Sr., who was son of Andrew one of the four brothers who came from Cookstown] the forepart of November last.”

## FOURTH LETTER.

“WILLIAMSON, MAY 15th, 1825.

Honored Father and Mother: I am now working in a shop in Pultneyville on shore of Lake Ontario for Thomas Thatcher, where I began the last of February, and expect to stay until 1st of March next year, unless he sells out. I was at Benjamin Rittenhouses the middle of February [Jacksonville, N. Y., in Ulyssus township, Tompkins County, 9 miles N. W. of Ithaca, on west side Cayuga Lake. Mary Fleming, wife of Benjamin Rittenhouse was a daughter of Malcolm Fleming, brother of Jacob Cook Fleming's father]. They like the country better than in “The Barrens” and I think you all could do better here. A number of Quaker families with plenty of money have come into this township this spring, and bought lands. It is said they want six miles square. The canal is a great help to this country. When I left Rittenhouse, I went down the east side of Cayuga Lake, intending to go to Henry Leonards but he had moved four miles away, I then stayed that night about one mile from John Smokes. As I was looking for Leonards I passed Abraham Housels [Hannah Housel's, sister to Jacob C's mother] place. I stopped at the door and asked for Leonards, Abraham's wife looked at me very sharp, but I passed on without making myself known. Remember my love to Grandmother Cook.”

## FIFTH LETTER.

Addressed at "Mendon, October 23, 1825." (Mendon is a post village and township of Monroe Co., twelve miles south-east of Rochester, New York).

"Honored Father and Mother: This has been a very hot summer. Crops are poor. Fruit not plenty. Peaches have been sold at \$1.00 per bushel in town of Williamson, Wayne County. I was at Joseph P. Shroap's six weeks ago. (Geneva). The letter I had July 31 was written by Thomas and Andrew (brothers to him), I was requested to state what clothes to bring, as some of them expected to come out this winter. Clothes are the same price here as there. I have met with another disappointment as I expected to stay with Thatcher a year, but he has rented his shop and quit smithing. I left him on the 7th of September, and next day went to work for RUSSELL COLE eighteen miles from Pultneyville (at Pittsford) where I was before, and was then acquainted with him, and worked until a few days ago, for him at \$16 per month. I am now mowing for William Claisdel in this township of Mendon and he wants me to stay with him. But after one month here I expect to go to work for Cole again for \$20 a month, board, washing, etc. Where Cole lives is in township of and Village of Pittsford in County of Monroe (10 miles south of Rochester)."

## SIXTH LETTER.

"PITTSFORD, January 6, 1826.

Honored Friend and Relatives: I am working in village of Pittsford. Thatcher has moved here and I am working for Thatcher & Cole at the smithing business. Our work is entirely boat irons and spikes. There is a great deal of boat building here. They have twenty-seven to repair against the canal [Erie Canal] opens in the spring, and six new ones to build as soon as it can be done. I am getting \$20 per month in cash, board, washing, etc. I have written ten letters to Benjamin Rittenhouse but have no reply [he did not give his address]."

## SEVENTH LETTER.

"PITTSFORD, September 10, 1826.

Honored Father and Mother and Relatives: Last season I agreed to work in harvest for one of our farmers and concluded to cradle, though before harvest began, I heard so much bragging by two men who were to cradle with me, that

I almost gave up the notion; but I did not. There were three of us cradling and five takers up. Before night two of the takers up gave out. The next day I told them I had heard much boasting and now I thought I could cut as much grain as either of them. I harvested eighteen days and cradled most of the time, and with a dozen different men, but found only one who could cut as much grain in a day as I could, that was Thatcher. He offered to bet eight dollars that I could take up more grain in a day than any man in three townships. He also offered to bet \$50 that he and I could cut and take up more than any ten men in that township. The man said we cut more grain for him in same time than he ever had cut before or ever expects to have cut again. I worked for the same man again this season and have the promise of the highest wages again. I don't expect to stay here long as boat work will soon be over for this fall. I think of going a boating for a few weeks. Then I have thought of going out to Richmond (Ontario County, N. Y.) and see the old neighbors and the country."

## EIGHTH LETTER.

RICHMOND, September 22, 1826.

"Honored Friends and Relatives: I have left Pittsford. I came here night before last (September 20, 1826) to Mr. Cratchley's [Geo. Cratchley married Margaret, daughter of Andrew, his father's sister]. I have seen most all the old neighbors here. If I don't find work to suit me I shall go to Penn Yan (Capital of Yates County, N. Y.) and then shall see Andrew Fleming again. Send your letters to Pittsford as I shall be back there soon."

In summer of 1827 he journeyed to Michigan with Mr. Pratt, and in the fall of 1827 he returned home to visit his parents in New Jersey, near "The Hickory Tavern."

## NINTH LETTER.

PITTSFORD, May 13, 1828.

"I have given up coming to see you this season. I am still at work at Pittsford. Thomas is here at work. Beloved brother [written to Andrew]: I expected to see you before going into business for myself, but now I think I can't. Beloved Sister [to Joanna]: I received a letter from you July 24th, dated the 13th, in which you wrote as if you wished to come into this country. You can have part of that house you talked of in ten months, but your business [mil-

liner] is one I know nothing about, more than that the people are very proud and fond of fashion. It is now ten o'clock and my candle is very short. Remember my love to Grandmother Cook. *I Think it will be inconvenient for me to invite you to my wedding or ask your consent, as we are so far apart.* I remain, your affectionate brother and friend. To Joanna and Andrew Fleming."

## TENTH LETTER.

"PULTNEYVILLE, October 19, 1828.

Honored Father and Mother, Brothers and Sisters: I am in good health excepting my eyes, which are better than four weeks ago, when I was shut up in a dark room for several days. I have been at work again for three weeks, though I could not write before. *On September 7th., 1828 I entered into matrimony with Miss Lucinda Baird, of township of Victor, adjoining the township of Pittsford in same county of Monroe.* On 6th of October we moved to Pultneyville where I am now working for myself. Thomas Fleming came with me when we moved and then returned to Pittsford. Joseph P. Shroap and Anna, William Bibby and Andrew Pop were here to see us on the 11th. Joseph Shroap will move here into the house with us and work for me, soon as his fall work is done. I am now settled so that you will have a regular place to send your letters. Remember my love to Grandmother Cook."

From Pultneyville on May 3rd, 1829 he writes his father: "I have been driven with work so did not feel like writing even on Sunday. I have work enough now for four hands. I have but one with me. The hard times and character of the money in this country forbids me hiring more. I have worked, several nights past, until eleven and twelve o'clock, and am obliged to turn off some of the work. I think after I finish a job of vessel ironing I shall then be able to do the rest of the work alone. This job will take me two weeks to finish. There was a shop started last fall but broke down after a great deal of boasting and the man moved away. Remember me to Grandmother Cook." Again on December 3rd, 1831 he writes his brother William: "After a long delay, I now at a late hour at night, after a hard day's work and long evening of writing, commence a few lines to you. I have neglected to write as my work was hurrying me." In a letter dated Pultneyville, November 9, 1833 he writes to his



brother Andrew: "I suppose you would like to know about my mill business, but I can tell you better another time." This was written after the death of his father of which he had received news early in the year.

From the above correspondence he seems to have remained in Pultneyville after he established his shop there. The house he lived in was one said to have been erected by RUSSELL COLE in 1809, whose history will be given in its proper place in the Peper family. This house was occupied by Jacob and his family about 1829, having been occupied before them by Nicholas Lawson, whose son, Publius V. Lawson, Sr. was born there in 1828. After he moved into this house his daughter Elizabeth Fleming was born there September 22, 1830. He resided in this same house until after the marriage of his daughter Elizabeth, September 20, 1850, except for a short time when he moved his shop to Sodus. He went to Sodus about 1836 and remained only a short time, possibly not more than two years. Joanna was born while they lived in Sodus. Sodus is ten miles east from Pultneyville and on Lake Ontario. All their children except Joanna were born in Pultneyville and in the same house, the Russell Cole house, built in 1809, and now standing, is the oldest house in Pultneyville. It is removed from its former location and has not been used for many years. It was probably abandoned for the present Fleming house in Pultneyville about 1855.

Jacob Cook Fleming always had a shop and followed smithing. At the time he took up his residence in Pultneyville it was an old established village, having been bombarded during the war of 1812. It was at the period he took up his residence, a very promising, lively village, with considerable boating. But in later years its business and prosperity deserted it, and now it is but a pretty little hamlet with very little business and has begun to be enjoyed by Rochester people for a summer home. It is a quiet, quaint old town, with handsome, shaded country streets and pretty, neatly painted old houses. The railroad is three miles away and no shipping is done there now.

In those days the village blacksmith made nearly everything. He was an absolute necessity. He put tires on wagons, shod horses, making the shoes and nails. When Thomas his brother had a wagon shop there, Jacob did the ironing. He made link chains, pitch forks, and kept all the iron works

in repair; and bought scrap iron for most of his work. While he worked very hard he could not get much wealth as nearly all his work was traded out to the farmers for provisions and meats. In personal appearance his hair was black, his eyes gray, his head large and he was an immense, powerful, muscular man. He stood six feet four inches tall. He was a man of very decided opinions and had careful and complete information on all local and public questions. He was a strong Jackson Democrat. I suppose Jackson was one of the first Presidents for whom he voted. His shop being a handy place to gather news gave him all local information and for many years he read the Wayne County "Sentinel" and other papers for the public news. These papers, after reading, he stacked on a nail in his shop and when the nail was full he laid them away. He had piles of them. His grandson, Publius V. Lawson, Jr., has in his possession a large box of these old papers saved all his life by Jacob Cook Fleming. He did not smoke but did drink tea and coffee. He wore a beard under his chin, but shaved his face once a week, on Sunday morning. He wore boots, long trousers, a swallow tail coat, with long tail and narrow at the waist, not coming together at the front; also wore a high hat. His vest was long and buttoned up to the collar. His clothes were black or brown; wore a white shirt which had a turn over collar made on it, with which he wore an immense stock, or often wore a black kerchief twice around his neck. For every day use he often wore a gingham tie. We almost think Longfellow had him in mind when he wrote:

"Under a spreading chestnut tree  
The village smithy stands;  
The smith a mighty man is he,  
With large and sinewy hands;  
And the muscles of his brawny arms  
Are strong as iron bands.

His hair is crisp and black and long;  
His face is like the tan,  
His brow is wet with honest sweat  
He earns whate'er he can,  
And looks the whole world in the face;  
For he owes not any man."

His wife, <sup>pink</sup> Lucinda wore the same clothes as other people of the period, a wide bonnet and very wide dresses. She

was smaller than her husband and not nearly so tall. Jacob Cook Fleming owned his own house, which was two story, and his own shop. They were both on the Salmon Creek, which runs through the village. The home which he later owned so many years on the Jersey street, was two story and basement, with Salmon Creek crossing the back corner of the lot. In the old Cole house first owned, there was a well in the wood shed with a windlass, and old "oaken bucket", with a good curb around it, to keep people from falling into the well. In religion, Jacob Cook Fleming was a Universalist, a society with no meeting house in the village; and a minister of this denomination only visited the village a few times each season. His wife Lucinda was a Methodist, which sect was regularly represented by a minister and the only church in the village. She attended that church very regularly every Sunday, and all the children attended the Methodist Church and Sunday School. The record of the church show that she became a member in 1860. It reads as follow: "Lucinda Fleming, baptised November 4th, 1860". The cooking was done in a great fireplace built in the end of the kitchen. Stoves had not come into use a half a century back. They had the first iron stove about 1845. The fireplace was made of stone and brick with big flat stones for the hearth. There were andirons to put long sticks of wood on, and the spacious old colonial fireplace would take in cordwood length, and a big yule log. Kettles were hung on cranes which swung over the fire. The only fire in the house was in the spacious fireplace. The bread and other things were baked once a week in the great brick oven erected beside and as part of the fireplace. A hot fire was made within the oven, which was raked out and the oven cleaned, then the food placed within the heated oven. They also baked biscuit and smaller amounts of cooking in a tin oven on legs, pushed against the fire; and the bread, biscuit or pies were frequently turned about to bake even. Beans and other cooking was often done in a kettle sitting in the coals in the fireplace or the coals heaped over the top of the kettle on the cover. Turkey and roast meats were cooked by hanging on the crane or hook and basted from a pan held to catch the dripping.

Lucinda had her spinning wheel, as was the custom those days, and cards to prepare the wool for weaving, by which the thread was made by herself and children. After the thread was ready it was sent to some weaver in the

village who wove it into cloth. In this manner was most of the cloth obtained for their dresses.

Jacob Cook Fleming held few civic offices. He was frequently a member of the school committee. The village of Pultneyville was not incorporated, but was a portion of the town of Williamson, so there were not many local offices for one to hold, who had plenty to occupy his time.

He was for many years a brother in the Masonic Lodge of Freemasons which formerly held its sessions in Pultneyville and later in Williamson. This lodge was organized at Pultneyville several years prior to 1812 and the rooms were rifled in that war by the British sailors. In 1851 he had the following certificate:

“Pultneyville, May 15th, 1851.

This may certify that our worthy Brother Jacob C. Fleming is a member of Pultneyville, No. 159 of Free and Accepted Masons and in good and regular standing, in said (square).

Given under a resolution and sealed with the seal of this lodge this 15th day of May, A. L. 5851.

JOHN P. BENNETT,

Secretary.

(Seal) STEPHEN VAUGHN, W. M.

ANDREW CORNWALL, S. W.

HENRY WARD JR., I. D.

In the militia company of town of Williamson, he was a member and elected captain and was known as Captain Jacob Cook Fleming. Clarissa Harvey, his daughter, has in her possession in Menasha, Wis., part of the uniform which he wore, and the author has in his possession the following interesting documents:

“Capt. Jacob C. Fleming, State of New York Regimental Orders:

Pursuant to the 10th Chap. of part first of the Revised Statute of this State, I do hereby order an election to be held to fill the office of Lieutenant and Ensign in the 242 Regiment and 24th Brigade and 22d Division of the militia of this State which has become vacant by the removal of the late incomants. The time and place of holding said election will without delay be appointed by Captain Jacob Cook Fleming who will cause the proper notice for the same to be duly

served on members of the company under your command.

Dated at Williamson, this 23rd day of May, 1840.

JOHN COTTREL,

Colonel and commanding officer of the 242d Regiment.

And will preside at said election.

Endorsed: Captain Jacob C. Fleming, Pultneyville, J. Cottrel, Military."

Roster of Company under Captain Fleming. Copy of the Roll in possession of P. V. Lawson, Jr., Menasha, Wis.

"Roll of the Company of Infantry in 242d Regiment, 24th Brigade and 22d division of the Military of the State of New York under command of Captain J. C. Fleming, corrected September 4th, 1840. [Williamson, Wayne County, N. Y.]

Captain Jacob C. Fleming, Lieutenant Remneton Hingent, Ensign Barnebas B. Addams, Fifer John Peer, Drummers Venum Lewis, Benjamin Gille, Lewis French, Sargents Allen D. Clappel, Abijah White, William Niles, Isral Springer, Corporels Lyman A. Reeves, William Hogland, John Lewis, Martomen Nelson."

Here follow names of one hundred and one privates.

This company often drilled and marched on the public streets at Pultneyville; Miss Clarissa Fleming remembers seeing them; and all the people turned out to see them. The drill was one of the events of the village green.

Captain Fleming was an interesting correspondent. He wrote to his parents, and brothers and sisters and children regularly, and kept up a correspondence with all his old acquaintances and his cousins and other relatives. He kept memoranda of dates of writing and of letters received. The author has some of these memoranda of addresses.

Jacob Cook Fleming, at intervals, visited his people in New Jersey. Once when he returned, he brought his daughter Elizabeth a white dress, which some of his sisters had sent to her. At another time he brought her a gold ring which his sister Eleanor had sent to her. John Fleming, of Readington, says Jacob visited New Jersey the last time in 1849. His brothers often visited him. Abbott Fleming came there on his way out west on his wedding trip, and subsequently when making his journeys back to his eastern home from Indiana, he usually called on his brother Jacob. He traveled in a canvas covered wagon, since called "prairie schooner." Once when he came to Pultneyville in this man-

ner, Jacob's little son, John Wesley, was frightened at Elder Abbott and his big wagon, and ran and hid himself. Jacob's brother Thomas followed him into New York in 1829, and remained, having his wagon shop in several places, and finally settled in Sodus, having married a sister to Jacob's wife. Tylee came out about the same time, following his trade of blacksmith in several towns about the section of the country where Jacob lived; and finally married in Pultneyville. Jacob Fleming was a strong, healthy vigorous man, knew little of sickness, and perhaps never had a doctor call on him. He met with his death by a frightful accident. He was assisting in the moving of a building which was on rollers, going up a slight incline, when the rope gave way, allowing it to roll back. His toes caught beneath the rollers, crushing his limbs, from the shock of which he died. He was buried in the beautiful cemetery, on the bank of Lake Ontario, which adjoins the ancient orchard of Deacon Abram Peper. His grave is marked by a white marble stone in the family plat, about the center of Lake View cemetery, in Pultneyville Village, New York, bearing this inscription cut into marble:

X ✓ "Jacob C. Fleming, died May 2, 1873, aged 72 years, 2 months and 2 days." This beautiful cemetery, on the pleasant restful shores of Ontario, is very old, possibly established a century ago.

In this quiet, green country cemetery, rest the Flemings, Lawsons, Peper, DeKruyfts and many of their relations and descendants. Handsome trees and flowers decorate and shade this beautiful resting place, and tasteful rich monuments mark the graves.

„Beneath these rugged elms, that yew tree's shade,  
Where heaves the turf in many a mouldering heap,  
Each in his narrow cell forever laid,  
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

The genealogy of the family as made up by Jacob Cook Fleming, is on a card in a glass covered frame in possession of Joanna Fleming, at Pultneyville, New York, their old home. It reads as follows.

✓ Jacob Cook Fleming, birth January 31, 1802. Died May 2, 1874.

✓ Lucinda Baird, birth February 27, 1809.

✓ Elizabeth Fleming, birth September 22, 1830.

✓ William Fleming, birth October 2, 1832. Died October 23, 1863.

✓ Clarisy Fleming, birth April 13, 1834.

✓ Joanna Fleming, birth February 5, 1837.

✓ John Wesley Fleming, birth March 13, 1839. Died April 19, 1849.

On the back of the card is written "Jacob Cook Fleming, married to Lucinda Baird, September 8," no year given.

Lucinda Baird, his wife, was born February 27, (the church record says May 5) 1809, we suppose, in township Victor, in Monroe County, New York, while her parents resided on a farm. She was the third child of Olive Southwood (pronounced Southard) Baird and Isaac Baird. He was born in Scotland. She was the oldest child of seven, and was born in New York State. Her parents were Doctor Southwood and Anna Wyman, both natives of Scotland. Clara A. Teetor reports, that her grandmother, who was a sister, says that Lucinda also had a middle-name, and that her whole name was Lucinda Manville Baird. But she never made use of the second name. The church she followed all her life was the Methodist. The following letter of the present pastor shows her union with the church:

"REV. J. J. EDWARDS, Pastor M. E. Church.

PULTNEYVILLE, N. Y., February 19, 1900.

Mr. P. V. Lawson, Menasha, Wis.

Dear Sir: The following is all I can find on the records: Clarissa Fleming received November 3rd, 1850, by probation by D. Grandine, Class Leader. Married September 26, 1852, to D. T. Grandine, by O. Trowbridge.

Lucinda Fleming, baptised November 4, 1860, (born May 5, 1809) officiating minister Wm. Potter, and witnesses to baptism J. H. Potter and Mary Powers.

Yours truly,

J. J. EDWARDS."

"The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Pultneyville apparently had a nominal existence prior to 1830, for in 1833 there was a record of a parsonage being purchased. It is known that an edifice was erected in 1825, by the Union Church society which was independent of general church government; but which contributed the use of the church to any Christian denomination. The same building, since remodeled and raised, was known as Gates Public Hall. This house was used for more than a generation and was maintained by disposing of the pews on subscription. The first

settled pastor was Rev. E. H. Crammer in 1851-1852." (He was there prior to this, for he married mother and father on September 20. 1850).

Grandmother Fleming and all her children went to this church, when it was in Gates Hall, as now called. The old Gates Hall handsomely remodeled and painted white still stands among the tall maple trees in the village. It was called Gates Hall from a Mrs. Gates who gave \$1,000 to its building. Grandmother Lucinda Fleming was a fair sized woman, about five feet, eight inches tall, black hair and blue eyes. She was industrious and saving; made the most of her opportunities and was always pleasant and jovial and enjoyed a joke and a hearty laugh. She lived sixteen years after the death of her husband and died at 81 years of age, December 1st. 1890, in the present Fleming house on Jersey street in Pultneyville. Before her death she suffered with a painful sore on her face below the right eye. She was buried beside her husband and little child John Wesley, in the Lake View cemetery, where is erected to her memory a handsome white marble monument on which is cut this inscription:

✓ "Lucinda, wife of Jacob Cook Fleming, Died December 1st, 1890, aged 81 years, 9 months and 4 days.

"In my Father's house are many mansions."

✓ Of the five children of Jacob ✓Cook Fleming and Lucinda ✓Baird Fleming, his wife, John ✓Wesley Fleming was the youngest. He was born in 1839. He was a bright, pretty little boy. When Thomas Fleming was building his wagon shop on Jersey street, where Mr. Palister lives now, little John Wesley was one day playing about the new work, and was fatally injured by the accidental fall of a piece of timber; he died soon after, on the 19th of April. 1849. He lies buried with his father and mother in Lake View cemetery. A white marble monument marks his grave on which is inscribed: "John Wesley, son of (Joseph) Cook and Lucinda Fleming, died April 19, 1849, aged 10 years, 1 month and 7 days."

✓ William Fleming, son of Jacob Cook Fleming and Lucinda Baird Fleming, was born in Pultneyville in the house on Jersey street, on October 2nd, 1832. He attended the village school, opposite Gates Hall, and enjoyed all the sports of youth. He became a promising student and a great reader. He was a tall, manly man. The location of the village was on the shore of the lake. Its people were



largely engaged in boating; many of its inhabitants become sailors. Early training led young William into the life of a sailor on the lakes. He soon became proficient in the profession and rapidly advanced to the different commands until he was made Captain of the ship. He sailed the lakes for a number of years. One ship he commanded was the "Emblem" of 167 tons burden. I do not know the name of the others. Joanna, his sister, now living in Pultneyville, has his Captain's license given by the Government officials. One fatal day his ship was in a great storm on the lake and was never heard of afterward. It went down in Lake Ontario with all on board. This was on October 23rd, 1863.

"I gaze far over the quiet sea,  
    Rosy with sunset like mellow wine,  
Where ships like lilies lie tranquilly,  
    Many and fair,—but I see not mine,  
  
And still with a patience that is not hope,  
    For vain and empty it long has been,  
I sit on the rough shores rocky slope,  
    And watch to see if my ship comes in."

*Allen.*

Joanna Fleming, fourth child of Jacob Cook Fleming and Lucinda Baird Fleming was born in Sodus during the interval of the residence of her parents there. She received a common school education in company with her brothers and sisters in the school opposite the Gates Hall. She always lived at home with her parents and was the constant companion of her widowed mother until her death. She still resides in the Fleming home in Pultneyville, where she spends much time in reading. She enjoys the newspapers. She takes delight in raising chickens and has several cats to which she has given names.

✓ Clarissa Fleming, third child of Jacob Cook Fleming and Lucinda Fleming, was born in Pultneyville, N. Y. in the house on Jersey street, April 13, 1834. She enjoyed the sports of the girls of the period and attended school in the village schoolhouse opposite the Gates Hall. She was married to Daniel Throckmorton Grandine of Williamson township, in the Methodist church at Pultneyville, Wayne County, N. Y., September 26, 1852, when she was eighteen years of age. The Grandines were a New Jersey family who resided

in Monmouth and Hunterdon Counties, near the Flemings; and many of them are buried in Bethlehem Church old walled cemetery where they have handsome monuments. Daniel T. Grandine was a farmer in Williamson. His cousin, Egbert S. Grandine, was once a publisher of the *Wayne Sentinel* and during that time published the "Book of Mormon;" for the Smiths who claimed to have found the tablets, lived near there. His father came to Williamson as early as 1808. Daniel T. Grandine, Sr., was supervisor of Williamson, 1845 and County Coroner in 1851-4-7. ✓ "Daniel T. Grandine, Jr. enlisted in the IIIth Infantry Co. D, N. Y., August 20, 1862 in the Civil War. He was taken prisoner and kept at Lynchburg, Va. for a time, then removed to Andersonville and died there June 28th, 1864 of starvation and exposure" (Military History of Wayne Connty).

The genealogy of the Grandine family is as follows:

1. Daniel Grandine of Freehold, Monmouth County, N. J., born 1695, died October 26, 1739, and Mary Grandine, had born two children and twins.

2. Daniel Grandine, their son, born Freehold 11 May, 1723, married Sarah Throckmorton, daughter of Job and Francis Throckmorton, born in Freehold, N. J., November 1st, 1721, married in 1740, had four sons and three daughters, died November, 1790,

3. William Grandine, son (2) above, born Freehold, Monday 4, May 1751, married Ame Lewis, born Shrewsbury, Monmouth County, N. J., 7th of May, 1764. Married 11th March 1, 1783, had six girls, four boys. William died at Pultneyville, 6th June, 1813, aged 62, his wife Ame Lewis Grandine died, Pultneyville, August 4th, 1853, aged 89 years, 3 months. Their son Daniel Grandine is No. 4.

4. Daniel Grandine was born in Freehold, N. J., 17th August, 1787, married Anne Lewis, daughter of Joseph and Rhoda Lewis, born in Howelton, Monmouth County, N. J., November 15, 1793, married on March 8, 1812 in Williamson, Wayne County, N. Y., by Rev. Davenport Phelps. They had ten children, one of whom was (5) Daniel Throckmorton Grandine, who married Clarissa Fleming our "Aunt Clara."

Clarissa, now resides at Menasha, Wis., and her daughter Ame lives with her. Ame Alide Grandine, her daughter, was born in Pultneyville, Wayne County, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1858. She came to Menasha with her mother, with whom she has always lived. For a number of years she has taught school

in the different graded schools in Menasha and is now in charge of the Kindergarten department in the Third ward or Island school.

Joseph D. W. Grandine, youngest child of Clarissa Grandine and Daniel T. Grandine, was born in Pultneyville, Wayne County, N. Y., November 14, 1860. He came to Menasha with his mother. His wife, Elizabeth Longworth was born in Marinette, Marinette County, Wis., December 21, 1860. They were married in Harrison town, Calumet County, Wis., December 21, 1882. They lived on a farm in town Woodville, Calumet County, Wis., from 1885 until they moved to Crandon, Taylor County, in 1902. He was engaged in making butter, operating a dairy and stock farm. In 1899 he also had a creamery at Hilbert, and at another time he had an interest in one in Woodville. He has always been a strong republican and taken an active interest in local affairs. He is a very large man and stands six feet, four inches tall. Their children are:

Clara Elizabeth Grandine, born Harrison, Calumet County, Wis., December 19, 1883. Daniel Throckmorton Grandine, born Woodville, Calumet County, Wis., January 14, 1886. Lester David Grandine born December 25, 1890, in town Woodville, Calumet County, Wis. Eleanor Hannah Grandine, born same place March 2, 1892. Rachel Grandine, born same place January 5, 1896.

After the Civil War, about 1869, Clarissa Fleming Grandine moved to Menasha, Wis. with her two children, Joseph D. W. Grandine and Ame A. Crandine. In February 20, 1877, she married to Henry Harvey, a veteran of the Civil War. They resided on a farm in Sherwood, Calumet County, Wis.: then in Green Bay, Wis. and finally at Menasha, where Mr. Harvey died 1889. He was in U. S. train mail service and had a farm in Calumet County. There were no children by this union.

In 1890 The Congress of United States at Washington, passed a special law, signed by Grover Cleveland, President, granting Clarissa Harvey a pension of \$12 a month for life. The life of Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Cook Fleming and Lucinda Baird Fleming his wife will be found with that of her husband Publius V. Lawson, Sr.

**MALCOLM FLEMING OF PATTENBURG.**

Malcolm Fleming, son of Andrew and Rebecca Paterson Fleming of Bethlehem, was born February 11th, 1775, on the authority of Bethlehem church records, where he was baptised and also his family bible. He was born we suppose at the farmhouse of his parents in town of Bethlehem, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, and he lived there all his life, either near the old home or perhaps in it. His postoffice was always Pattenburg, now in town of Union, Hunterdon County, three or four miles west of Bethlehem Church; and in township of Bethlehem until Union was cut out of it in 1853, several years after his death. He received a common school education with his brothers and sisters in the neighborhood schools. He was a farmer all his life. He did not live far from his brother William; perhaps not more than three miles north of him. In September 29, 1797, he was married to Sarah Rounsaval. She was born April 3, 1780 and died March 18th, 1847, at 67 years of age. He died May 27th, at 72 years of age, the same year 1847. They are buried at Mount Pleasants. The Malcolm Fleming family bible records as follows:

“Malcolm Fleming, born February 11, 1775; died May 27, 1847. Married Sarah Rounsaval September 29, 1797. She was born April 3, 1780; died March 18, 1847. Their children:

Andrew, born March 23, 1799; died August 21, 1819.

Mary, born June 12, 1801; (died June 22, 1887.)

Freegift R., born August 12, 1803; (died at 89 years of age.)

Malcolm, born December 27, 1805; died March 31, 1808.

Sarah, born February 15, 1808; (died March 17, 1892.)

William, born May 14, 1810.

Rebecca, born July 6, 1812. (Married Brink Harford. have 2 children.)

Richard, born May 23, 1814; (died October 14, 1886.)

Aramina, born August 10, 1816; (died September 22, 1898.)

Eleanor, born May 21, 1819; died January 5, 1850. (Married Fitzharris.)

David B., born July 15, 1821.

MARY FLEMING: I know from her letters in my possession, that she obtained in youth a fair education, probably in the old school house at Bethlehem Church. At eighteen years of age, on January 15th, 1828, she was united in marriage to

Benjamin Rittenhouse. This is the record in the family bible of Malcolm Fleming. The author understands that Benjamin Rittenhouse was a descendant of William Rittenhouse, the Mennonite preacher, born in Broich, Holland, in 1644, and died in Philadelphia, Pa. in 1708. With his sons and daughters he came to Germantown, Pa., from Amsterdam, Holland in 1687-8. His ancestors had been paper makers in Arnheim, Holland, and he built in 1690 the first paper mill in America. David Rittenhouse, his grandson, the celebrated inventor, mathematician and astronomer, was born in Roxborough, Pa., April 8th, 1732 and died in Philadelphia, June 26th, 1796. His life is very entertaining and interesting. He established the first part of Mason and Dixon line, made clocks and astronomical implements. Thomas Jefferson said of him: "we suppose Mr. Rittenhouse second to no astronomer living, that in genius he must be first because he is self taught," (Appleton's Cyclopedia of Am. Biog.)

In another part of this history it will be noticed that Eleanor a daughter of William Fleming, Jr., married Newton B. Rittenhouse, who was a descendant of David Rittenhouse, the astronomer, and that Cora Fleming married a Rittenhouse. About 1824, Benjamin and Mary Rittenhouse moved from their farm home in the "Barrens," in Hunterdon County, N. J. to Tompkins County, N. Y. on a farm. They took with them their two little children, William, three years old, and Sarah, one year old. Their postoffice address was Jacksonville, Tompkins County, New York, township of Ulysses, at the south end of Cayuga Lake. The following joint letter was written from there August 14, 1826:

"Dear Father and mother, friends and relatives: I still like these parts of the country much better than I did there, although we have nothing but a little home and Benjamin works out by days work. He gets as much work as he can do. He gets \$1.00 per day for harvest, 75 cents for mowing and 50 cents for other work.

We have not got our house done, but expect that we shall soon.

I want to know how all our old neighbors are coming on and who you have for Preachers this year. How is Abram Housel and where does he live? How is father [William] Rittenhouse and why don't he send us any letter. I want to see you all but cannot go out there yet. Freegift Fleming

talks of coming out there next fall with Isaac Rounsaval and if he does I wish you would send me some dried cherries as there are none here. There are no peaches this year; but apples are plenty. I think father [Malcolm] might come and see us. We have one cow, ten sheep, five hogs. I want to know where you direct your letters for Jacob Fleming, for the letters that were received from him did not tell where to direct our letters, which is the reason we have not sent any to him. So no more, but remember affectionate children until death. To Mecham and Sarah Fleming.

Signed, BENJAMIN AND MARY RITTENHOUSE.

It will be noticed that the use of the nickname Mecham was common in the family and it still remains among those who knew him. Margaret, wife of Andrew Fleming of Readington calls him "Mecham" to this day.

On the 21st April, 1827, Benjamin wrote the following letter from Jacksonville, N. Y.:

"Dear Friends: You wanted to know where Amos was. We have not heard from him since he left our house about the time Father Fleming (Malcolm) was here. He then talked of going to Geneva and staying there until the boats started for New York and go along with them. Uncle James Rittenhouse went away from here about a week ago, he had about \$60 in money and says he has \$100 coming. He was sick two or three days since he has been here. He said he had a good deal of trouble on the road as the water was high. I have been out looking for land, and found some about twenty-five miles from here; suits me. I expect to buy in the fall. I have two cows, and a yoke of cattle, my lot paid for and a deed for it, some sheep and hogs and a little grain in the ground.

To Father Rittenhouse and family.

Signed, BENJAMIN RITTENHOUSE."

March 30th, 1829, Benjamin writes from Jacksonville, "We still live on our lot" and Mary his wife writes in the same letter: "There is a meeting house built about half a mile from here and they have had considerable of a revival in religion this winter."

In 1872 they both wrote from Trumbull's Corners, N. Y. to Jacob Cook Fleming at Pultneyville, N. Y., the following letter:

TRUMBULL'S CORNERS, N. Y., TOWN NEWFIELD,  
TOMPKINS COUNTY, April 14, 1872.

"Do you know of Wm. Fleming, my wife's brother. We sent your address to Freegift. Ours is at the head of this letter. Our boys are all married and got families and scattered, two in this state, and one in Pennsylvania, one Iowa. Our youngest daughter lives with us, the only one living. I know but little about Freegift's folks. I believe his address is Leroy Pit, Bradford County, Pa. One of Freegift's boys married our granddaughter. They have four children. They live near us on a place I sold him three or four years ago.

Signed, BENJAMIN RITTENHOUSE.  
MARY RITTENHOUSE.

Benjamin Rittenhouse died April 27, 1880, at about 80 years of age. His wife Mary Rittenhouse died seven years later, the 22nd of June, 1887 at the age of 86 years, 10 days. There were born to them nine children as follows: (1) William A., born Sept. 10, 1821 in Hunterdon County, N. J., he married Harriet Beardsley, May 3, 1848 and had six children. He died 1870. (2) Sarah born September 1st, 1823 in Hunterdon County, N. J., died April 10, 1850. (3) Silas J., born October 7, 1825 in Tompkins County, N. Y., died October 7, 1826. (4) Elizabeth, born September 1st, 1827, married George Holly, July 6, 1842, and died July 6, 1847. Had two children. Mary E., daughter of George Holly and Elizabeth Rittenhouse, was born August 1, 1844, married February 24, 1860 to her cousin William L. Fleming, son of Freegift Fleming, who was born March 6, 1836. Have had seven children. Six living. Charles, born December 10, 1861. Amasa, February 22, 1864. Levi, May 12, 1866. Rosetta, June 8, 1869. William born 1879. Edson born 1886. Mary, March 19, 1878. The latter died at six years old. All married except Edson. He lives in Bradford County, Pa. (5). Malcolm F., born September 18, 1830, died October 2, 1830. (6). David, born Dec. 5, 1831, married Mary Jane Drake, and died September 23, 1872. They had six children. David was a *Methodist preacher*. He died in Tompkins County, N. Y. (7). James born March 21st., 1834, married Cassandra Congdon, had six children. (8). Rebecca born

June 9, 1836, unmarried, died June 16, 1897. (9). Amos born November 21, 1838; have no children.

FREEGIFT R. FLEMING. third son of Malcolm Fleming and Sarah Rounsaval, his wife, of Pattenburg, N. J., was born August 12, 1803 in the western part of township of Bethlehem in Hunterdon County, N. J. He resided there with his parents, went to the common schools and obtained an education and remained in that section until of age. After this he was employed on farms and at boating on the Hudson river and Erie Canal. He often visited his sister Mary Rittenhouse at Jacksonville, N. Y., and worked in that neighborhood on farms. In 1826 he was at his sister's at Jacksonville, N. Y., and writes his cousin, Andrew Fleming, that he had been "boating, and have been 700 miles on water." At this time he had a horse at home named "Tilly" and sends word to "feed her well." He went by the name of "Dickie." He writes his father: "I want to see the children, tell them they must be good children." His sister Sarah, also at the same place, says in her letter home, of Freegift; that "he had gone to Ithaca to see his girl. He is going boating soon as the canal is open." This was April 21, 1827. Mary Rittenhouse, his sister, in writing home March 30, 1829, says: "Freegift was married last December to Matilda Mix. He has hired out for six months for \$60. Freegift's father-in-law lives near here," by which we suppose Mr. Mix, her father, resided in same township, Ulysses in Tompkins County, N. Y. Freegift R. Fleming was married on the 11th of January, 1829, not "December", as stated by his sister. His wife's name was Matilda Mary Mix. Her parents were from Vermont where she was born on December 13, 1811, and was eighteen years of age when married and Freegift Richard Fleming, her husband, was twenty-six.

After they married he purchased a farm at Le Roy Pit in Bradford County, Pa. This place is a post village and township of about 1,500 population in northeast part of Pennsylvania, near N. Y. line. Towanda, population 80,000 is shiretown of the County. His son, David B. Fleming owns and lives on the farm owned by Freegift where he lived and died October 8, 1892 at Le Roy. His wife survived him five years and died October 9, 1897. There were born to them eleven children as follows:

(1). Asenath Ann, born September 11, 1829, married November 26, 1848, M. T. Shoemaker, lives at Windfall, Pa.



(2). Joseph Malcolm, born December 19, 1831, married Joanna Fenton, April 19, 1852, died 1890.

(3). Rebecca M., born October 15, 1833, married March 7, 1852, Philander Foster.

(4). William L., born March 6, 1836, married Mary E. Holly (his cousin), Feb. 24, 1860. Reside, Grover, Pa.

(5). Mary E., born March 5, 1838, married William May, July 2, 1855.

(6). Charlotte, born October 19, 1840, married William Mores, October 5, 1859.

(7). Alden M., born April 19, 1842, married Susan Henson, September 10, 1865.

(8). Francis E., born July 3, 1844, married Melissa Corby, Dec. 10, 1863.

(9). Julia Delphins, born October 31, 1847, married George Crofutt, December 17, 1863.

(10). David B., born March 13, 1849, married Mary Cogansparger, fall of 1876.

(11). Asa L., born April 21, 1851. Invalid in bed over 40 years. Spinal trouble. Lives with Charlotte.

Ten of these children are living (1902) in Bradford County, Pa. Joseph, William, Alden and Frank were in the civil war, as also were William May, Philander Foster, Wm. Mores, George Crofutt, sons-in-law. William Mores was killed and Philander Foster died in Civil War. All of Malcolm's children are dead, and ten of his son Freegift are living in 1902. Joseph Malcolm is dead,

In October 18 1902, the descendants of Freegift R. Fleming, held a reunion at the residence of Jared Ellis, near Grover, Bradford County, Pa. All of Freegift R. Fleming's children except Joseph M., who is dead, live in Bradford County, Pa. There were present at the reunion eight of the ten children. Mary and husband, William L. and wife, Alden and wife, Charlotte and husband, Francis and wife, Julia D., and husband, David B., and Asa L., who lives with Charlotte. There were also present fifteen grandchildren, and sixteen great-grandchildren, and some descendants of Mary Rittenhouse, making 57 in all.

ASENATH ANN FLEMING, daughter of Freegift R. Fleming and Matilda M. Mix was married to Malachi Treat Shoemaker, Nov. 26, 1848. He is in 1902, 82 years of age. They live at Windfall, Pa. Their children: 1. Henrietta, wife to O. S. Roby, merchant. 2. Kate, wife to James

Hafton, farmer. 3. Lalor, wife to J. M. Jones, merchant. 4. Amasa, salesman. 5. Cecil, merchant. 6. Anna, married to A. J. Rathbun, merchant. They have two boys aged six and eight years. 7. Charles, farmer. These are all in Bradford County, Pa.

SARAH FLEMING, daughter of Malcolm and Sarah Fleming, of Pattenburg, N. J., was born there on February 15, 1808 and died March 17th, 1892, at Lisle, New York. When a young lady she followed her sister, Mary Rittenhouse, into New York State. I have some letters written by her in April, 1829, post marked Jacksonville, N. Y., the same address as her sister Mary. Sarah Fleming was married to David Underwood, we suppose near Ithaca, in Thompsons County, New York State. He was born September 8, 1805 in Green, N. Y., and died November 25, 1884 at home of his daughter, Mary Jane in Centre Lisle, N. Y. Their children:

(1) Malcolm Underwood, born April 6, 1833 in Cadwell Settlement, in town Lisle, Broom County, N. Y., married Polly Allen, who was born May 16, 1825 in town Barker, N. Y. They were married in Binghamton, Broom County, N. Y., September 2, 1858. He died at Whitney's Point, Broom County, N. Y., September 8, 1894. Their only son, Frank H. Underwood is a farmer in Upper Lisle, Broom County, N. Y., born in Barker, N. Y., December 5, 1867. He married December 5, 1900, Lydia H. Thurston at her home in Upper Lisle, N. Y.

(2) Abigail, who was born July 15, 1827, died at four and a half years of age. Was born and died near Centre Lisle, N. Y.

(3) Richard G. Underwood, now of Centre Lisle, Broom County, N. Y., occupation a farmer, was born in Cadwell settlement, town of Lisle, Broom County, N. Y., August 3, 1843, and was married to Julia Searls at Bainbridge, Chenango County, N. Y., August 24, 1869. Their children: (a) Della Rene Underwood, born January 23, 1871 in Centre Lisle, Broom County, N. Y. and married 1897, James B. Williams in Bainbridge, Chenango County, N. Y. He was a merchant of Bainbridge, his present address. They have one child, Helen May Williams. (b) Nellie May, born January 11, 1873, at Centre Lisle, N. Y., married February 5, 1903 to Wallace Japhet. (c) Frederick, was born March 23, 1876 at Centre Lisle, N. Y., lives at home. (d) Homer, born April 17, 1882 at Centre Lisle, N. Y. Lives

at home. (e) Maude Amy, born in McDonough, Chenango Co., N. Y., January 7, 1886, resides at home. (f) Sarah, born in Centre Lisle, N. Y., died in Hanticooke, Broom County, N. Y. (g) Herbert was born and died in Hanticooke, N. Y.

(4) David Underwood who died at forty-two, unmarried, was born in town Lisle, N. Y., June 12, 1850, and died in Centre Lisle, N. Y., 1892.

(5) Mary Jane Underwood, born February 20, 1853 in Broom County, N. Y., married July 5, 1875 to Joseph W. Babcock, at Motts Corners, N. Y. He is a carpenter, and their home is Centre Lisle, New York. He was born in Harperfield Corner, Delaware County, N. Y., March 10, 1847. Their only child, Fannie Louise, born August 20, 1876 at Centre Lisle, N. Y., resides at home.

RICHARD FLEMING, eighth child of Malcolm and Sarah Fleming of Pattenburg, was born May 23, 1814, and died October 14, 1886. He was married, and by this union there were seven children. His widow is now living with one of her daughters, and is eighty-six years of age. Her children: David, Margaret, William, John, Thomas, Elizabeth and Godfrey, who was a soldier in the Rebellion. Twenty years ago he lived near Readington, N. J., but moved away. He died a few days ago. Had no children.

ARRAMINA (nick name Minor), ninth child of Malcolm and Sarah Fleming, was born August 10, 1816 and died September 22, 1898. She was married to Jonas Girard, November 5, 1837, and lived at West Liberty, Ohio. Had three children:

1. Mary was a second wife to Adam Hanger and had one son, who died a few years ago. 2. Sarah married Henry Hanger, a son of her sister's husband, Adam Hanger. She is dead. Had four children: One was Carrie, who married Scarborough and had three children: (a) Edna married Mr. Circle and had one child, now dead; (b) Arthur Garfield and (c) Mary Leoto who is now eighteen years old. 3. Alexander was a school teacher and married.

DAVID B. FLEMING, was born July 15, 1821, near Pattenburg, N. Y. He was youngest son of Malcolm and Sarah Fleming. David B. died April 2, 1900, at seventy-nine years of age. His first wife, Mary Pettinger, died January 21,

1864. His second wife is still living at Patterson, Hunterdon County, N. J. Children: 1. Sarah E., 2. Jonas Malcolm Fleming, who resides near Bethlehem church in town Union, Hunterdon County, N. J. He was born March 15, 1848. Has nine children: (a) Emma E., (b) Anna J., (c) Daniel L., (d) Frederick L., (e) Lena B., (f) Mary E., (g) Valera, (h) Lucy, 2. Mildred is dead. 3. George W., 4. Rebecca, 5. Mary E., 6. Jacob P., 7. Armi M., 8. David F., 9. William.

David B. Fleming married second in 1864. By this second marriage were eight children: 10. John, 11. Emma, 12. Violet, 13. Theodore, 14. Kate, 15. Bessie, 16. Carrie, 17. Della.

### ELEANOR FLEMING.

Eleanor Fleming, oldest child of William Fleming and Elizabeth (Cook) Fleming of Oxford Furnace, Warren County, was born at her father's farmhouse near Oxford Furnace, 23rd March, 1800. She attended school in the neighborhood with her brothers and sisters where she learned to read and write, and was well educated for the countryside, could write nice letters and her hand writing was legible well formed and pretty. As she grew to womanhood she developed a specially lovable, kind and endearing disposition and was always a great favorite with her brothers and sisters, who mention her with the greatest love and respect. In May 13, 1823, she united with the Presbyterian Church at Hazen, west of the village of Oxford Furnace. Like all of her brothers and sisters, she had a trade which was that of "weaver". In those days before the power loom, and great cloth mills were developed, every community had its "weaver" to make the cloth for the clothing of the neighborhood. It was the day of the hand card and spinning wheel, little known now except as a curiosity; but then a part of the industry of every household. The wool was grown on the backs of the hill-side sheep, and washed on their backs in the creek, and after being clipped it was carded and spun in the warm kitchen by the glow of the logs in the great fireplace, and when the thread was ready it was sent to the "weaver", a more skillful person who kept her handloom against the kitchen wall and there wove the web and woof into heavy, warm, honest woolen cloth to clothe the generations of a century past or even a half a century ago.

In 1824 she moved with her parents into the "Barrens" of Alexandria township in Hunterdon County. Here in the same year, June 12, she joined the Mount Pleasant Presbyterian Church, a few miles from their home, by letter, Holloway W. Hunt, pastor. She followed her trade of weaving and July 1827 and in 1829 we have letters addressed to her at Frenchtown on the Delaware river, about eight miles south of the family home in the "Barrens", where with her sister Joanna, who was a milliner, they engaged in their separate industries. She lived a separate life for many years. We do not know just how long but John Fleming thinks until 1851, when she married a widower, by name of Samuel Mitchell, who had a farm in Warren County. No children were born of this union. Cousin Jane Fleming, of Readington, has "Aunt Ellen's" hymn book "Parish Psalmody 1844 Phil", in which is written "Eleanor Fleming book, May 5, 1845."

Her life is dearly remembered in the affection of those living, who knew her, for her noble, unselfish and religious character. When she died she was at the home of Margaret Vickery (daughter Joanna Haney) at Potterville in Somerset County, N. Y. Margaret took care of her in her last sickness. When she thought she might die she asked them to bury her by the side of her husband. But just before her death her old love for Bethlehem church was too strong, and her last request was to be buried there, which request was respected. Pottersville is in Bedminster township, Somerset County, N. J., and about twenty miles north-east of Bethlehem churchyard. In a letter to Abbott Fleming, announcing her death at their home, Joseph Vickey says: "She had no disease, but died of old age."

In the old walled cemetery at Bethlehem Church in the Fleming plat, above her grave, there is a white marble stone in which is cut this inscription. "In memory of Eleanor Fleming, widow of Samual Mitchell, died May 5, 1878, aged 78 years, 1 mo, 12 days." "All is well."

The stone stands beside those of William and Elizabeth Fleming, her parents. There are two unmarked graves on the south side and two on the other side of these stones. The grave and headstone of Mrs. Joseph Shroap is at foot of the Fleming plat on the east side.

**THOMAS FLEMING OF SODUS.**

The third child and second son of William Fleming and Elizabeth (Cook) Fleming of Oxford Furnace, was born March 19, 1804 in the farm homestead near Oxford Furnace in Warren County, New Jersey. He attended district school and learned to read and write and the common branches, then taught. He doubtless enjoyed the sports of the youth of that period as well as hunting and fishing. While yet a youth he began to learn the wheelwright trade, commonly called wagon making. We suppose he moved with his parents and family into the "Barrens," in Alexandria township-N., J., in 1824, but soon after this he was at work in Mansfield township in Warren County, for he writes his parents in 1825: "I am at work at the old place for \$6.00 per month. Uncle Butler received a letter from John (their son) yesterday, dated April 1, from Onondago, N. Y., a township in County of that name of which Syracuse is capital. On the 21st of April, 1827, he writes of his journey into New York state in a snow and rain storm in a letter addressed to his father at Perryville in which the starting point is obscurely written and I think it is (Belvidere) though it appears like bellindser. I cannot locate any such place. "We left bellindser (Belvidere) on Sunday morning. It rained all day. On Monday it snowed all the forenoon, and on Wednesday afternoon we landed at Ithaca, and next morning I came to Benjamin Rittenhouse. On Saturday morning, I began work at the low rate of \$12.00 per month, everything found, boarding, washing and mending." He was then at Jacksonville postoffice, Ulysses township, Tompkins County, N. Y. probably at some cross roads blacksmith shop making wagons. He was still there May 19th. In July 22 of same year he writes: "I am at work at my trade in this village, "Ovid, Seneca County, just north of Jacksonvllle. From some things in this letter I have thought he learned his trade in Washington, Warren County, N. J. He was still at Ovid on September 23, 1827-and Jan. 19, 1828. Very soon after this he went to Pittsford with Jacob Cook Fleming, his brother, where he was in September 7th when Jacob was married and helped to move him to Pultneyville in October 6, 1828, and then returned to Pittsford, "well and hearty." He writes his father from Pittsford, Dec. 21, 1828: "I am yet at my trade, but business is dull. I was at Jacob's one week ago and Joseph Shroap lives in the house with him, and I have

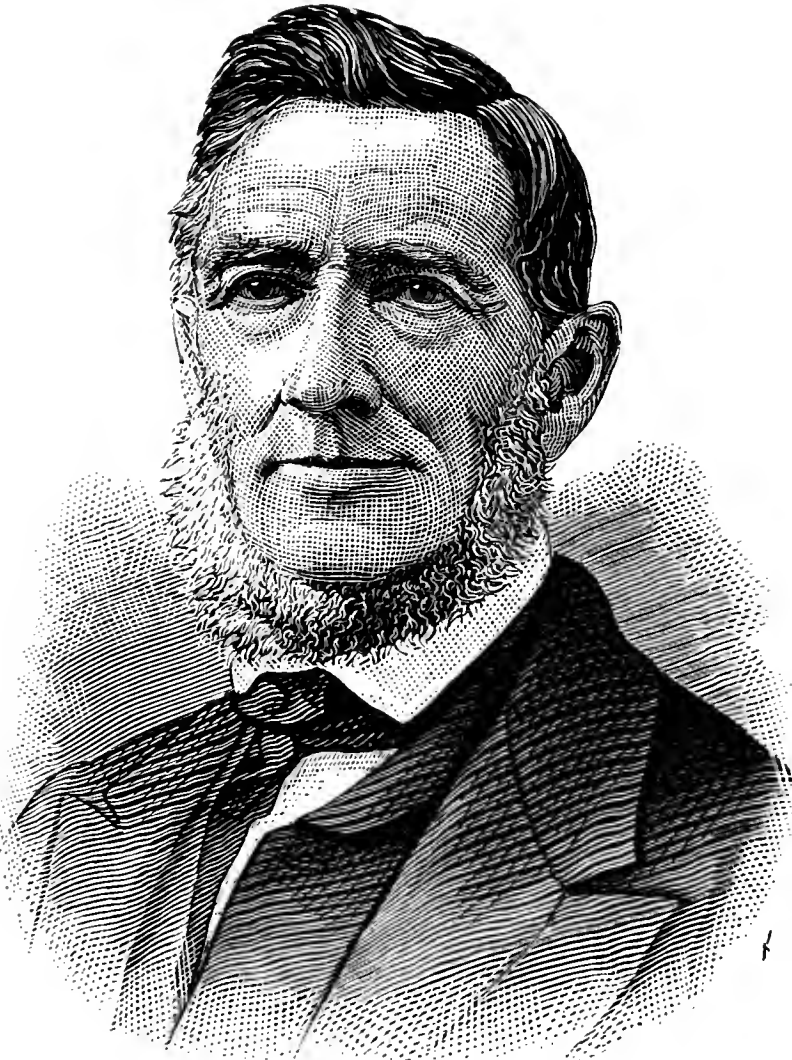
got me a shop there. I expect to go out there about the first of March and work for myself. I think I can do better than to work by the month." In May 3rd, 1829, Jacob C. Fleming writing from Pultneyville to his father says: "Thomas Fleming is here. He started a shop for himself in this village." He was still there in July 13th of that year and March 22, 1830. In December, 1831, he made a visit to Benjamin Rittenhouse and returned to Pultneyville where he was January 2, 1832. He was still there in April, 1849, at which time he built himself a two story shop on Jersey street, quite an elaborate affair, and must have been quite prosperous. This building is now the residence of Mr. Pallister. Thus we see he left home at least when he was twenty and at twenty-two was in New York state, finally settled in business at Pultneyville by the spring of 1829 where he remained for many years making wagons, sleighs and buggies, repairing plows, harrows and drags. Thomas Fleming was married to Clarissa M. Baird. December 9, 1832 at Marion, Wayne County, N. Y. Grandma Elizabeth Fleming's bible record, 1834, is wrong, because Andrew's letter to Jacob Cook Fleming, written in 1833 announcing the death of their father adds in a post script, "I received your letter of December 11th, (1832) which stated that Thomas was married."

Clarissa Maria Baird was born in Waterloo, N. Y., April 14, 1819. This place is a post village and township and capital of Seneca County, N. Y., twenty miles west of Auburn, present population about 6,000. She was sister to Lucinda Baird, who was wedded four years before to Jacob Cook Fleming, brother of Thomas. Thus two brothers married two sisters. The parents of Clarissa Baird were Isaac Baird, born in Scotland and Olive Baird, born in New York State, whose parents were Dr. Southwood and his wife, Anna Wyman, both natives of Scotland. When Thomas and Clarissa were married she was thirteen and he was twenty-eight, or fifteen years older, yet they lived happy and contented lives together, raised a family of eleven children and she died at seventy-five and eleven years after her husband who died at seventy-nine. How long after 1849 he remained at Pultneyville I cannot say, but I think several years and moved to Sodus Point about 1860. I believe that all their children were born in Pultneyville, N. Y. At Sodus Point he carried on the same business, beside had a piece of rich fruit land, on which was raised berries, peaches and grapes. He died there June 30, 1883 and she died there in September

26, 1894 A few years before her death she related to Miss Clara A. Teetor, her granddaughter, much family history of the Bairds and Flemings which was written down and preserved by her. Children: 1. Andrew P. Fleming, born August 28, 1835, resides at Eaton Rapids, Michigan, on a farm. He was twice married. His first wife was Miss Prociou. By this union there were no children. There were three girls born of the second marriage; one is named Artemisia. 2. William H. H. Fleming, born in Pultneyville, N. Y., November 28, 1836, died September 7, 1889. Resided at Allegan, Michigan. He was married. Of this union there were nine children. His widow said to live in Chicago. 3. Lucinda A. Fleming, born February 22, 1839 at Pultneyville, N. Y., died October 14, 1854. 4. Emma M. Fleming, born February 24, 1839 at Pultneyville, N. Y. She married Capt. George L. Teetor, January 17, 1861 of Sodus, Wayne County, N. Y. He died in 1899 at Sodus. She died at Sodus, September 26, 1901, at eleven in the evening, of Bright's disease, aged sixty-two years. "She suffered considerably toward the last, but the end came very peacefully." There was a beautiful obituary notice in the Rochester "Democrat and Chronicle" in which she is mentioned as, "one of the best known women in town of Sodus," with account of her life and that she, "was a beneficiary member of the Royal Templars of Temperance." She was buried in the Rural cemetery in Sodus. The author enjoyed a brief visit with her at her home in the summer of 1900. She then lived alone at home with her daughters. Born of this union were: (a) Clara A. Teetor, born August 26, 1862 at Sodus, her present address. (b) Louise N. Teetor, born September 15, 1867 at Sodus. She was married October 6, 1886 to John D. Stiles. Their one child, Emma Louise, born January 28, 1888, died March 26, 1889. John D. Stiles died March 14, 1889. She resides in Sodus. (c) David F. Teetor, born June 18, 1876. He is bookkeeper with Myers Paper House in Rochester. 5. Daniel L. Fleming was born July 16, 1840 at Pultneyville, N. Y. He was married to Hannah J. Trewin, Dec. 30, 1864 who was born September 3rd, 1844 at Plymouth, England. He is a grocery merchant at Glen Ellyn, Ill., his present address. They have one son (a) Alison George Fleming who was born in Chicago, October 30, 1865. He is a machinist by trade. He was married to Florence Bell Philo, February 14, 1900, who was born at Troy, N. Y., May 25, 1867. His address







*A. Fleming*

ANDREW FLEMING,  
LATE OF READINGTON, N. J.  
(Page 77.)

is 256 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill. 6. Olive Artemisa was born in Pultneyville, N. Y., February 22, 1844. Resided in Sodus all her life after her parents moved there. She remained single. She died at 57 years of age in Sodus, 22nd of April, 1901. In an obituary notice in the "The Record" of Sodus it was stated that: "she was a devoted Christian, and a faithful member of the Methodist Church" and had resided with Mrs Arville Norris for thirty-eight years in Sodus. The cause of her death was a stroke of paralysis about ten days before her death. 7. Melvin C. Fleming, born in Pultneyville, N. Y., January 16, 1847, died June 6, 1881 in Illinois, unmarried. 8. John Franklin Fleming, born July 5, 1849 in Pultneyville, died May 9, 1874 in Illinois. He remained unmarried. 9. Lewis W. Fleming, born June 6, 1852, died June 1, 1889 at Sodus, unmarried. 10. Kingsley M. Fleming was born July 25, 1854, resides at Sodus on the place of his father Thomas, at Sodus Point, Wayne County, N. Y. Married Hannah Baxter. Their children: (a) Flora M. Fleming, born May 10, 1884, (b) Arthur M. Fleming born May 22, 1885. Both reside in Sodus Point, except when attending school. Kingsley M. Fleming is engaged in raising fruits, vegetables and grapes for the market. Both are members of the Grand Lodge at Sodus. 11. Willard G. Fleming was born Jan. 9, 1859 in Sodus, N. Y. Married in Keokuk, Ia., March 10, 1885 to Miss Carrie B. Rich of that place. Have children: (a) Miss Eulah L. Fleming born April 1, 1886 in St. Louis. Mo., and (b) Master Harold O. Fleming born January 25, 1900, in St. Louis; Mo. Willard G. is stenographer and typewriter in railroad office at present. Address 1772 Downing Avenue, Denver, Colorado, with Colorado and Southern R. R. Has also followed business of telegraph operator at various commercial offices in various places for many years and has been clerk and station agent for several railroads.

### **ANDREW FLEMING OF READINGTON.**

Andrew Fleming, of Readington, fourth child and third son of William and Elizabeth (Cook) Fleming, of Oxford Furnace, was born October 23rd, 1805, at the farm near Oxford Furnace, Sussex County, (now Warren County,) N. J. He attended school in the neighborhood and became proficient in all the common branches and though he early in life began to work among the neighboring farmers for

himself, and his opportunity for more extended learning was much curtailed, still he made up for this by much reading and a naturally bright mind and close observation of passing events, so that he became well informed, and a man of superior attainments among his fellows. It is not exactly the fact that he left home for himself at eleven, as stated in his published biography, because for most of his early years he was either at home or in the very close neighborhood. We suppose the fact to be that though he assisted his neighbors at the different kinds of work on their farms, yet he was at home more or less, until after the death of his father and the old home in the "Barrens" was disposed of after 1833. His post office address was Perryville, which was the same as his father, from letters I have which were written to him from 1825 to 1831, and his own letters of 1833. He had in mind in 1825 to follow his brother Jacob Cook Fleming into New York State, and wrote him to advise what clothing was necessary to take with him. The next year there was more correspondence on his going into New York State. He kept up a regular correspondence with his brother's and his cousin, Freegift Fleming, who were absent in New York State. Andrew was living at home as his headquarters when his father died in January 1833, though he was not home at the time of his death, as is explained in his letter given in full in life of William Fleming, of Oxford Furnace. In this letter he says: "I left home on the Monday morning the 14th for New York and did not return until Wednesday evening, the 23rd, and did not hear of father's death until Wednesday about 1 o'clock at which time I was at the Whitehouse seventeen miles from home. I then left my wagon and horse and got a conveyance home as soon possible, but not in time for the funeral."

He was thus employed at home and on neighboring farms until twenty-six years of age, when in 1831 he obtained horses and wagons and bought goods of different kinds suitable for country stores and began the business of huxster in Hunterdon and Warren Counties. He followed this business for six years with considerable success, making some money. There is an amusing story connected with this period of his career and as it is characteristic of Andrew and very much like a Fleming trait of character, we relate it. In those days his team of six horses and large high house wagon was a well known and novel sight in that region. In those days some of the graded highways or "turnpikes" as they were called were constructed by incorporated com-

panies, who were supposed to keep them in "good roads" condition, and were thus permitted to tax the public who traveled on them, which fee was called a "toll" and collected at intervals along the roads at places where gates were placed across the highway to detain travelers until the "toll" was paid, when the gates would be opened. Along such a highway he was passing. It had not been kept in shape and was almost impassable on account of deep mud and slush. So when he reached the toll gate, he refused to pay toll over such a miserable highway, and the keeper refused to open the gate for him to pass on. He immediately unhooked the leading team and hitched on to the gate and drew the whole contrivance out of the highway. Then replaced his team and went on his way, advising the gate man to put his road in passable condition before asking toll from any traveler.

In 1838 he married Miss Margaret Lawshe, daughter of John Lawshe, of Bethlehem (now in Union township) Hunterdon County in the region locally called the "Hollow". The next year (1839) he moved over into Somerset County, in town Branchburh, at Milltown, on North Branch of Raritan River, where he rented the Van der Veer farm and water power mill. The mill was a saw and grist mill operated for the custom work of the farmers of the surrounding country. Of this business he also made a success. He ran this mill and carried on the farm for seven years, during which time he burned brick for three years. The mill was afterwards remodeled by other parties. After leaving this business in 1846 he purchased a farm of two hundred acres (1846) in town Branchburh, near Two Bridges. He soon sold half of it, with the improvements, and then built a new brick house on the other part in 1850, and purchased twenty-five acres more. This farm, called the "Homestead" farm, is still in possession of the family. In 1884 he moved into a handsome home in Readington, near the village of that name, where he died two years later. This place is about four miles from the "Homestead farm." He was a director twenty-four years and treasurer twenty-five years of the Farmer's Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of New Jersey, which had in 1881 twelve million dollars fire risk. It was located at Readington. He became a charter director in 1856 and its first treasurer. His biographer in Snells "Hunterdon and Somerset Counties" (1881), says of him: "He has been interested in all questions affecting the interests of the vicinity in which he has lived, and always conscientiously

acted in politics upon principles that seemed right and just to him. He was a Democrat. For five years he was justice of the peace; in 1845 he was elected first justice of the peace on the organization of town of Branchburg. He was several years superintendent of schools in Branchburg". In 1850 he was elected supervisor of highways in Branchburg. Andrew Fleming was a man of positive and decided character, giving every man his full rights and liberty, but insisting on justice for himself and others. He was beloved and respected by his neighbors and to this day is known throughout that country as "The Squire" or "Squire Fleming". His was also a deep religious character. In 1849 in writing to his brother, Jacob Cook Fleming, of the death of "our aged and long infirm mother", he reminds him that the rest of our friends and acquaintances are well; "but as time is ever on the wing, it becomes us all to be in readiness for at such an hour as we think not the King of Terrors may appear and summon us away".

In 1846 Andrew Fleming moved from Milltown to Two Bridges in Branchburg Township, Somerset County, N. J., on to a farm, and lived there four years. During this time he and his wife Margaret (who told me this anecdote in 1900) thought they would go again and attend service at the ancient family place of worship at Bethlehem Presbyterian Church, then "the stone church" about fifteen miles northwest. They took Jane and John, then about seven and four years of age, and went the Saturday before to a friend near by, to remain all night, for service the Sunday morning. Dominie Landis (Rev. Robt. W. Landis) was in charge then (from 1842-1849). Before service it began to rain. As they had no bell to call in the people, Dominie Landis began a hymn. After the service had proceeded for some time Jane became restless and disturbed the Dominie who remarked that the young people should be kept quiet. The hum drum of the service made Jane restless again and Aunt Margaret did all she could to keep her quiet to no purpose, and the Dominie was again provoked to remark that, "people ought to have such control of their children as to make them behave in church." Aunt Margaret was very much chagrined, but such remarks not being understood by Jane did not have much effect on her. She jumped on the seat and down again on the floor and found it impossible to remain quiet. Finally the Dominie said that the children making that noise must go out, and although it was raining and there was no lobby, Aunt Margaret and the

children got up to go out, when Dominie Landis relented and asked them back because of the weather. Aunt Margaret said, she would never go there again while he was pastor and Uncle Andrew was so provoked that he made some very strong observations and by his influence Dominie Landis soon sought another field.

When a young man he had typhoid fever, and as one result of taking too much mercury he had a bad fever sore on his leg ever after. This sickness occurred in 1825 or 1826, when Andrew was about twenty years of age. His brother, Jacob Cook Fleming, September 10, 1826, writes to his parents: "a cure for fever sore, as I heard Andrew has one: Take a muskrat skin which is hatched in the spring, soak it soft and tender. Put on one part, flesh side to the sore, keep on six or eight hours, then exchange it for the other part, and after cleansing continue changing until the flesh becomes white. Then apply a salve made of elder bark, a little spignel boiled down, to which add some tallow and a little resin, and stew until it becomes a salve. If it becomes too hard add some lard. This will cure it." I have related this to illustrate the prevalence in those days of handing receipts about to help each other. This result of fever remained with Andrew all his life, and is supposed to have helped in the complication of disease which caused his death. He died of palsy or paralysis March 1, 1886, in the eighty-first year of his age, at his home in Readington, N. J., and is buried in North Branch, about five miles from there. He was six feet two inches tall, weighed one hundred seventy-five pounds, and was angular and muscular. He had light or brown hair and blue eyes.

Andrew Fleming had five children and four grandchildren, who were teachers. He was married to Margaret Lawshe, December 8, 1838. She was born May 10, 1817, in town Bethlehem (now Union) in Hunterdon County, N. J., daughter of John Lawshe, of that place, who lived in the section, locally known as "the Hollow." He was born February 27, 1791. His wife was Charity Lampings, who was born May 1st, 1796, and were married about 1815. John Lawshe died December 8, 1819. Charity (Lompings) Lawshe married second husband, Johnathan Robins. She died March 25, 1859. Margaret Fleming now resides in the pleasant home near Readington where the family has lived since 1884. Her son John and daughter Jane remain with her in the old home. "The Homestead Farm" a few miles away in Branchburg still

remains part of the estate and is worked by tenants. Children born to Andrew and Margaret Fleming of Readington are:

1. JOHN FLEMING, born at Milltown, Somerset County, N. J. June 4, 1839. Has always remained at home. He obtained a splendid education in the common schools at Cedar Grove, and by reading and observation. He taught school for a number of years and was for many years a member of the school committee, and also supplied the weather and crop reports for the government for his district. He reports the news of his section to the local papers. He has written a number of local historical papers, and has traveled several times to New York and Wisconsin. He has supplied a large amount of the genealogical material in this history, especially of the Cooks and the Malcolm Fleming family. Present address Readington, N. J.

2. JANE FLEMING, born in Milltown, Branchburg township, Somerset County, N. J., March 2, 1841; obtained a splendid education in the common schools of the district. She has remained at home most of her life, though she has taught school several years in the neighborhood. She now resides at home in Readington, N. J., with her aged mother.

3. ANN FLEMING was born February 16, 1843, at Milltown, town of Branchburg, Somerset County, N. J. She obtained a good education in the common schools of the district. Saturday, October 30, 1869, when 26 years of age, she married Alonzo Batler. They were united by the Rev. Wm. Pitcher, Pastor of the South Branch Reformed church, in township Branchburg, N. J. They reside on a farm near Frenchtown, in Hunterdon County, N. J. No children have blessed this union.

4. GEORGE FLEMING was born in Milltown, in town Branchburg, Somerset County, N. J. February 12, 1845, a village four miles west of Somerville; attended Cedar Grove, a district school, half a mile west of Milltown, until he was 17, and one winter beside. He studied the ordinary branches, including reading, spelling, writing, geography, arithmetic, grammar and algebra, and one on natural philosophy or physics, history, physiology, drawing and rhetoric, which formed no part of the school course. By private study he prepared himself in all branches included in state teachers certificate which he obtained in July 1875. He worked on his father's farm until he was 22, the last year in partnership, with his brother John (1867), after which he went for a few months selling agricultural implements. In August, 1867, he was



supply to finish a term for a young man who was consumptive, at Whitehouse, N. J. He continued in charge until 1873. While there he obtained board at home of Peter Green, near the schoolhouse, and married his daughter Esther Ann Green, December 24, 1868: In spring of 1869 he bought a farm near Whitehouse and built a house there in 1870. He farmed in summer and taught school in winter. In 1873 he sold his farm and took a graded school at Glen Garden. Four years later he moved to Clinton where he also taught four years. Then he taught three years at Readington, five years at Valley, nine years at Junction, and two years at Lebanon. All above schools were in Hunterdon County, N. J. He taught school for 33 years of his life. After this he removed to Elizabeth, N. J., and was in business in New York City, and now has charge of Elizabeth Wagon Works, at head of the office and shipping. His address is Elizabeth, N. J. In 1900 he was a member of County Board of Examiners for teachers in Hunterdon County, having served in that capacity for seventeen years, and having the appointment under three separate superintendents. He is a member of the Methodist Church, having been received in it in 1863, and most of the time he has been of the official board of the church he attended, and at Lebanon he was a member of the building committee, to remodel and enlarge the church building. For many years he was Sunday School superintendent. In 1900 he was Treasurer of the Board of Stewards and teacher of the adult bible class. In politics he was brought up a democrat, but votes the way he considers right and may now be called a republican. He stands six feet three inches tall, has blond hair, blue eyes and fair complexion, is angular but strongly built and weighs 175 pounds. He is exact and careful in his deportment and actions and takes all things seriously, but gets a great deal of pleasure out of life by systematic arrangement of his time. George Fleming and Esther Ann Green were married Thursday, December 24, 1868, by Rev. Martin Herr, Pastor of the Mechanicsville M. E. church. There were born to them (A) Peter Green Fleming, of 361 South 7th Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y., born 1870, married Ida May Barber, daughter of Alfred Barber, of Raritan, N. J. in 1892. She was born 1873. Born of this union were (a) Myrtle Desbrough Fleming, born 1893; (b) Alfred Barber Fleming, born 1895; (c) Malcolm Green Fleming, born 1897. Peter Green Fleming is a practical machinist and resided in 1900

at Elizabeth N. J. (B) Margaret Fleming born 1872, was married in 1892 to Rev. Thomas Houston, "The Blind Evangelist". He was born in Scotland in 1863 and lost his sight by an accident in 1867. At time of his marriage he was pastor of John Knox Presbyterian Church in Jersey City, N. J. He afterwards resigned to engage in evangelical labors, which line of duty he still follows. Their home is 451 Monroe Ave., Elizabeth, N. J., where the author visited them May 3, 1902. Rev. Houston is a gentleman of commanding appearance, striking character and one to command influence and attention in the pulpit or out of it. In the summer of 1901 he filled twenty engagements, with Presbyterian, Reformed, Baptists and Methodist churches within a radius of one hundred and fifty miles of New York City. The average time of his meetings were two weeks and often the buildings were too small to hold the people. They resulted in two thousand conversions. Many people attend the meetings to hear him sing and then remain. He has wonderful influence over all classes. He reads with his hands raised letters, and uses a circulating library for the blind. In 1902 he was to spend most of the season in Philadelphia. He informed the author of his travels over the world. Has preached in Australia. He can go about New York City and the ferries as if he could see. He seems almost to see, so acute is his mind and touch. One would scarcely think he could not see to talk with him. He knows when he is on the cars, whether they are climbing hills or on the plains, and seems to know changing scenes. He is a remarkable man and in the good work to which he devotes himself, is destined to do a vast amount of good in this world and to live for some purpose. This pleasant family have been blessed with four children. Elizabeth Forrester Houston, 1894; George Fleming Houston, 1896; Thomas Houston, 1897; Margaret Houston, 1900. (C) Myron Fleming, of 2061 8th Ave., N. Y. City, was born 1874; he married Beatrice Hedley in 1897, who was born 1880. He is a practical machinist and now foreman of the Mobile Company of America N. Y. in 1901 resided at Elizabeth, New Jersey. Born of this union were (a) Myron Fleming, 1898, who died by the accident of a peanut lodging in his windpipe, 1900; and (b) Esther Ann Fleming, born July, 1900. (D) Louisa Johnson Fleming, born 1876, and died in 1898. She was highly educated and a young lady of the finest attainments which endeared her to all about her; an estimable lady of unusual intellectual

endowments. Her memory is very dear to her parents and all who knew her. At the time of her death she had been for four years one of her fathers assistant teachers at Junction school. (E) Esther Miller Fleming, was born 1880; was married 1901 to Wm. D. Graham, of Raritan, N. J., who was born 1865. (F) Mabel Victoria Fleming was born 1887. (G) Andrew Carlos Fleming was born 1891, resides at home.

5. LEVI FLEMING was born at Two Bridges, in township of Branchburg, Somerset County, N. J., on February 3, 1847. He obtained a splendid common school education to which he added by enriching his mind by constant study and extensive reading. He married Mary Elizabeth Lane (now Mrs. Mary E. Nevins) on Thursday, August 25, 1870. They were married by Rev. John G. Van Slyke, Pastor of the Readington Reform church. She was born 1841. He taught school after his majority. At time of his death he was teaching at Easton, Pa. He died Monday, April 12, 1875, and is buried in the churchyard of the Reform church at Readington, N. J. He was then 28 years, 2 months, 9 days old. Their children (a) Ida Hagaman Fleming, of Pennington, N. J., born 1872 (b) May Lawshe Fleming, of Washington, D. C., born 1874, engaged in teaching school. Both are young ladies of high educational endowment and leaders in their work.

6. SARAH FLEMING, born March 16, 1849, and died Aug. 26, 1849.

7. MARY FLEMING, born August 28, 1850, died October 5, 1850.

8. MARTHA FLEMING, born September 6, 1851, and died February 18, 1852.

9. JOB FLEMING, born August 30, 1852, and died in infancy.

10. ELIZABETH FLEMING, born January 10, 1854, and died March 22, 1855.

11. ROBINS FLEMING was born February 19, 1856, on "the Homestead Farm" in Branchburg township, Somerset County, N. J. He obtained a good education in the common schools of the district and applied himself assiduously to his studies. About 1866 he attended La Fayette College in Easton, Pa., and in addition to the regular studies, took an extra course in Engineering and graduated with honors, standing the highest in his class. He was married to Josephine Elton Walton on Wednesday, Dec. 20, 1882, by Rev. W. H. Ruth, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, Tottenville, Staten Island, New York. She died Nov. 20, 1887. Their two

bright handsome girls are May Augusta Fleming, born October 31, 1884 and Edith Josephine Fleming, born November 20, 1887. When the author visited them in 1900 in New Britian, Conn. the young ladies attended the public schools and stood high in their classes. At that time Robins was with the Berlin Bridge Company, of East Berlin, as Civil Engineer, just then merged into the American Bridge Company, and soon after removed to Philadelphia, following the office of the New Company, having his residence at 6325 Burbridge St., Germantown, Pa., a suburb of that city. He was engaged in estimate work, in calculating bridges and planning them. From the Directory of South Congregational church, May 15, 1900, of New Britian, Connecticut, I learn that he and daughter, May A. Fleming, are members of this church. That Robins is a deacon. He is also on the library committee and is president of the "Men's Union", clerk of the standing committee, and was specially spoken of in the "Bulletin", as having made an interesting talk before the Lyceum League. In March 9, 1901, he was married to Emma Augusta Walton, who had formerly taken a sister's place in the care of his children. They were married by Rev. Henry Spellmeyer, D. D., at the residence of Horace M. Walton, 191 North Ninth St., Newark, N. J. She is a handsome lady of refined tastes and highly cultured. This union will result in great happiness to both.

12. KATE FLEMING was born on "The Homestead Farm," Branchburg township, Somerset County, N. J. October 25, 1857. She obtained an education in the common schools of the district and married Alfred Butler, Saturday, October 5, 1878, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Joseph G. Williamson, Pastor of Bethlehem Presbyterian Church. They reside on a farm near Urbana, Ohio. They have one child, Lillie Butler.

13. ASHER FLEMING was born on "The Homestead Farm" in Branchburg township, Somerset County, N. J. He obtained an education in the common public schools of the district. His trade is that of painter. He was born February 22, 1859, was married to Matilda Emery Haver, Saturday, February 7, 1880, by the Rev. Joseph G. Williamson, pastor of the Bethlehem Presbyterian church. She died 1890. Their children (a) Jennie Fleming, of Pattenburg, N. J., was born October 20, 1887. (b) Cora, born 1882, married A. Whitfield Rittenhouse, of Frenchtown, N. Y., on September 17, 1901. He is a farmer. (c) George died in infancy. Asher resides in

Peapack, New Jersey. By his marriage with Azrilla Dunham, 1891; they have one daughter (d) Nellie, born 1892. Asher is a notary public, appointed in 1895 for five years, and 1900 reappointed. Was appointed commissioner of deeds in 1896 and 1899, elected justice of the peace in 1901 for term of four years. Was made a Master Mason in Chester, N. J., in 1891 and a member of Royal Arch, in 1902, and commandery, 1902, of Morristown, N. J., noble of the Mystic Shrine in Mecca Temple, N. Y. City, in 1902.

14. IRA FLEMING the fourteenth and last child of Andrew and Margaret Fleming was born July 9, 1861 and died in infancy September 12.

### JOANNA FLEMING HANEY.

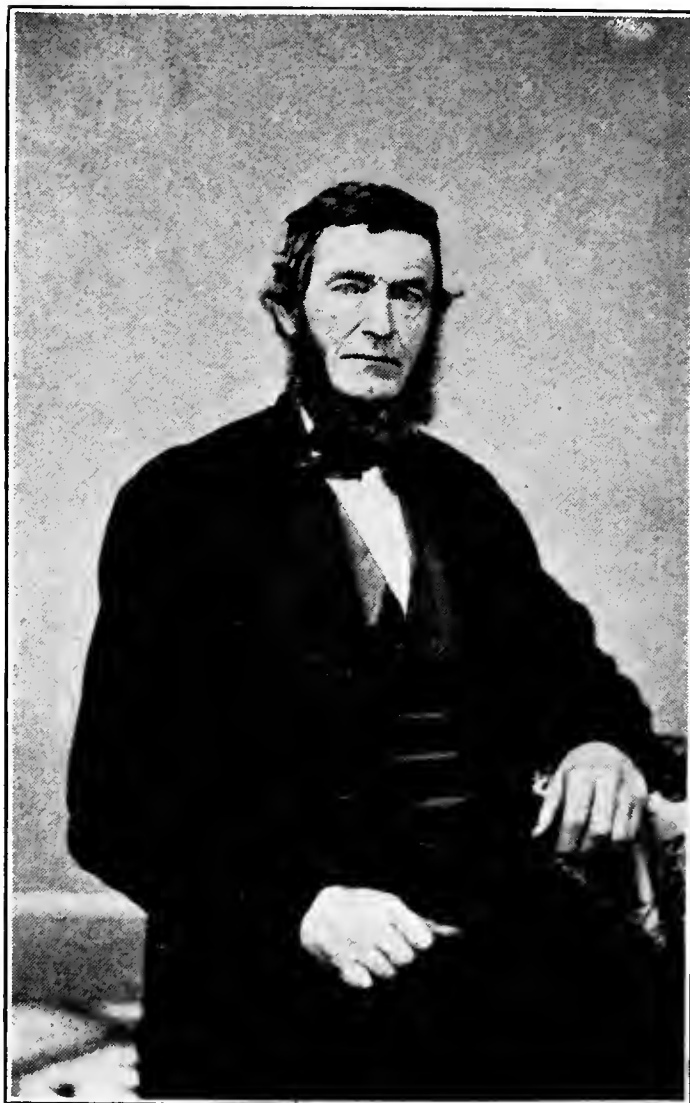
JOANNA FLEMING, second daughter and fifth child of William and Elizabeth (Cook) Fleming, of Oxford Furnace, was born at the farm home near Oxford Furnace, N. J., September 8, 1807. She received an education in the public schools of the district, and learned the millinery trade. This work engaged her attention at the village near by, and in 1828 she was corresponding with her brother Jacob Cook Fleming, at Pittsford, N. Y., about the prospects for her services there. He replied she could get part of a house, which she wanted there; but her business he knew nothing of, "only the people are very proud and fond of fashion." In July, 1827 to 1828 she was in business with Eleanor in Frenchtown, N. J., but the 1st of August, 1828, was married to Jacob Theanley Haney, who was a tailor by trade. He was born September 1, 1805, and was twenty-three and she twenty-one when they were married. They lived at various places and for several years at Washington, Warren County, in 1849, and several years before. She died in Raritan, N. J., January 3, 1880, at seventy-three years of age, of bowel complaint. He died at Raritan, N. J., February 12, 1898, aged 92 years, 5 months, 12 days. They are both buried at Irvington, near Newark, N. J. Their children: 1. WILLIAM M. HANEY was born February 10, 1830. He resided at Martinsville, N. J.; was a mail carrier; and died July 25th, 1900. He married Henrietta Francisco, of Wayne County, N. Y. Had eight children: Andrew, Joanna, Adelaide, Isabella, and four are dead. 2. ELEANOR HANEY was born December 15, 1832, and married Thomas Monroe, of New York City. They reside in Newark, N. J. He is a tailor by trade. Their children are:

Mary E. Monroe, Benjamin H. Monroe, Anna Monroe, Elizabeth Monroe, Charles Monroe, and three others were dead in 1900: 3. ELIZABETH HANEY was born November 2, 1835. She married January 8, 1854, John Portz of Newark, N. J. He was born August 18, 1828, and died February 24, 1900. They had no children. She died November 16, 1902, of paralysis. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y. She had William's, of Oxford Furnace, family bible, and I do not know who has it now. 4. MARGARET HANEY was born August 7, 1841. She is a bright, intelligent woman, has a good education; was married to Joseph Vickery, of Bristol, England. They live at Trenton, N. J., where he is engaged at the State Capitol. She has the Haney family bible. Their children: Clara, Anna Ellen, Joseph, Marian, John Portz, and three others who died young (1900). 5. MARY HANEY.

### **WILLIAM FLEMING, JR., OF BLOOMSBURY.**

William Fleming, Jr., sixth child and fourth son of William and Elizabeth (Cook) Fleming of Oxford Furnace, was born at the farm house of his parents near Oxford Furnace, in Sussex County, (now Warren County), New Jersey, on the 14th of June, 1809. He obtained an education in the district public schools of the vicinity, with his brothers and sisters, and remained at home with his parents, employed on the farm, until they changed their home and moved about fifteen miles south into "The Barrens" near "The Hickory Tavern" in Alexandria township, Hunterdon County, on the Pittstown road, with Perryville as their postoffice, in 1824. He was then fifteen years of age. He was still there in 1831, as his brother Jacob addressed a letter to him there. In 1832 his father William, Sr., made him a joint executor with Andrew in his will to administer the estate for their mother so long as she lived and then sell it out and divide it equally among the children, which was accomplished after 1849. In 1830, when William was twenty-one years of age, he journeyed to New York to visit his brother Jacob at Pultneyville. He learned the trade of stone mason, and with his brother Abbott was engaged at one time in mason work on the Court House at Flemington, the Capitol of Hunterdon County. He married February 18, 1836, Charity Hagaman, when he was twenty-seven years of age. She was born April 22, 1809, so they were nearly the same age. They settled on a farm in the northern part of Alexandria, at a place named Swinesburg,





WILLIAM FLEMING, JR.  
LATE OF BLOOMSBURY, N. J.  
(Page 88.)



one mile south of Bloomsbury. They remained on this place for about twenty-seven years, while he was actively engaged in farming until about 1848, when he removed to Harbourn-town to another farm which he operated until his death, and where he died. Both William, Jr., and wife were members of the Presbyterian Church at Titusville, ten miles north of Trenton, N. J., and he was an elder in that church. This is a handsome brick church on the banks of the Delaware River, on the one long street of the village of Titusville, N. J. Harbourn-town is three miles northeast of Titusville. In personal appearance he was of blonde type, and was so tall, angular and slim that he was often jokingly called "chunkey." He was about six feet, four or five inches tall. He was a man of kindly disposition and good judgement and his advice was sought and heeded. He was highly regarded by his neighbors. He was on township Committee of Alexandria township in 1842-1843, and held other civic positions. He took a good citizen's interest in school and public affairs, and at town meetings, and always took a conservative and rational view of public matters. All their children were born in Alexandria township, except Warren and Jane, who were born in Harbourn-town.

William Fleming, Jr., of Bloomsbury died at Harbourn-town, Mercer County, N. J., about five miles north from Titusville, February 4, 1873. He was buried in the church yard of the Presbyterian Church at Titusville, where there is a handsome marble monument above the grave with this inscription: "William Fleming, died February 4, 1873, aged 63 years, 7 months, 21 days." "A kind and affectionate, beloved husband and father."

It is remarkable that his age at death was exactly that of his father, William Fleming, Sr. Both had the same name and lived exactly the same number of days, and the years, month and days of their life is divisible by seven, and their birth was in the spring, in the year nine and their death nearly the same time in the winter in the year three. They were both farmers, both held same public offices, members of same church and both elders.

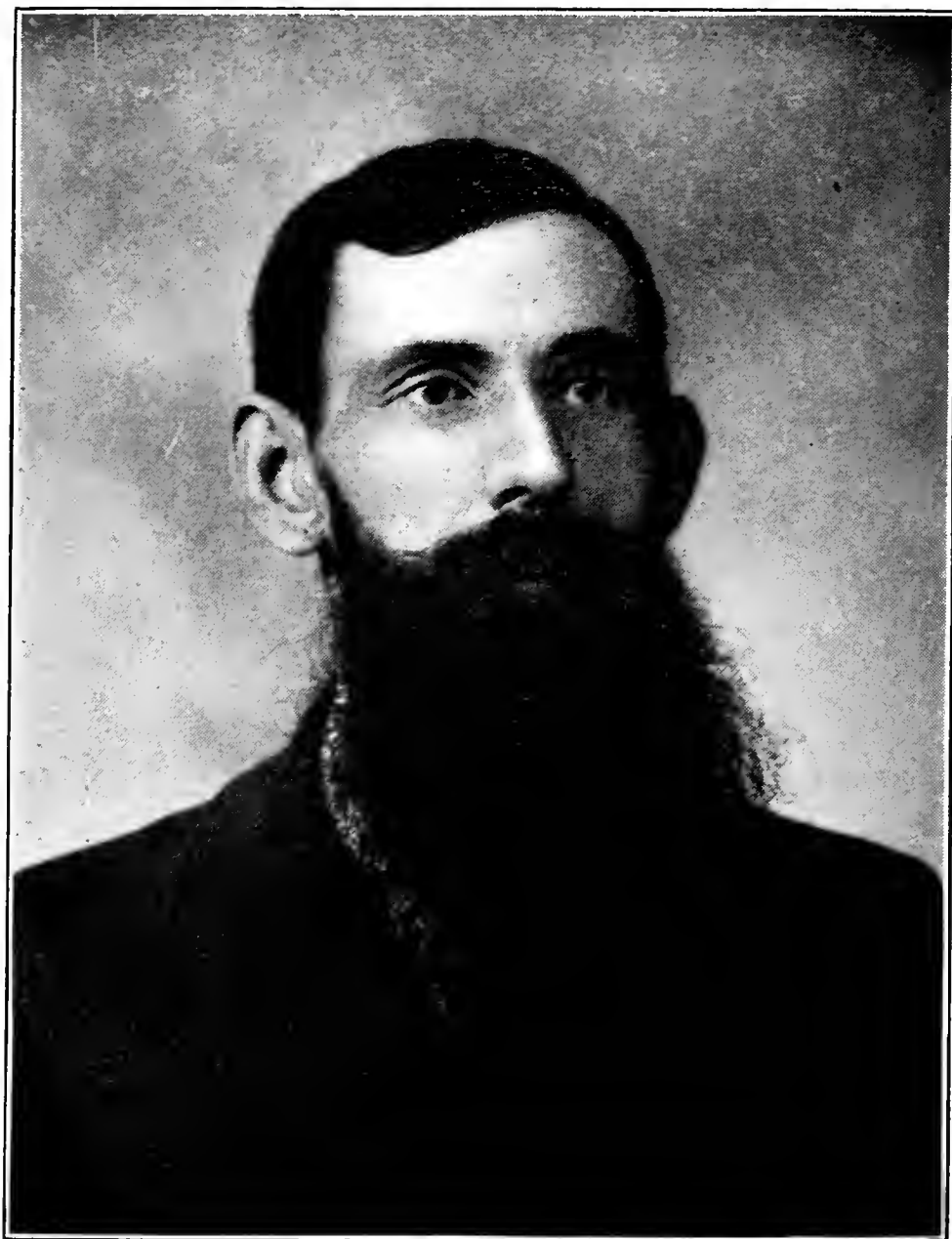
Charity Fleming, his wife, died five years later, April 29, 1878, and was buried in the churchyard at Titusville, beside her husband. Over her grave there stands a handsome marble monument with this inscription: "Charity, widow of William Fleming, died April 29, 1878, aged 69 years and 7 days." "I know that my Redeemer liveth."

Their children:

1. ELIZABETH FLEMING, born August 11, 1836, near Bloomsbury, in Alexandria township, Hunterdon County, N. J. She was married to William H. Hart, November, 1869, who died October 1, 1896. They resided on a farm near Hopewell, which is still in the family. I believe he was a descendant of the "Honest" John Hart who signed the Declaration of Independence and lies buried in Hopewell, whose citizens have erected a beautiful monument to his memory. His story is given in the history of Andrew Fleming, of Bethlehem. Elizabeth Hart now lives in a beautiful home in the pretty village of Hopewell, which is five miles from Pennington, the home of her brother John. Their only child, Warren Fleming Hart, lives there with his mother. He was born September 20, 1870.

2. JOHN FLEMING, of Pennington, was born near Bloomsbury, Alexandria township, Hunterdon County, N. J., December 11, 1838. He was taught his letters by his grandmother Elizabeth, from her bible. He obtained a good education and has followed the farm all his life. In November 16, 1864 he married Phebe Furman Cornell, at Harbours-town. She was born at Harbours-town, N. J., June 8, 1843. In 1875, John Fleming was first elected by the people of Hopewell township, Mercer County, to the township committee, a position to which he has been continuously reelected for twenty-seven years. An old Irishman remarked that "John was elected town committee man for life." This is the best expression of the good will of his neighbors, public endorsement of his worth and standing in the community in which he lives. He has also been Master of the Grange for over seventeen years. He has resided on a farm about a mile from Pennington for many years. He raises fruit, grain, stock and hogs. Has an extensive dairy business, making one hundred thirty pounds of butter each week, which is sold in Trenton at twenty-five cents a pound. His son-in-law is on the farm with him. They use a separator to extract the cream, a dog to churn and a wind-mill to pump the water. John is a heavy man, weighing two hundred twenty-five pounds, and is six foot, one inch tall, has chestnut hair a little gray. Has a kind, honest, conservative, careful disposition, attends Presbyterian church at Pennington, of which he and his family are members. He does not smoke and has no bad habits except getting up too early in the morning and working too hard. He attended the World's Fair at Chicago,





HON. J. WARREN FLEMING,  
OF TITUSVILLE, N. J.  
(Page 91.)

in 1892, with his brother Warren, and both journeyed into Wisconsin then and visited their relatives at Menasha. The author, with his mother, spent a few happy days at their pleasant home, in the summer of 1900. Their one child, Annie Cornell Fleming, born November 30, 1866, at Pennington, was married November 17, 1886, at Pennington, at her father's home, to John Calvin Erickson, who was born March 20, 1863, at Perrinsville, Monmouth County, N. J. They both reside on the farm with her parents at Pennington. They are an intelligent, industrious couple and have a family of handsome, bright children: (a) Esther Cornell Erickson, born September 6, 1888; (b) Marion Phebe Erickson, born February 10, 1891; (c) John Fleming Erickson, born July 19, 1894; (d) Stanley Fleming Erickson, born July 21, 1897.

3. HANNAH ANN FLEMING was born at the farm home of her parents near Bloomsbury, February 21, 1841, and died July 12, 1878, aged 37 years, 4 months and 11 days.

4. ELEANOR FLEMING was born near Bloomsbury, March 2, 1843, and was married to Newton B. Rittenhouse, June 28, 1875. They resided at Sergeantsville, in Delaware township, south of Flemington about ten miles, in Hunterdon County, N. J. She died there June 4, 1897, aged 54 years, 3 months and 12 days. She was a refined and intelligent lady, beloved by all. Her only child, (a) William E. Rittenhouse, was born December 1, 1876. He resided at Sergeantsville, and was married June, 1900. The grandfather of Newton Bray Rittenhouse was General Bray of the Continental Army. He was one of those who crossed the Delaware at Titusville on Christmas night with Washington, in 1776, at the capture of Trenton. He is also a descendant of the famous American astronomer, David Rittenhouse, of whom an account is given in another place under Benjamin Rittenhouse.

5. WILLIAM FLEMING, Jr., was born near Bloomsbury, Hunterdon county, N. J., May 27, 1845, married Lucinda Hunt, November 1869. They reside at Bloomsbury, where he is superintendent of a tomato canning factory. Their only child, Bessie Fleming, born August 6, 1875, at Bloomsbury, died January, 1901. She was buried at Pennington.

6. HON. JOSEPH WARREN FLEMING, was born near the village of Harbourtown, January 31, 1851, in Mercer County, N. J., where he lived until April, 1874, when he moved to Titusville with his mother and sisters, Eleanor and Jane. The following summer and winter he attended business College, and journeyed to Illinois in summer 1875; traveled through

the eastern part of Colorado and in Dakota in the spring and summer of 1879; but has resided in New Jersey ever since. April 9, 1881, married Mary Harriet Cornell. Since April, 1891, he has been secretary and treasurer of Titusville Canning, Fruit and Vegetable Company; was a member of election board, in 1894 to 1899; then nominated on republican ticket and elected to New Jersey State Legislative Assembly, by a majority of 4,656, in Mercer County, over highest man on democratic ticket, receiving in home township of Hope-well a majority of 317 in a vote of 993, and in the western and home district of the same town received 203 votes to highest democratic vote of 39. In 1900 he was reelected by a vote of 13,632 against 7,941 votes for the democratic candidate, or a majority of 5,691 votes. This immense vote for the high office of member of State Assembly, to make the laws for the highly cultured state of New Jersey, is a splendid recognition of his character and ability. It is what his neighbors think of him. He has made his home in Titusville for many years. He is a brother in the Lodge of Free and accepted Masons, and Junior A, M, A. M. He has a pleasant home on the banks of the Delaware River, and very close to the monument which marks the place where Washington crossed the Delaware River to capture Trenton in 1776. He has the family bible.

7, JANE FLEMING, born near Harbourtown, April 23, 1852; married Joseph M. Hunt, June 26, 1875. He was born July 12, 1852. They reside on a farm near Pennington, N. J. Their handsome daughter, Helen F. Hunt, was born March 19, 1890. She attends the public school. They are members of and attend the Presbyterian church at Pennington.

### **TYLEE FLEMING.**

Son of William and Elizabeth (Cook) Fleming, of Oxford Furnace, born in the farmhome near Oxford Furnace in Sussex County, (now Warren), N. J., on the 23rd day of April, 1811. In 1824 he moved with his parents into "The Barrens" near "Hickory Tavern", in Alexandria township. He was then 13 years of age. In the latter part of 1826, or early in 1829, he journeyed to Ithaca, N. Y., and worked in smith shops there. He was then 16 years of age, having left home soon after his parents settled in "The Barrens".

From Ithaca he moved to the town of Janious, between Seneca and Cayuga Lakes, in New York State, from which

place he writes his sister Joanna Haney at Aslory postoffice, Warren County, New Jersey:

“JANIOUS, DECEMBER 7, 1828.

Honored Sister: I am yet in the town of Janious, between Seneca and Cayuga Lakes and at work for Thomas Hunter. Got \$1.00 per day for harvest, 62 cents for mowing. Then I hired for one month for ten dollars, board and washing. I am now working one month for eight and a half dollars. My time will be out this week, and I expect to go to Ithaca for my winter clothes are there. I wish you all to write me as often as you can. Direct your letter to Ithaca.

To Joanna Fleming.

TYLEE FLEMING.”

In a short time after this he made his way to Pultneyville, with his brother Jacob Cook Fleming, and there met Mrs. Samatha Pratt, a widow whose husband had died, leaving her a fine farm well stocked. They were married March 15, 1832, at Pultneyville. Their wedding was announced to his parents by his brother Jacob on April 8. “You may have heard what I am about to relate. Married on the 15th day of March last, Tylee Fleming to Samantha Pratt, whose maiden name was Harden. Samantha was a widow about 24 years of age. I was acquainted with Mr. Pratt before he was married. He was one of my company to Michigan in 1827. I was not acquainted with Samantha until a few days since. They were here a week ago. From what I have seen and heard, I believe she is a fine, smart, amiable woman. Tylee has fixed himself in a home. Samantha had forty-four acres of land mostly cleared with a good house and barn. She has kept house whilst she was a widow, hired her land worked, so that she had a stock of household goods, an excellent span of horses, cattle, sheep and farm utensils, etc. Tylee has quit his trade and gone to work the farm.” He was now 21 years of age and abandoned his smithy trade for the life of a farmer again. In the summer of the succeeding year they concluded to go west, so disposed of all their effects and with an emigrant covered wagon, began their journey to near Lima, Indiana where they took up land and settled. He wrote back east to his brother Jacob, October 18, 1833, that they had arrived, “having been seventeen days on the road.” He cleared the land and filled the soil until 1839 when he died. The letters announcing his death sent out to his mother and one to Jacob his brother are nearly alike. We

copy the one sent to his mother, who then resided with her son William, Jr., near Bloomsbury. Letter addressed "Mrs. Elizabeth Fleming, Bloomsbury, Warren County, New Jersey," Postmarked "Lima, Ind., September 11, 25 cents."

"LIMA, SEPTEMBER 10, 1839.

Dear Mother: It has fallen to my lot to communicate to you sorrowful tidings of inexpressible grief. I have to inform you that your son Tylee is no more. He departed this life at a quarter to seven o'clock on Saturday evening, the 7th instant. He had the inflammation of the lungs and liver which had kept him from being able to do any work since the commencement of harvest, and two weeks before his death the dysentery set in, but was soon allayed, yet he could not be again restored. All that able medical aid and tender care could afford was tendered him for his recovery. But every effort was rendered abortive. This is the final result of the disorder that set in when he had the measles. Your son died in the triumph of faith with a firm reliance on his Saviour. This complaint had been seated before he left York State, but a change of climate in a manner cured him. Yesterday he was conveyed to the tomb, followed by a large concourse of relatives and friends. We continued with him the week preceding his death, and will stay with her a few days yet. He left his property to his widow and little daughter. We are and have been well the whole of last season excepting William, his teeth trouble him. He is better. Convey this to my brothers and sisters. Samantha sends her love to all and wishes not to be forgotten.

From your affectionate son,

ABBOTT FLEMING.

I have written also to Pultneyville."

Their only child was Eliza, who was married to John Misner, in La Grange County, near Lima, Indiana. She died December 30th, 1902, aged 67 years and 8 days. He left a Will, devising his land to his wife for life, then to his daughter Eliza, and if she died without issue it was to descend to his brothers and sisters and their heirs. This has occurred.



**ELDER ABBOTT FLEMING.**

Abbott Fleming, son of William Fleming and Elizabeth (Cook) Fleming, born on the 25th of November. 1813. He attended the district school and at eleven years of age moved into the "Barrens" near "The Hickory Tavern" with his parents and their family, where he continued his study and labor on the farm and learned the trade of stone mason. At one time he was employed with his brother William at mason work on the Court House at Flemington, the capitol of the County of Hunterdon. When twenty-four years of age he married Margaret Semple, May 6, 1837. Part of his history has been given at intervals throughout this book. He gave considerable time to research into the genealogy of his family. He was greatly beloved and respected by all, who hold his memory very dear. He was truly an honest and honorable man and sincere in all his works. Soon after his marriage, the newly wedded couple made their honeymoon journey by emigrating to the West. Elizabeth (Fleming) Hart, of Hope-well, thus related their western settlement, as Abbott had related it to her: "Uncle Abbott went to Uncle Jacob and then to Tylee in Indiana on his wedding tour. When they got where Tylee ought to be, they could not find him, and concluded to go to a hotel, but in searching for a place to stay over night, asked a man who was Tylee himself. There was one piece of land left near Tylee, which was half marsh; but he concluded to take it up. In going to the Government land office in the new country, he slept in the woods, and arriving there late at night, slept on a board in the yard, to make his entry of the land in the morning." Elder Abbott was a tall, spare, angular, athletic, vigorous man, with a great deal of positive force in him. He was about six foot, three inches tall, weighed about one hundred sixty pounds, and had dark hair and blue eyes. He lived on a farm in LaGrange County, five miles from Lima and six miles from Sturgis, close to the Michigan line. It was a neighborhood of splendid New York and New England people, and some from New Jersey. In 1885 my wife and I visited Uncle Abbott, and one Sunday we went with him in his phaeton about six miles and into Michigan, to a country service held in a schoolhouse. The people were well dressed and intelligent. The house was filled. The women sat on east side of the room and men all on west side. Uncle Abbott wore a long linen duster. His big straw hat and red handkerchief

he placed on the floor of the little platform. He preached in a forcible and eloquent manner, which was well received by the people. After the service the people renewed their acquaintance and lingered about the building for fully half an hour.

From the "Journal and Messenger" of Cincinnati, we copy this description of his Golden Wedding:

"Fifty years ago Elder Abbott Fleming and wife immigrated to this county and settled in the northwest corner of Lima township. For almost a half century they have lived on the same farm. In 1841 they made a profession of religion and in 1843 he commenced as a pioneer preacher of the gospel. The country was then new, and his labors extended over a large portion of central northern Indiana and southern Michigan. A portion of the field he has occupied until the present, about forty-four years. He has attended hundreds of funerals, between Orland and White Pigeon. As a reminder of the past and a joy for the present, let as many of their friends, old and young as can, come to their home and have an old fashioned reunion and basket picnic, on Friday, May 6, 1887, the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. They were married by D. T. Junkin, D. D., of Greenwich, N. J., (Greenwich between Bloomsbury and Phillipsburg). There will be no cards issued, so all come and have a good time. By order of a committee of friends.

F. E. DICKINSON, Chairman."

Another account from same paper: "Hon. S. P. Williams called for us to accompany him to attend the golden wedding of Elder Fleming, so we took a seat in his carriage behind his fine sorrels and passed out of the village and thence to Elder Fleming's. Here a sumptuous dinner awaited us. Our old friends John Smith and A. Gainard ushered us into the room, where we were introduced to many old acquaintances, among whom we will mention Elder Blanchard. The bride and groom (Elder Fleming and wife) Mr. Taylor and wife, of Wolcottville, Mr. Balyeat of Bloomfield, H. Davis of Newburg, Mr. Slack and wife, R. Newman and wife, of Van Buren, Mr. Bloss and wife, of Michigan, Corry Bros. and wives, Hon. W. Rowles and wife and many others too numerous to mention. About eighty in all were present and your humble servant had the honor of being the oldest one. The occasion was very enjoyable. Signed J. M. Keith.

Another newspaper account says: "Presents were brought in beyond anticipation, in gold, silver, wood, cloth and china, useful, substantial and ornamental, to the amount of about ninety dollars. Remarks made by Elder C. H. Blanchard and others".

My mother, Elizabeth Lawson, and Aunt Clarissa Harvey attended the golden wedding and report that it was a very happy occasion and there was a great crowd present.

This obituary notice is clipped from the Public Press:

"Elder A. Fleming, born at Oxford Furnace in Sussex now Warren County, N. J., November 25, 1813. At the age of twenty-four he was married to Miss Margaret Semple, a Scotch lassie, two years his junior. About two weeks after their marriage the young couple started to the far West to seek their fortune in the new State of Indiana. They arrived at La Grange County, in the month of June, 1837. Mr. Fleming was a brick and stone mason and by hard and rigid economy soon succeeded in establishing a home. During a revival meeting at Van Buren he was regenerated and afterwards was baptised in the Pigeon River, in January, 1843. It was apparent that he was fitted for a wider usefulness and his church gave him a license to preach. He gave careful supervision to his farm and earnestly applied his trade, at the same time preached the gospel acceptably to the people in various places, besides being for many years pastor of the Baptist Church at Lima and Van Buren. In the course of his ministerial life of over fifty years he preached at many hundred funerals, besides marrying over a thousand persons. He was especially and particularly a scriptural preacher. He was rigidly honest and there was no hypocrisy in his nature. He was loyal to the bible and to his opinions. He early espoused the cause of the colored slave, was outspoken against their wrongs, and did everything in his power to hasten the day of their liberation. He was always a strong temperance man. Indeed his face was steadfastly set against whatever he regarded as politically, socially or morally wrong. Being a man of strong conviction and also being fearless in advocating his principles, he had much to do in shaping public opinions and the history of the community in which he lived. He was always philanthropic and did much to alleviate the sufferings of the needy about him. He enjoyed the entire confidence of his neighbors and as a result during the prime of his life settled a vast number of estates. He was ever ready to speak and pray whenever occasion demanded,

and what he said was appropriate, manifesting earnest thought and warmth of sympathy. After a lingering illness of many weeks, during which he manifested the utmost patience, he quietly and peacefully fell asleep in Jesus, January 23, 1894. He leaves to mourn the wife of his youth, who is in quite feeble health, his only son William, grandson Orin and Mrs. David Leighton (adopted child). The funeral services were held at the Baptist church at Lima, on the 26th of January. A vast concourse of people were present, besides many ministers of his own and other denominations. His final triumph was complete. His mind was clear to the end. The Rev. F. W. Hart, his pastor, preached an appropriate funeral sermon, from the text: "I know whom I have believed, and am persuaded that he is able to keep that which I have committed unto him against that day." "F. E. D."

Elder Abbott Fleming once said in a letter: "The last Democratic President I voted for was James K. Polk, he went south and left me behind. So I stood almost alone, voting the abolition ticket when I could find one, until 1855, I went to Indianapolis to help make the Republican Party and have voted with them since."

The inscription on his tombstone at Lima, Ind: "Abbott Fleming, born in Oxford, Warren County, N. J., November 25, 1813.

Margaret Semple, born in Straw Haven, near Glasgow, Scotland, November 16, 1815. They were married in Greenwich, N. J., by Rev. D. T. Junkin, May 6, 1833. Shortly after emigrated to Indiana and settled in the forest at Lima, where they yet reside, in 1884. They were baptised in Pigeon River, January, 1842.

"Elder A. Fleming, a Baptist minister more than 40 years, died January 23, 1894."

The above, with the exception of the *date* of his death, was written by himself.

Miss Jane Fleming, of Readington, informs me that Abbott was called Elder rather than Reverend or Minister, because as he told her he did not believe in being called Reverend as it was blasphemy, as the name occurred but once in the bible as "Holy and Reverend is his Name" III Psalms 9th Verse. In his journeys East among his old acquaintances and relatives, which were delightful visits and always remembered, he never failed to see them all. Mrs. Amy Leonard, of Jute-land, relates that after he had made the rounds he would say: "He had left them done up well". His grandson, Orin,

has kindly sent me an account of his life with that of Abbott's descendants, which I repeat here in his own language:

Abbott Fleming was brought up on a farm. When about seventeen years of age he begun working at the stone mason and plasterer's trade. After his apprenticeship he engaged in business for himself. May 6, 1837, (at 24 years of age), he married Miss Margaret Semple, born near Glasgow, Scotland, November 16, 1815. To them was born one son, William, and they adopted a daughter, Elizabeth J. Shortly. After his marriage in 1837, he moved to Indiana and settled on a farm in Lima township, La Grange County. He became a Baptist minister and preached for more than forty years. A few years before his death, he moved to the village of Lima, where he died January 23, 1894. His wife died June 29, 1897.

WILLIAM FLEMING, son of Abbott Fleming was born in Lima township, La Grange County, Ind., September 3, 1838. He was reared on his father's farm and passed the whole of his life in Lima township, engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was married January 8, 1863, to Mary J. Howard, who was the mother of his only child, Orin A. Fleming. She died December 17, 1869. His second wife was Mary A. Craig. In 1890 he retired from active labor on the farm and moved to Lima village. He died April 26, 1895.

ORIN A. FLEMING, only son of above William Fleming, is married; resides at Lima, Indiana. Children: Helen, born August 2, 1899, and Margaret, born February 26, 1903. Orin has this year, 1903, completed a three year college course.

### **THOMAS FLEMING, THE FIRST.**

Thomas Fleming, son of Malcolm, and one of the four brothers who settled in New Jersey, was born near Cookstown, in the parish of Derrylorain, County of Tyrone, in Ulster Province, Northern Ireland, about 1720. We know he was an orphan before 1730. He was a yeoman and lived there in the same place until he came to America in 1751. He married there, Mary his wife, who was born there in the same parish and lived there until she came to America with her husband. Both Thomas Fleming and his wife, Mary, were baptised in the Presbyterian church on the Loy hill, in Cookstown, and both were members of that church. In May,

1751, they were both properly dismissed by regular letters authorized by the session and also with a letter of character signed by the Deacons, both of which are given in full elsewhere. They came to America in the summer of 1751, in company with his brother, William Fleming, first, and wife, and his brother, Andrew Fleming, first, and several cousins. We suppose that all three of these brothers settled at once near Bethlehem Presbyterian church, in Bethlehem township, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, as is shown by blacksmith accounts, sales of wheat and grain and butter, vendue purchase of cradle and stack of straw, and of horses and cattle, dated from 1755 to 1776, of Thomas Fleming, now in hands of Elisha M. Fleming, of Belvidere, N. J. One receipt shows that April 13, 1761, he paid over £6, s 14, d. 6, as collected by him as collector for salary of Rev. John Hanna for one year. He was also collector in 1763, in which he signed the receipts as "Thomas Flemen" and in 1764 he paid ten shillings on salary of "Mr. John Hanna." Here is a copy, receipt given him: "May 27, 1766. Received of Thomas Flemen, the sum of ten shillings and ten pence for Mr. Hanna salary. Received by me, being in full for this year salary. (Signed), James Bigger." In 1765 he paid his share of salary in same sum and same year, paid 6s. "For the breast-work of ye gallery and sum other charge belonging to ye meeting house." In 1767 he paid one pound, five shillings. This receipt is the one with the names of the three brothers given in full under William, first. The Rev. John Hanna was the pastor of Bethlehem Church. He was collector of the pastor's salary also in 1771 as shown by the order quoted elsewhere. In 1783, he also paid his share of salary of "John Hana." In January 4, 1760, Henry Jones became bound unto Thomas and Mary his wife for thirteen years, and 1773 gave them a release that they had performed their part of the agreement by giving him proper schooling. In June, 1783, Thomas removed from Bethlehem to Vienna in Sussex County, (now Warren County), N. J., about twenty miles north of his old home, where he settled on a tract of land containing fourteen hundred acres. He had been since his coming an ardent, active and influential member of the Presbyterian church at Bethlehem and served as an elder. He was given this letter of dismissal:

"Bethlehem, June 9, 1783. These are to certify that ye Thomas Fleming, the bearer hereof lived many years in my society, was of great use in it, was in full communion, served

as an elder, and free of all public scandal known to me.” Signed, John Hanna, Thomas Lake, William Gano, Francis McShane.

Thomas moved to Vienna or Hackettsville in 1783. This is near Danville and about fifteen miles west of Belvidere. It is in the Pequest river valley and just south of the “Great or Pequest-Meadows,” in township of Independence. He died there before August, 1874, and is buried in Hackettsville Churchyard, then called Cumminstown. He left this quaint will which exhibits the deep religious character of his mind:

“In the name of God, Amen. I, Thomas Fleming, of the County of Sussex and township of Independence and State of New Jersey, being very sick and weak in body, but of perfect mind and memory, thanks be given unto God. Calling unto mind the mortality of my body and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die do make and ordain this, my last will and testament. That is to say principally and first of all I give and recommend my soul into the hands of Almighty God that gave it, and my body, I recommend to the earth, to be buried in decent Christian burial, at the discretion of my executors, nothing doubting but at the general Resurrection I shall receive the same again by the mighty power of God. And as touching such worldly estate wherewith it has pleased God to bless me with in this life, I give, devise and dispose of the same in the following manner and form: First, I give to my well beloved son, James Fleming, all my fast estate lying and being in the County of Sussex, and township of Independence. I also give to my beloved son, Thomas Fleming, the sum of eighty pounds. Also to my daughter, Margaret Fleming, twenty pounds, to be raised and paid out of my estate by my son James, whom I likewise make and ordain with his brother, Thomas Fleming, my sole executors of this, my last will and testament; said legacies to be paid within ten years after the date hereof, use free. Each of the brothers to pay their own debts and enjoy their own crops that they now have growing, etc. And further I give to my son, James, one certain horse known by the name of “Juniper”. I also give to my son-in-law, Andrew VanWhy, one brown colt. Item, I give my bed and furniture to my grandchild, Mary VanWhy. And further, I give to James, one cow which was brought to this place a heifer. And further I will and bequeath to my two sons, Thomas and James,



a certain legacy left to me by my mother deceased, all due and owing thereon. And I do hereby utterly disallow, revoke and disannul all and every other former testament, wills, legacies, bequests and executors by me in anywise before named, willed and bequeathed, ratifying and confirming this and no other to be my last will and testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three. Signed, THOMAS FLEMING.

Signed, sealed and pronounced and declared by the said Thomas Fleming as his last will and testament in the presence of us who in his presence and in the presence of each other have hereunto subscribed our names. Signed, Daniel Stockton, Daniel McCracken."

Will recorded in Burlington County, New Jersey, and proven August 17, 1784. All wills were then recorded in State Capital at Trenton.

Thomas had only been in Vienna three months when he made his will, and his good wife Mary is not named in the will, she may have died in Bethlehem, and probably died there a number of years before. She had three children and the third was born in 1756. When Thomas, First, died his son Thomas, Second, and James were operating his farm. Their children were:

1. Thomas Fleming, second, born October 24, 1753. 2. James Fleming born September 2, 1756. 3. Margaret Fleming, said to have been born in Ireland in 1750, who was married to Andrew Van Why and had a daughter, Mary Van Why, prior to September 8, 1783.

THOMAS FLEMING, second, born at Bethlehem, October 24, 1753 and baptised in that church, as the records show, and resided there with his father until the family moved to Vienna, when he moved with them and operated the farm with his brother James. He lived there all his life, a large landowner and influential farmer in what is now town of Hope and Independence. He was an ardent Presbyterian and an Elder in the Hackettstown Presbyterian church. He was one of the first Elders and his sons and grandsons have been since. There is still one an Elder in the session. While Thomas, second, lived in Bethlehem, in Hunterdon County, N. J., he



entered the war of the Revolution and was with Washington at the crossing of the Delaware. In 1817 Thomas as a member of Hackettstown Presbyterian church paid \$13.00 for his "seat" and in 1818 he paid \$5.00 on salary and 1819 the same. In 1820 he paid \$7.00 on "salary due last year." He died March 4, 1829, at 75 years of age and was buried in the Presbyterian churchyard at Danville, Warren County, N. J. The inscription on his tombstone reads: "Here lies the remains of a soldier of the Revolution, one of the heroic band who with Washington crossed the Delaware on the 25th of December, 1776, and conquered the British and Hessians at the battle of Trenton." His wife was Mary Hays, who was born August 17, 1759 and died February 15, 1838, aged seventy-eight. Children:

1. David Fleming born November 21, 1781.
2. Alexander Beatty Fleming, born November 19, 1783, died 1799.
3. Thomas Fleming, third, born May 19, 1785.
4. Josiah Fleming, born September 9, 1787.
5. John Hayes Fleming, born December 28, 1789.
6. Miriam Fleming, born October 16, 1791. Married Robert Bounds.
7. Aaron Fleming, born August 28, 1795.
8. Moses Hays Fleming, born October 30, 1797.
9. Achsa Fleming, born January 19, 1800. Married Nathan Parks. Moved to Ohio.
10. James Fleming, born June 7, 1803.

DAVID FLEMING, son of Thomas, second, and Mary Hays Fleming, born November 21, 1781; married; Children: 1. Alexander B. Fleming, died at 16 years of age. 2. Robert Fleming, married, had children: (a) Luke, (b) John, married, has daughter, Grace Fleming. (c) Robert, (d) Roxena, (e) Albertine, 3. John Fleming. 4. Maria.

THOMAS FLEMING, third, was born in town of Independence, now Warren County, N. J., son of Thomas, second and Mary (Hays), on May 19, 1785. He died March 27, 1826, aged 45 years, and lies buried in the Danville churchyard, in same row with his fathers. He occupied one of his father's farms in what is now Hope township, near Danville. The old stone farm house is still standing in a good state of preservation. He married Eunice, daughter of Nathaniel Bacon. Her father gave material aid to the British for which he received a tract of land in Canada. In 1830 Eunice Fleming left Danville with her family, except Aaron, for Canada, where she settled her children on their land she

inherited from her father. She died in Dumfries, Canada, August 27, 1849, aged 70 years. Their children:

1. Charles Fleming, married, had children: (a) Mark, (b) John, (c) Almira, of Lowell, Mich., married ——— Burnett, and had children: (A) Esther Burnett, who married, and has one child, Mena. (B) Arthur, who married and has one child, Zena. (C) Lois, who married and has one child. (D) Ann. (e) Aaron, (f) Charles.

2. Aaron Lance Fleming, born in Hope township, in Sussex, now Warren County, N. J., January 8, 1811.

3. Achsa, married J. F. Forrester.

4. Ann Fleming, married Hunt, no children.

5. John H. Fleming, entered the ministry and became a great power for good; he married, has children: (a) Eliza F. Fleming, married John R. Carr, reside at Hackettstown, N. J., (b) Maria Fleming, married ——— Merrell, reside at Vienna, N. J., have one son Lewis Merrell, of Vienna, N. J.

6. Mark F. Fleming is dead, was married and had two daughters.

7. Eliza F. Fleming, married ——— Armstrong, had children: (a) Charles, married and has one daughter, (b) Alfred, (c) Clarinda, (d) Eunice, C. Armstrong, resides in Collingwood, Canada.

8. Mary Jane married Dennis Thompson; had children: (a) Egerton, who has a large family, resides at Paris, Ontario. (b) William dead, had two daughters. (c) Eunice, had a large family. (d) Achsa, dead, had five children. (e) John, dead, had two daughters. Emma and Nettie Thompson, of Brantford, Ontario, Canada, are grandchildren of Mary Jane Fleming.

9. Alfred Fleming, died at 21 years of age.

10. Archibald Fleming had a large family.

ACHSA FLEMING, daughter of Thomas and Eunice Fleming, born July 10, 1815, married John Forrester, November 27, 1836, and died August 16, 1891. Children: 1. Cynthia, born November 23, 1838, unmarried. 2. Francis, born July 16, 1840, died June 17, 1854. 3. Mark Fleming, born March 29, 1842, unmarried. 4. John Forrester, born April 21, 1844; married Emma Warner, June 21, 1892, they reside at Danville, Canada. Children: (a) Achsa, born December 26, 1893. (b) Harry, born June 22, 1895. (c) Asa, born December 23, 1897.

AARON LANCE FLEMING, son of Thomas, third, and Eunice (Bacon) was born on the paternal farm at Danville, Hope township, January 8th, 1811. He enjoyed the benefit of a common school education and remained under the parental roof until 1829, when the family inherited their portion of land from his grand father's estate by will. Aaron rented out and improved the land and each sold out his portion of the joint inheritance to him when he reached his majority. He subsequently added to this inheritance until it numbered over two hundred acres. His brothers were all farmers except John, who entered the ministry. Aaron was a fearless traveler; he drove his own conveyance over the perilous roads, where the Indian frequently crossed his track, three times to Canada before it was convenient to travel by rail. In 1830 he rented a grist mill at Johnsonburg, Warren County, and employed a miller, and carted the feed and flour and other products to Newark and New York. In later years he engaged in driving stock from the west, principally sheep from Ohio, and met with great success; but finding it too much exposure for his health he gave up the roads in the early fifties, but always speculated in stock that he could buy and sell in his own locality. He had been a Democrat from his birth and was actively identified with the purposes and movements of that party. He was in full sympathy with the Union cause and gave liberally of his time and money to raise volunteers. He has filled the various county and township offices and was postmaster at Townsburg a number of years. He acquired some knowledge of law in his early manhood and was frequently employed in a legal capacity before the justice courts. He was one of the representative, leading agriculturists of the township. He was recognized as a man of superior judgment, progressive and liberal in his views, of strict integrity, and was justly one of the most popular men of his vicinity. He was a liberal supporter of the various benevolent and philanthropic enterprises of the day, and a member of the Presbyterian Church at Danville, founded by his ancestors. He died February 14, 1867, aged 56 years, and lies buried in the Union Cemetery in Danville, N. J. He was married to Elizabeth Deats, of Hope township, N. J., in 1832. She died April 18, 1838, aged 25, and was buried in the family lot at Danville, N. J. Their children:

1. Angeline, who died December 13, 1833, aged 8 months and 17 days.

2. Hester A. Fleming, born September 21, 1834, married

Thomas Bulgin, who is dead, of Vienna, N. J.; she resides at Henry St, Brooklyn, N. Y. Their children were: (a) Aaron F. Bulgin, a printer of Brooklyn, N. Y. (b) Ida Bulgin, married Price, who is dead. She resides in Brooklyn, N. Y. Her children are Florence and Grace Price.

3. Eliza Caroline Fleming, born May 30, 1836, married N. S. Smith of Waterloo; both are dead. Their son Aaron F. Smith, is a farmer in Shicsling or Plymouth, Pa. For second husband she married — Burnett.

Aaron Lance Fleming married again in 1840 to Ann A. Cook, of Freelinghuysen, N. J. She died May 16, 1890, aged 78 years, 2 months, 17 days, and was buried in the Union Cemetery, Danville, N. J. She was born February 27, 1812. Children:

4. Selina E. Fleming, born May 1st, 1841, married M. J. W. Yeomans, and now a widow, residing at No. 303 W. 18th St., N. Y. City. Their children: (a) Dr. Frank Clark Yeomans, of New York City. (b) Mertie Anna Yeomans, married — Chapman, of Chapman Quarries, Pa. Their children are Robert C. Chapman, of Chapman Quarries, Pa., and Eleanor S. Chapman. (c) Mary Carolyn Yeomans is a teacher in New York City. (d) Harry Martin Yeomans is a clerk in New York City. (e) Fred B. Yeomans is a musician in New York City.

5. Eunice E. Fleming, born November 19, 1842, married Samuel C. Weller, of Washington, Warren County, N. J., where she resides in summer, and No. 303 West 18th St., New York City, in winter.

6. Delphiena M. Fleming, born October 2, 1844. She married first, Wm. H. Metler in 1873, and second, Robert Ayers, Jr., in 1885, who died in 1900. She resides at 95 N. Main St., Phillipsburg, N. J., and is a member of the "Daughters of American Revolution."

7. Mary J. Fleming, born October 19, 1846, married William Linaberry, died August 1, 1892. Their children are: (a) Eugene L. Linaberry, telegraph operator at Washington, N. J. (b) M. Cooper Linaberry, telegraph operator at Easton, Pa.

8. Lewis C. Fleming, born November 9, 1848, on the old homestead, Townsbury, N. J., his present address. His children: (a) Harvey Fleming is a clerk in New York City. (b) Jacob H. Fleming is a clerk in Blairstown, N. J. (d) Grace C. Fleming, married Albertson, resides at Hope town-

ship, Warren County, N. J. Has a daughter Ruth Albertson. (c) Mary Mae Fleming, resides in Townsburry, N. J.

9. Aletha W. Fleming, born November 13, 1850, married E. W. Almer, of Danville, N. J. Their children:

(a) Ada A. Almer, of Danville, N. J. (b) Aletha F. Almer, born in Danville, January 13, 1877, married to E. B. Van Natta, harness dealer of Clinton, N. J., who was born in Jackson Valley, Warren County, N. J., son of H. F. B. Van Natta (born same place and died March 1894), and his wife, Hannah Thatcher, of Petersburg, N. J., who died June 1, 1883. No children have been born to Aletha (Almer) Van Natta.

10. Aaron L. Fleming, Jr., born April 25, 1852, is an electrician at New Haven, Conn., his children: (a) J. Preston Fleming, a telegraph operator located at New Haven, Conn. (b) Dr. Mark L. Fleming, in charge of Bellevue Hospital, New York City. (c) Renby Fleming, residence New Haven, Conn.

11. Harriet J. Fleming, born October 29, 1857, married De Witt R. Young, of Hackettstown, Warren County, N. J., their present address. Their children: (a) Augustus Young, is a clerk in Hackettstown, N. J. (b) Bertha B. Young, resides in Hackettstown, Warren County, N. J.

MIRIAM FLEMING, daughter, of Thomas second, and Mary (Hays), born October 16, 1791, and died July 19, 1873. She married Robert Bounds, September 12, 1812. Their children: 1. David Fleming Bounds, born March 1, 1814; died January 5, 1881. 2. Andrew Jackson Bounds, born December 17, 1815; died April 3, 1888; his son L. H. Bounds, resides at Hebron, Ohio. 3. Robert Bounds, born February 7, 1818; died April 15, 1881. 4. Linsley Bounds, born September 9, 1820; died April 20, 1856. 5. Lucinda Bounds, born October, 10, 1822; died October 10, 1822. 6. George Florida Bonds, born August 12, 1825; died April 11, 1899.

MOSES H. FLEMING, son of Thomas, second and Mary (Hays), born October 30, 1797; married Mercy S. Smith. Their children: 1. Caroline Fleming, married John Albert. Their children: Jacob Albert, Achsa Ann Albert, Ellen Josephine Albert, Charles Fleming Albert. 2. Charles Fleming, married Margaret Runyon. Their children: Wesley Fleming, Lizzie Fleming, Harvey Fleming. 3.

Josephine Irene Fleming reside in Danville, N. J., married Jacob Henry. Their children: Neurella C. Henry is married to — Moore. Grant Henry, Florence Henry. Ella Henry. 4. Ellen Mary Fleming, married Zachariah Flomerfelt, their children are: Ellerson Fleming Flomerfelt, John Clark Flomerfelt. Both sons are dead. 5. Achsa Jane Fleming, married Charles Cook; children: John Ellsworth Cook, Joseph Fleury Cook, Richard A. Cook, Elmer H. Cook, Lorella M. Cook, who married — Jayne, George Cook, dead. 6. Josephine W. C. Fleming married Elmer Dennis. Child: Edith.

JAMES FLEMING, son of Thomas, first, was born September 2, 1756, in Bethlehem, N. J. He married Elizabeth Corryell, of Amwell, in Hunterdon County, N. J., daughter of John, in 1783. He was a farmer; and January 2, 1806, he bought of his brother Thomas Fleming, Jr., second, two cider presses, and dealt in its products. They were worth \$50.00. James made apple whiskey at his cider mill, which he sold at \$25.00 per barrel.

By signed and sealed indentures, James Fleming bought Pew 66, for \$75.00 in First Presbyterian Church, in Hackettstown, on the first day of January, 1820. James Fleming was then of the township of Independence, in the County of Sussex, N. J., and was one of the trustees of the church. By another indenture the same James Fleming on the 4th day of May, 1827, bought for \$25.00, one-third of pew No. 37 in the First Presbyterian Church at Hackettstown, N. J. August 8, 1818, James Fleming was collector of "some dues on their seats in Hackettstown Church." Among the sums named to collect and which are marked paid by himself on the order, were: Thomas Fleming paid \$13.00; for 1817, \$7.00; James Fleming paid \$7.00. In 1819 he was also collector and his papers show his collections for salary. In December 1819, Thomas paid \$5.00 on salary and in February, 1819, Thomas paid \$5.00 on salary, and James Fleming paid \$3.00 in September, 1818; and \$5.00 in November, 1818; August, 1819, James paid \$4.00 and November 6, 1819, James paid \$3.88. October, 1820, Thomas Fleming paid \$7.00 "on salary due last year." May 1st, 1822, and June 29, 1822, James Fleming subscribed \$25.00, "for building church at Hackettstown," and in those dates paid respectively \$10.00 and \$15.00 in full for same. On June 28, 1825, James Fleming paid \$4.00 "due on salary," "due the trus-

tees of the first First Presbyterian Church at Hackettstown." James Fleming died 1840. His will executed March 3, 1830, recorded Book Wills, Warren County, N. J., Vol. 1, p. 472, which we synopsis as follows: 1. To his wife Elizabeth Fleming, one feather bed and bedstead, with clothing for the same. 2. To her and heirs, all his claim to one-sixth part land in Amwell, Hunterdon County, N. J., that descended to said wife by will of her late father, John Coryell, deceased. 3. To his son John C. Fleming the house and lot of land where he now lives in Danville with the out buildings thereon. 4. Also \$500.00. 5. To his daughter, Nancy Fleming; \$6.00 and two cows, and all the furniture in his house. 6. To his daughter, Margaret Mattock, \$450.00. 7. To his daughter Amelia Mattock, \$450.00. 8. His granddaughter, Mary Matilda Fleming, \$500, also two feather beds and bedding. 9. Harvey Fleming, his son, was to pay the legacies. 10. To his son, Harvey Fleming, the farm he lives on with all the buildings as well as those I now occupy. His children were:

1. John C., born December, 1793, died April, 1878.
2. Mary, born December, 1793, died 1818. twins.
3. Nancy, born August 1796, died March 1877.
4. Margaret born August, 1798, died January, 1876. Married Mr. Mattock.
5. Amelia born July, 1801, died March, 1881, married Mattock.
6. Harvey born October, 1803, resided in Independence township, Warren County.
7. Sarah, born January, 1808, died in infancy.
8. James or Thomas H., born January, 1808, died in infancy.

JOHN C. FLEMING, son of James and Elizabeth Fleming, was born January, 22, 1794, in Independence, Warren County, N. J. His children were: Elisha M. Fleming, of Belvidere, Emanuel C. Fleming, Mary Ann Fleming, Amanda H. Fleming, Margaret M. Fleming, William A. Fleming, James H. Fleming.

ELISHA M. FLEMING, son of John C., in line of Thomas, first, resides at Belvidere. He says he never tasted liquor of any kind and prided himself on it. Had followed manufacturing all his life, except now is an insurance agent at seventy-four years of age. Has lived at Belvidere forty years. Came from Vienna, Warren County forty-two years ago. Was brought up on a farm, learned carpenter's trade. Commenced bending wagon material at Vienna, at twenty-two years of age and followed it up to 1869. Elisha M. was born



29th of February, 1826. His children: Charles Fleming, who died before 1888, Elizabeth Fleming, who is unmarried and keeps house with her father in Belvidere, N. J.

### ANDREW FLEMING, THE FIRST.

Andrew Fleming, the first, was born in parish of Derry-loran, Tyrone County, Ireland, early in 1700, and is supposed to have come to America with his brother William, first, and Thomas, first, in 1851 and settled in Bethlehem township, Hunterdon County, N. J., near his brothers. He is mentioned in a receipt given by William, first, for a payment on the salary of Rev. John Hanna of the Bethlehem Presbyterian Church, April 17, 1767, copied in another place herein. He is not mentioned in the order given for a similar collection in March 29, 1771, from which we infer that he moved onto his lands, purchased in 1768, in Warren County, N. J., between 1768 and 1771. The following quit claim deed was made in 1802, by his grandsons William and Thomas, Jr., who then resided on the land in Pequest Valley, town of Independence, Sussex County, N. J., to his son Thomas, Sr., their father.

“Memorandum of agreement, made September 21, 1802, between William Fleming and Thomas Fleming Junior, of the township of Independence, in the County of Sussex, and State of New Jersey, of the one part; and Thomas Fleming, Senior, of Oxford township, in the County aforesaid, of the other part. *Witnesseth:* that the said William Fleming, and Thomas Fleming, Junior, for and in consideration of the sum of \$1,106.66, paid by the said Thomas Fleming Senior, hath sold unto the said Thomas Fleming, Senior, all their right, interest, property, claim and demand, of in and to a certain plantation and tract of land, situated in the township of Independence, aforesaid, and now in the actual possession of them, the said Thomas and William Fleming; containing 220 acres and 44 perches, which they hold as the heirs, and legal descendants, of ANDREW FLEMING, their grandfather, late of Independence, aforesaid deceased.”

The following, more formal warranty deed, confirmed the above quit claim, and is copied as it discloses the family history:

“This *Indenture*, made April 1st, A. D., 1803, between William Fleming, and Catherine his wife; and Thomas Fleming, Junior, and Elizabeth his wife, of the township of Independence, in the County of Sussex, and State of New



Jersey, of the one part, and Thomas Fleming, Senior, of the Township of Oxford, and County of Sussex, aforesaid, of the other part.

*Witnesseth:* That the said William Fleming and Catharine his wife; and Thomas Fleming, Junior, and Elizabeth his wife, for and in consideration of the sum of \$1,106, to them in hand paid by the said Thomas Fleming, Senior, all that tract, or piece of land, situate on the north side of the Pequest, in township Independence, aforesaid; containing 146 $\frac{3}{4}$  acres of land, being part, (and their share), of a tract of two hundred and twenty-three acres and forty-four perches, purchased by ANDREW FLEMING, deceased, late of Independence township, grandfather of said William and Thomas Fleming, Junior, grantors to these presents, of Jacob Sturn, late high sheriff, of said County of Sussex, as appears by deed dated November 8, 1768, bounded as follows: Beginning at a maple tree standing on the northwest bank of the Pequest, and is the east corner of the tract, of seventy-three acres and seventy perches, allotted as the share of Andrew Fleming, brother and joint heir, with the grantors hereof, subject however during her life to the claim of Jane Fleming, of the grantors, and daughter of said Andrew Fleming deceased, agreeable to the last will and testament of said deceased. In witness, whereof, the parties to these presents, have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written."

On the 8th of June, 1802, Thomas Fleming Senior, purchased of Andrew Fleming, the lot mentioned above, containing seventy-three acres and seventy perches, consideration 190 pounds.

The above deed of April, 1803, is recorded in Sussex, (now Warren) County, Book M. of deeds, page 378.

We suppose Andrew, first, was married in Ireland, and his children were all born in Bethlehem, N. J., and that he died in Independence township, possessed of two hundred twenty-three acres of land.

His children were: 1. Thomas Fleming, who lived in Oxford township, Sussex (now Warren) County in 1802, and was a man of some fortune. 2. Jane Fleming, who lived in Independence in 1803. 3. Sarah Fleming.

THOMAS FLEMING, SR., son of Andrew the first, who lived in Oxford, in 1802-1803, purchased the interest of his sons in their grandfather Andrew's estate in that year. These sons

were Andrew, William and Thomas Jr., all of whom then lived on the property, in Independence. The children of Thomas Sr.:

1. William Fleming, married Catharine —, before 1803, and with her lived in Independence township. 2. Thomas Fleming, Jr., lived with his wife Elizabeth, on his grandfather Andrew's estate, in Independence, prior to 1803, when he sold as shown in above deeds. 3. Andrew Fleming, had from his grandfather Andrew Fleming the first, seventy-three acres and seventy perches of land, in Independence, which he sold 8th of June, 1802, to his father Thomas, Sr., for 190 pounds (\$950). He lived for a number of years, about 1820 to 1824, with William Fleming, of Oxford Furnace. He married Rachel Bunnell, and 1824, or earlier, moved into Yates County, N. Y. and gave name of Fleming to a town of Cayuga County, N. Y. Their address was Barrington. We suppose he was an old man, when he moved into Yates County, as some letters mention this. He had a son, (a), John Fleming, born about 1815, in Oxford township, N. J. Also daughters: (b), Catherine Fleming, (c), Elizabeth Fleming, who married, May 10, 1827, Morris —; had a child Rachel, born 1828, (d), Mersey Fleming, who married, and had one daughter, and a son Levi, (e), Mary Fleming, was married, (f), Anna Fleming, (g), Ellen Fleming.

### **SAMUEL FLEMING OF FLEMINGTON.**

Elisha M. Fleming, of Belvidere, told the author, that his aunt Nancy Fleming, said that Samuel Fleming, of Flemington was a brother to her grandfather, Thomas, first. The relation of the Bethlehem Flemings is discussed elsewhere in this book. From pamphlet, "Genealogical sketch of Col. Thomas Lowrey and Esther Fleming his wife," by Henry Race, M. D., of Flemington: "Thomas Lowrey was born in Ireland, September 3, 1739. He with his widowed mother, and her brother, Thomas Paterson, father of Gov. William Paterson, came to America when he was ten years old. Thomas was brought up under the supervision of his kind hearted Uncle Paterson, and educated by him. His long and busy life was closed, November 10, 1860. He died suddenly, at his home in Milford, aged 72 years, 7 months, and was buried in the cemetery belonging to the Presbyterian Church, at Kingwood, formally called, "old stone". A horizontal memorial stone with appropriate inscription marks his grave

Mrs. Esther Lowrey, wife of Col. Thomas Lowrey, was born, April 15, 1739, and was the second daughter of Samuel Fleming and Esther Mounier, his wife."

Samuel Fleming was born April 2, 1707, and died at Flemington, February 10, 1790. Esther Mounier, his wife, was born, January 6, 1714, and died, July 6, 1797. They had ten children: 1. Elizabeth Fleming, born April 10, 1737; married John Sherrerd. 2. Esther Fleming, born April 15, 1739; married Col. Thomas Lowrey; died October 13, 1814. 3. William Fleming, born, December 29, 1741. 4. Alexander Fleming, born, March 27, 1743. 5. Agnes Fleming, born, March 22, 1745; married Timothy Wood. 6. Mary Fleming, born September 25, 1749; married George Alexander. 7. Isabella Fleming, born April 4, 1752, married John Servoss. 8. Samuel Fleming, born, July 27, 1754. 9. John Fleming, born, December 11, 1756. 10. Charles Fleming, born December 24, 1759. Esther Mounier, belonged to a family of French Huguenots, which had left their native land to escape the papal persecution. Samuel Fleming, came to this country from Ireland. The date of his emigration we have not been able to ascertain; but the statement, that he brought the boy, Lowrey, with him is incorrect, as the records show Samuel Fleming was licensed by the Court to keep a hotel or public inn, in Amwell, Hunterdon County, N. J., in 1746, one year before Lowrey came. June 11, 1756, Fleming built on one hundred and five acres of land, he bought in Amwell, New Jersey, a house which has weathered the storms of 147 years, and still stands in Flemington, the county seat of Hunterdon County, N. J.

"Esther Fleming was brought up by a pious and intelligent mother, whose example instruction and influence, had a beautiful and lasting influence on the mind and character of her daughter. Mrs. Lowrey was a person of amiability and refinement. She was courteous and ladylike in deportment. The people whom she called around her at her home, and those with whom she associated at Trenton, and other places, were among the best class of the period".

In 1780 when the American army was suffering from a great scarcity of supplies, Mrs. Lowrey was chosen as one of a committee of ten, including Mrs. John Hanna, wife of Rev. John Hanna, and Mrs. Charles Cox, of this vicinity, to cooperate with committees in other counties, to solicit voluntary contributions, for the relief of the soldiers. In twelve days they collected \$15,408.

In 1789 Mrs. Lowrey was one of the matrons in charge of the reception, at Trenton, of General Washington, which included thirteen girls, dressed in white, who scattered flowers on the pathway; one of these girls was Mary, daughter of Mrs. Lowrey. Mrs. Lowrey survived her husband several years, and died at Milford, N. J., October 13, 1814, in the seventy-sixth year of her age. They had eleven children.

From Snell's History of Hunterdon County, N. J., we copy the following: "Fleming, Lowrey and wife, were devoted patriots during the revolution. The old house where Fleming lived, and the first in the village, is still standing. Fleming kept a tavern there. Around it was built Flemington the county seat of Hunterdon County, N. J. Esther (Fleming) Lowrey, was remarkable for her amiable and generous qualities, and a practical and intelligent woman. It is related that one morning, about daybreak, news came to the village that the American army had met a reverse. Esther's patriotic blood was stirred at the news, and rushing to the chamber door, she called out: "Thomas get up and mount the old mare and ride as fast as you can and find out if the lie is true."

Fleming was financially unfortunate, but Lowrey was successful. He was Lieutenant Colonel in the Revolution and held several official positions, and was a Member of Assembly of New Jersey.



## CHAPTER II.

### The Lawson Family.

Linlithgow, Scotland, is the ancient seat of the Scottish Kings. In its famous castle, now in ruins, Queen Mary was born. The pretty little town lies along one street, and on the banks of a lake. It has now about four thousand people. This is the place, from which emigrated, John Lawson, wife and three children, in 1724. Rev. Harvey M. Lawson of Union, Connecticut, in his history of the town of Union, has written much of the history of the Lawson family, and the information given below, of the Lawsons in Union, is copied, or synopsized, from that book, published in New Haven, Conn., in 1893.

#### JOHN LAWSON, FIRST.

John Lawson, the third settler of Union, was born in Linlithgow, Scotland, in the year 1678. His wife, Janet Young, was born in the same place, in 1694. They came to this country about 1724, with three young children. They were intending to settle in Pennsylvania, but were shipwrecked off the coast of Nova Scotia, and lost all their effects. They found their way to Worcester, Mass., where they lived a short time. Here their son Thomas, who afterwards became prominent in Union town, was born in the year 1727. They came to Union in 1728, when the infant Thomas was six months old, where he bought, of William McNall, one hundred acres of land, for which he gave a two year old colt. This tract, on which he lived the remainder of his life, is situated in the south part of town, where his grandson, Major David Lawson, afterwards resided. John Lawson died November 14, 1774, aged 96 years. Janet Young, his wife, died October 29, 1781. Their daughter Phebe, was the first

white child born in Union, Conn. It was in the spring of 1728, John Lawson moved to town Union, from Worcester, Mass. He was the third settler. It is probable that James McNall who was the first settler, came in same ship with him. At least they both moved from Worcester and were friends. McNall persuaded Lawson to settle in Union, instead of going to Windsor as he had intended. John Lawson brought his wife and four children to Union. Three of these children had been born before coming to this country. The youngest, Thomas, afterward Captain Thomas Lawson, was born in Worcester, November 2, 1727, and a baby when he was brought to Union, on top of a load of furniture, from which uncertain position he rolled into the water, as the emigration wagon was crossing a stream. This land bought by John Lawson, of Wm. McNall, was in the south part of the town. The cellar hole of the old place can still be seen, south of the Horton saw mill, just east of the fork in the road, where the old road turns to the left, to go to the Major Lawson place.

Union is a township, in the northeast corner of Connecticut, bordering on Massachusetts. It is about five miles square. It is characterised by high hills and low valleys, rocks and precipices, beautiful lakes and rivers, extensive pine forests. It is the highest town in the state, east of the Connecticut river; and its streams flow from its hills, into every border town. For the early settler in Union, the market was Providence, Boston or Hartford, where he went with ox teams. What he needed was mostly raised. He had little money, and barter was the rule. The wool or flax was first spun into yarn, and then woven into coarse cloth for family use. Wheat was scarce, so the lower crust of pie was made of rye, and the upper crust of wheat flour.

There is a tradition, that when John Lawson settled in Union, potatoes were just coming into common use; and when his family first tried them, they did not know how to season them, or what to eat with them, so they tried some honey.

The Congregational Society of Union was organized in 1738, and after several years of endeavor, the people of the town of Union, built their first meeting house, in the summer of 1741; "rum and cider" being provided for the occasion, at the town expense. It was raised by a great gathering of all the people, called a "bee". At the close of the day, it was proposed to offer prayer, and when Deacon Crams was suggested, as he lived just over the line, James

McNall objected: "Deacon Cram must not pray as he did not own a foot of land in the town". This meeting house stood south of the present meeting house, on a hill now covered with pines. The old meeting house had been in use for nearly a hundred years. It had been repaired about the year 1800 and was said to be still in fairly good condition, when the church abandoned it. Besides desiring a better and more commodious place, in which to worship, the church members, had another reason for building a new edifice. The old meeting house was in the hands of the town. It was built by the town and had been used, not only for church services, but for town meetings, and public gatherings of every sort. This must have detracted somewhat from the sacred character of the place. The church had no control over the building, and could not call their house of worship their own. Hence it was better, in many ways, that they should erect their own building, and have it undisturbed by other gatherings, than those for worship. The old meeting house was forty-five feet long and thirty-five feet wide. It had two doors, one on the east side, and double doors on the south.

"No steeple graced its humble roof,  
With upward pointing spire;  
Our villagers were far too meek  
A steeple to desire.

And never did the welcome tones,  
Of Sabbath morning bell,  
Our humble village worshippers,  
The hour of worship tell."

Inside there were three aisles, and three galleries. The stairs leading to these, were called on the south side, the "men's stairs", and on the north side, "the women's stairs". The high pulpit was on the north end, and had a big sounding board overhead. The pews were nearly square and were twenty-nine in number. There were several in the galleries. The glass of the windows was said to have been imported from England and to have been very clear. The plastering remained white and clean, for there were no stoves in the church, and no chimney. The people sat through the service in the cold winter days, without having the building warmed. Some of the women however, took their foot stoves to church. In these they put some live coals, which gave

out some heat. It was the custom to stand through the long prayer. And it was long. The subjects of prayer were of great number. Few indeed, were the public events, which were not remembered in the course of the long prayer. The custom of standing during the prayer was continued long after the new meeting house was built. One who remembers it, tells how tired he used to get before it was over, standing "first on one foot, then on the other". Deacon Paul Lawson continued the habit of standing during the prayer, as long as he attended church. The singing in the old meeting house was congregational. The psalm was started by a man with a tuning fork. The people sat, always during the singing. There was an officer appointed annually, called the "tything man", whose duty it was to keep order during the service. Men now living can remember how, as boys, they were summoned into church, or if they got uneasy and noisy in the gallery where they sat, were tapped on the head, by the rod of the "tything" man. But with all these peculiarities, as they seem to us now, there was true heart worship, in the old church on the hill.

In 1833 the society chose a committee to solicit subscriptions, for a new meeting house, of which Paul Lawson was one; and Robert Lawson and his son David Lawson, offered a tract of land and \$50.00, which was not accepted. The new church was built north of the old one. Paul Lawson was one of the building committee. Some members of the Lawson family have been members of the Congregational church ever since it was organized in 1738. Deacon E. N. Lawson, in 1893, was the fifth in line; and his children, the sixth in direct descent from John Lawson, the original settler of the town Union, and a communicant; and in the words of Rev. Geo. Curtis: "In all the one hundred and fifty years of the history of the church, there has never been a time, when there has lacked a male of the name to stand before the Lord".

Among the Lawsons who were admitted to the Congregational society, Christ Church, were John Lawson the original settler and head of the family, and his wife; also, Susannah Lawson, admitted July 5, 1814; Phebe Lawson, April 30, 1815; Sarah Lawson, wife of David Lawson, July 10, 1815; Paul Lawson, November 20, 1831; Mrs. Lydia Lawson, July 13, 1832; Louisa Lawson, July 4, 1841; Edwin N. Lawson, Esther C. Lawson, November 7, 1858; Harvey M. Lawson, July, 1883; George N. Lawson, Mary E. Lawson, July 4,



1886. Among the clerks and treasurers of this church, have been, Robert Lawson, from 1816 to 1825, and 1829 to 1830; Paul Lawson from 1842 to 1849.

Attention seems to have been given to educational matters, quite early in the history of the town. The children of the early settlers, learned to read, write and cipher; and some acquired a fair education for those days. The schools were held in private houses. Phebe Lawson, a daughter of the pioneer settler, is said to have taught school, summer and winter, till she was fifty years of age. Text books were scarce and the teacher was compelled to give oral lessons, in such subjects as arithmetic, or have the rules written out for the scholar's use. Rev. Lawson has several such home-made text books, which have been handed down from early times. One of these is a treatise on geometry and surveying, written by Robert Paul, Sr., which is very good, and shows its author to have been a man of educational ability. The first school-house in town, was built in the "meeting house district", in 1772. The money was raised by subscription in the district, and put into the hands of Thomas Lawson and John Sessions, who had charge of building it. It stood on the summit of the hill, just northwest of the old meeting house, till after 1800.

Among the teachers of the schools of Union, who taught between 1830 and 1860, were Louisa Lawson, Paul C. Lawson, Edwin N. Lawson and Minervia Lawson. To secure a higher education than the common school, select schools were privately fostered. In 1881 such a school was revived, for one year, through the efforts of Deacon E. N. Lawson. Many young people, to secure better education, attended the Hitchcock free high school at Brimfield, Mass. Among these were Dr. George N. Lawson, graduated 1885, and his brother, Rev. Harvey M. Lawson, 1886, and sister Susie M. Lawson, 1892. Many people went from Union to receive a collegiate education, among whom was Justus V. Lawson, to Madison University, N. Y., who died during his sophomore year, August 12, 1854; Dr. George N. Lawson, Yale, 1890 and Yale Medical school, 1892; Rev. Harvey M. Lawson, Yale University, Sheffield Scientific School, and Yale Divinity schools.

Some of the noteworthy graves, in the old cemetery, are those of John Lawson, one of the earliest settlers, and near it lies Captain Thomas Lawson. To this ancient cemetery was added a plat in 1844 and in this is buried David Lawson.

A new cemetery was laid out in east part of the town, 1835, in which Paul Lawson had an interest, and was buried, at 82 years of age.

John Lawson, Senior, the original Union settler, lived to be 96 years of age, and up to 1774, the beginning of the Revolution, too old to take a hand; but doubtless filled with the spirit of discontent about him. His good wife, Jane Janet Young, saw much of those stirring days and at home worried over her own children and grandchildren in the thick of battle. She died two years before the independence of her country had been won out, at 87 years of age. Their only two sons then alive, and four grandsons, served in the Revolution, though two of the grandsons were but sixteen. They also had one or more sons in law, who served in the Revolution. Mary's husband, Mathew Paul, served two years. The sons of John Lawson in the Revolution, were John Lawson, Jr. (second), who served fifteen months. He was then fifty-three years of age. His other son was Captain Thomas Lawson, who was captain of militia, before the war, and served twenty-five months in the war; and in 1777 was at the capture of Burgoyne. Son of John second, who was John third, served five months in the Revolution; and his brother Ebenezer Lawson, served in the Revolution two months, at North River, in 1777, when he was 16 years of age, and at Horseneck two months, in 1780, and at other times. Sons of Captain Thomas Lawson, who served, were David Lawson, at West Point, three months, 1781; and Thomas Lawson, Jr., at Providence, forty-five days in 1777, and three months in 1781.

The children of John Lawson, Sr., and Janet Young, his wife, were: 1. Rebecca, born August 14, 1719; married Robert Maklem; went to Pelham, Mass. She was born in Linlithgow. 2. Isabel, born in Scotland, April 4, 1721; married William Nelson of Brimfield. She was born in Linlithgow. 3. John, born June 30, 1724, in Linlithgow, and died in Union, Conn., January 20, 1795. 4. Thomas, born November 2, 1727, Worcester Mass. 5. Phebe, born June 30, 1731, in Union, Conn.; she is said to have taught school until she was fifty years of age, and then married Joseph Mann, of Hebron. 6. Mary, born November 4, 1733, in Union, Conn., married Matthew Paul, November 13, 1755, who was two years in the Revolution. 7. Martha, born in Union, December 12, 1735; married David Bratten, of Palmer. 8. Samuel, born in Union, August 16, 1740; died September 9, 1747.

**CAPTAIN THOMAS LAWSON.**

Thomas Lawson, son of John Lawson, Sr., became captain of the militia in Union, and led a company to Cambridge after the Lexington alarm, to the capture of Burgoyne, to the defence of New London, and other places. He became a large land holder, owning the best timber land in the town. He was selectman for a number of years and held other town offices. He married Esther Paul, daughter of Robert Paul, December 31, 1754. Thomas Lawson died January 5, 1825; Esther Paul, his wife, died January 22, 1804. Their children: all born in Union, Conn: 1. Hannah, born June 22, 1756, died June 22, 1756. 2. Margaret, born May 19, 1757; died April 18, 1758. 3. Robert, born January 11, 1759. 4. Mehitabel, born March 17, 1761; married Stephen Bugbee. 5. David, born February 17, 1763. 6. Martha, born March 19, 1765; married John Moore, March 29, 1787, served two years in the Revolution. 7. Esther, born February 7, 1767; married Alpheus Twist, February 7, 1795. 8. Thomas, born March 22, 1769.

On 13th, of October, 1770, Thomas Lawson was appointed by the Royal Governor, Jonathan Trumbull, "lieutenant of the 11th Company of Trainband, in 5th Regiment, in this colony". He was ordered to exercise his men in use of their arms. He was chosen captain of his company in Union about 1774; so when the Revolutionary war broke out the men of Union were ready. The battle of Lexington occurred Wednesday, April 19; 1775. The news of it spread like wildfire. Messengers were dispatched from Watertown, at ten o'clock that morning, to alarm the country. Some of them passed through town Union the next day, on their way to Hartford and New York. He rode up in great haste and said: "The war has begun; the British soldiers are on their way to hang the head of every family, who will not swear allegiance to the King."

The news spread; all the people met, the men at one house and the women at another. People went at once in all directions; some to take the lead weights from their clocks and cut them into bullets; some to gather powder; some to procure and repair guns; some were casting bullets; and some making cartridges. All were recruiting for volunteers. The women were as busy as the men, some making knapsacks, others outfits; all were at work the whole night long. In the

morning, April 21st, the volunteers gathered at the Centre, and paraded in front of the house of Simeon Wright, which stood a few rods northwest of where Mason Horton now lives. They were equipped poorly enough. Some not having shoes, were supplied by the spectators from their own feet. Thomas Lawson, the captain of the training band, was unanimously chosen on the spot, to lead the expedition. And so they marched, twenty-seven in all, friends young and old being present to witness the departure. The party out on this alarm mostly returned, after the British retired into Boston.

The company of militia was called out, in whole or in part, during times of special danger, many times during the Revolution. The orders were sent from Colonel Samuel Chapman, of Tolland, and the following is a sample, given April 27, 1777, after the invasion and burning of Danbury by the British:

“To Thomas Lawson, Captain of the Fifth Military Company, in the Twenty-second Regiment of Militia, in the state of Connecticut, greeting: Whereas, I have received certain intelligence, that the British troops landed at Fairfield, on Friday night last, and marched directly to Danbury, and have taken all our stores and burnt the town, these are therefore, to order you to march your Company forthwith, without the least delay, to the relief of that or any other invaded place. You are to carry ammunition, flints, etc., as there is none in the stores, and about six day’s provision to each man, and be at Tolland on their march tomorrow, if possible. Given under my hand, in Tolland, the 27th day of April, 1777. Samuel Chapman, Colonel.”

It seems that during at least the last part of the war, there was in town, besides the Company of Captain Lawson, one under Captain Solomon Wales. This is called in one place, an “Alarm Company.” At the time of Burgoyne’s invasion, a company was formed from the Twenty-Second Regiment of Militia, to which the Union Company, under Captain Lawson belonged, to join the army which was resisting the invasion. Captain Lawson was put in command of the Company, and had the responsibility of conducting it to the American lines. On the 9th of September, 1777, they left Union and marched to Tolland, where the men from the different towns were to meet. Captain Lawson kept a brief diary during the expedition, from which we glean the following facts: At

Tolland, on the 10th, he had a tent made and borrowed a pot for the Union people, and one for the Willington people. On the 11th they marched from Tolland, and kept on till they arrived at camp, September 21st. Captain Lawson tells how there was a good deal of firing going on, as they drew near the camp. There were many skirmishers and sharp shooters in the vicinity, which made him afraid that he might not be able to get his Company into the American camp, without losing some of them. But he succeeded in doing so, and felt greatly relieved to be safely inside the American lines, two days after the first battle of Stillwater. From Captain Lawson's diary we quote the following:

"On Tuesday, the 7th of October, 1777, we had a severe battle with the enemy, and gained their lines on their right wing.

"On Thursday, the 9th of October, the enemy left their encampment, at the south end of Saratoga, removed and settled at the north end of the same.

"On Friday, October 10th, the main body of our army removed from Stillwater, and encamped nigh Saratoga meeting house.

"On Tuesday, October 14th, the enemy and our General Gates agreed on a cessation of arms, and the enemy sent sundry flags of truce, to agree on a capitulation; on Thursday, the 16th, they completed the agreement; on Friday, the 17th, the enemy laid down their arms and marched out to our people; on Saturday, the 18th, our people marched for Albany, and arrived there on Sunday night." The severe battle he mentions on the 7th of October, was the second battle of Stillwater. It was in this battle that Arnold, deprived of his command through the jealousy of Gates, remained a looker-on as long as he was able; but at last he could restrain himself no longer, and dashed upon the foe, heading charge after charge, stimulating his men to desperate deeds, carrying dismay into the hostile ranks, challenging death, and falling at last severely wounded, but not until the battle was won, in great part by his valor. Captain Lawson often told of seeing him riding furiously, hatless, and apparently without aim. Captain Lawson's Company was in Colonel Cook's Regiment. There are seventy-eight names given in the pay-roll; but some of these did not serve the full time. In other places the number is given as sixty-seven. One man was killed and one taken prisoner in the second battle of Stillwater.

There is one more case in which the company of militia in Union was called out, which deserves mention. This was in September, 1781, when the British under the traitor, Arnold, attacked New London, and massacred the garrison of Fort Griswold. The whole company was ordered to march without the least delay, to repel the British invasion. Captain Lawson told how, when they were within a few miles of New London, a messenger came riding up in great haste saying: "Captain Lawson, your company is needed immediately." So he had to go on with his jaded men, and when they came up, they expected to have an encounter with the British; but they found that the British had finished their deadly work, seized the stores and withdrawn to their ships.

Captain Lawson was the first of the Lawson family to be elected a member of the State Legislature of Connecticut, where he served three terms, in 1780, 1781, 1782. His sons David and Robert, afterward filled the office seven terms.

Captain Thomas Lawson was almost a life member of the local board, known as "Selectmen of the town," having been elected almost continuously, from 1770 until 1798, a period of twenty-eight years.

## ROBERT LAWSON.

Son of Captain Thomas Lawson and Esther Paul, his wife, was born in Union, January 11, 1758. He was a farmer, and in 1825, with his son Paul, owned the water saw-mill at Mashapaug. This mill was burned. The Lawsons owned another mill known as, "Lawson's Mill," which they owned after 1744, where the present mill stands which was built by David Lawson, 1840. In 1823, Robert was elected to the Connecticut Legislature. He held the office of Town Clerk and Treasurer, continuously, from 1789 up to 1823. He was admitted to the Congregational Church, April 4, 1783, with Anna, his wife, and was a prominent member. With his son David, he offered \$50.00 and a site, for the new church. He was for many years, principal land surveyor of the town. In this way he became familiar with the history of all the families and homesteads in Union, and to some extent in the surrounding towns. He was a soldier of the Revolution. He married, January 30, 1783, Anna Horton, daughter of Rev. Ezra Horton. Robert Lawson died, April 19th, 1835. Anna Horton Lawson died December 14, 1841.

Children: 1. Margaret, born December 3, 1783; married Nathan Howard; removed to Pennsylvania; died May 22, 1847. 2. Susannah, born June 3, 1786; died February 8, 1857. 3. Paul, born March 31, 1789. 4. Phebe, born February 12, 1792; married Lyman Moore; removed to Stockbridge, N. Y., 1830; died April 3, 1868. 5. Ira, born July 4, 1796. 6. David, born July 8, 1800. 7. Esther, born March 14, 1803; married John Moore. 8. Mary, born March 14, 1803; married Roswell Blodgett.

### MAJOR DAVID LAWSON.

Son of Captain Thomas and Esther Paul, was born February 17, 1763, in town Union, Conn. He was a highly respected citizen of his town, was elected selectman, 1799, 1800-2-3, and 1821-2. He was elected to the Legislature of Connecticut, 1802, and again, in 1821-22, and in his old age, in 1823.

Major David Lawson was a soldier in the Revolution. Captain Lawson was so zealous in his patriotism, that he caused his son David to enlist as soon as he was of proper age, thinking that the war might continue many years, although it was really near its close. Major Lawson was one of the guards of Major Andre while a prisoner.

Sidney Stanley, Esq., of Hartford, long a clerk in the office of the Secretary of State, and as familiar as any one with the Revolutionary archives, says, that when Major Lawson was Representative in 1833 and 1834, no soldier of the Revolution had served in this office for several years, and he was the last Revolutionary soldier in the Legislature, and probably the last who served the state in any office whatsoever. He lived in the south part of Union, on the farm which still goes by his name. When he owned it, it was said to be one of the best farms in town.

He married Sarah Moore, daughter of John, August 1, 1786. He died January 19, 1836. His wife, Sarah, died July 31, 1858, aged ninety-two. Children: 1. Amy, born January 27, 1787; married Nathaniel Newell, Jr. 2. Margaret, born October 19, 1790; married Cyril Keyes. 3. Caleb, born March 11, 1792; died June 29, 1792. 4. Sarah Ann, born December 6, 1806; died March 13, 1810.



**THOMAS LAWSON, JUNIOR.**

Thomas Lawson, son of Captain Thomas, lived east of Bigelow pond, where William Thayer recently lived. He married Ruth Kinney, daughter of Nathan, January 1, 1795. He was member of the State Legislature of Connecticut, 1811, 1812. He died December 20, 1819, aged fifty. His widow, Ruth, married Johnathan Blanchard, of Monson, Mass., October 6, 1828. Children: 1. Esther, born May 6, 1799; married Nehemiah Houghton.

**DEACON PAUL LAWSON.**

Son of Robert, like his father, was a land surveyor. He served, at New London, in the war of 1812. He was selectman, in 1825, 1831, 1833, and on building committee, new church, 1832. He became deacon of the Congregational Church, in 1835. He married Lydia Holman, daughter of Rev. Thomas Holman, December 9, 1824. Several years after their marriage, he bought of Rufus Holman, the place where he afterwards lived. He was a man of high Christian character, a pillar in the church at Union, and always ready to visit and assist the sick or afflicted. During the last part of his life, he was almost totally blind. He died September 27, 1871. Lydia, his wife, died June 29, 1889.

"Away back in the earliest recess of memory, stands a good man of serene countenance, clad in a new farmer's frock, that reached down toward his feet like the robe of a high priest, a novelty to a lisping child, and he held a whip in his hand, and wanted the little boy to kiss him, and he came to move our goods to Union. That is perhaps the oldest picture in all my mental gallery, my first sight of Deacon Paul Lawson. But not the last sight, for every Sunday and every prayer meeting, when I was present, I saw him. And didn't he literally, lift up holy hands, without wrath and doubting; and those full lips would tremble with the fervent prayer, that he so reverently offered. Alas, childhood is not always reverent, and occasionally thinks prayers too long, especially when bound to stay on its knees, and sometimes the blessed prayer would bring to weary boyhood balmy sleep. How many other blessings those prayers brought to us we cannot tell. His memory is fragrant with the sweet odor of his good deeds, in acts of faith and love. He believed that 'pure religion, and undefiled before our God was to visit



the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world.' "

He was admitted to the church, November 20, 1831; and was chosen deacon, upon the resignation of Deacon Ezra Horton, June 6, 1835. His pastor among many other words of appreciation and praise, says: "I always found him at his work, true and faithful in his callings. For twenty years before his death, he was so blind as not to be able to read his Bible; and in the latter part of his life, he was quite hard of hearing also. It was a great trial, but it had its compensations. His experience in those days reminds one of the lines of Alice Cary:

"My soul is full of whispered song;  
My blindness is my sight,  
The shadows that I feared so long  
Are all alive with light."

Their children: 1. Lovisa, born December 9, 1826; married Charles A. Corbin, of Union, January 17, 1849, resides at No. 25 Vassar St., Springfield, Mass. 2. Paul Clinton, born September 2, 1828, died April 30, 1849, at Southbridge, Mass. 3. Esther Calista, born January 16, 1830; died at Union, July 14, 1878. 4. Edwin Newton, born January 26, 1832, lives at Union, Conn. 5. Justus Vinton, born April 4, 1834; he was a youth of promise and was preparing for the ministry at Madison University, Hamilton, N. Y., when he was taken sick with typhoid fever, came home and died, August 13, 1854. 6. Minerve, born March 18, 1837; married Robert Smilie, October 24, 1866. They lived in Springfield, Ill. She is dead. They had two children who died. 7. Lydia Ann, born November 15, 1839; died March 26, 1840. 8. Susan, born July 10, 1834; died October 1, 1858. 9. George Milton, born August 22, 1847, lives at Springfield, Ill.

LOVISA LAWSON, daughter of Deacon Paul and Lydia (Holman), born December 9, 1826, married Charles A. Corbin, of Union, January 17, 1849. They lived at Vernon, Conn., and Willbraham and Springfield, Mass. He died at Springfield, Mass., November 5, 1894. Their children: 1. Frederick Charles, born March 22, 1850, died November 1, 1854. 2. Alice Marilla, born July 13, 1852, married James Dyson. They reside in Sylvester, Colorado, have had three children. 3. Emma Minerva, born October 29, 1855, mar-

ried James Phelps, have three children. She died February 13, 1898. 4. Harriet Louise, born May 16, 1860, died January 20, 1861. 5. Elizabeth Charlotte, born July 9, 1862, married Edward Chapman, have three children. Lived at Ludlow, Mass. 6. Edith Louise, born October 29, 1864, married Elisha Hunt. 7. Annie Lauria, born June 15, 1868, married Dana Pomroy of Springfield. He died April, 1897.

### IRA LAWSON.

Ira Lawson, son of Robert, married, first, Amy H. Remington, daughter of Peleg, of Cranston, R. I.; she died June 29, 1836. He married second, Ann Bartlett, of Eastford, January 15, 1837. He died November 25, 1865. His wife, Ann, died February 23, 1860. Their children: 1. Thomas, born August 6, 1822; died at Cincinnati, Ohio, January 11, 1843. 2. Julia Ann, born June 3, 1824; married Origin Prescott; lived at Litchfield, Minn., died about 1883. 3. Robert, born May 8, 1827; went to sea for several years; married Eleanor Ann Harris, February 3, 1849. They live in New Bedford, Mass., and have one son, Robert Clinton, who married Emma Crawford, daughter of Ossian Crawford. 4. Caroline, born May 29, 1828, died August 6, 1831. 5. Adeline, born March 31, 1830; married Walter Alexander, January 10, 1849; died at Nashville, Tenn., June, 1854. 6. Emeline, born March 28, 1832; married Horace Randall of Woodstock. They went west, and lived at Monticello, Minn., and at Millbank, South Dakota. In 1892 they returned to South Woodstock. They have two sons, Adford Olin, who died in 1881. 7. Ira Remington Lawson, born April 25, 1834, in town Union, Conn. January, 1853, he united with Society of Shakers, at West Pittsfield, his present address. About 1863, he was made trustee of the society, which position he still retains, having the management of their financial interest, and is highly respected and esteemed. 8. Daniel Webster, born January 12, 1838; married June 3, 1861, Eliza Scott, born September 26, 1837, died August 20, 1874. Lives at Auburn, N. Y. 9. Amy Heflin, born September 25, 1839; married first, Amasa Trowbridge, of Eastford. He perished in a burning building at Seymour, Conn. She married, second, Erastus Horton, who died at New Haven, in May, 1890. She has one son, Alfred T. Horton, with whom she now resides at Millbank, South Dakota. 10. John Fields, born May 24, 1841, lives at





IRA REMINGTON LAWSON,  
OF WEST PITTSFIELD, MASS.  
(Page 128.)

Auburn, N. Y. and has a family. 11. Thomas Ansel, born July 3, 1844; he was a promising youth, but died in the army at Newburn, N. C., April 13, 1862. 12. Caroline, born May 27, 1847; married Harry Haskell Hall, in 1880; went to Iowa; died in 1888, leaving two sons. She was a member of the Methodist Church, 1857.

### DAVID LAWSON.

David Lawson of Union, son of Robert, was a well known citizen of the town for many years. He always lived on the old place, where his ancestors had lived before him. He was a man of strict religious and moral principles, although on account of a strong dissatisfaction with the location of the new church, he was not accustomed to attend worship. He held many offices in town, during his long life. Selectman, in 1859, 1862; and clerk and treasurer, of Union, 1841, 1842. During the latter part of his life, he was almost universally called, "Uncle David". He married Polly Corbin, daughter of David Corbin, November 17, 1844. He died February 7, 1881. She died, January 29, 1895.

### PAUL CLINTON LAWSON.

Paul Clinton Lawson, son of Paul, married Almira Eliza Shepard, daughter of Samuel, of Sturbridge, Mass., February 12, 1851. They lived, first at Brimfield, then at Woodstock, till about 1857, when they moved to Southbridge, where they have since resided. She was born, February 15, 1831, died, April 30, 1894, at Southbridge, Mass. Their children: 1. Maria Eva, born January 14, 1852, married John Croley. He died, August 3, 1872. They have one child, Agnes Eliza. 2. Frank Edward, born March 26, 1853. 3. Addie Grace, born April 29, 1855, married June 13, 1881, Augustus M. Bagley, of Liberty, Me., who died July 25, 1889. Had one child, Grace M., born December 10, 1882. 4. Frederick Samuel, born April 19, 1857; married September 15, 1881, Lulu M. Smith, lives in Southbridge. He died November 21, 1901. Only one child Herman W., born March 10, 1883, was drowned December 13, 1893. 5. Roger Clinton, born June 30, 1863, married October 22, 1896, Louise A. Hamilton, live in Southbridge, Mass. 6. Jennie Martha, born July 4, 1866, married September 25, 1896, Herbert Bliss Carpenter of Warren, Mass., their present address. Mr. Car-

penter was born November 9, 1859, (son of Dr. Harvey S., born April 4, 1829; died February 2, 1875, and Mary Louise Bliss, married October 30, 1856.) Their children: Roy Harvey Carpenter, was born September 11, 1897. 7. Almira Fannie, born April 7, 1869; married Harry P. Oldham, of Southbridge, Mass., August, 1892. They reside in Minneapolis, Minn. She died July 29, 1896.

### DEACON EDWIN NEWTON LAWSON.

Deacon Edwin Newton Lawson, son of Paul, has always lived on the home place, the fourth generation (in the Holman line), of those who have lived there. He was elected deacon of the church at Union, September 4, 1863. He has been superintendent of the Sunday school, for more than twenty years; and is one of the principal sustainers of the church. He married Sarah E. Corbin, daughter of Deacon Penuel, of Woodstock, February 25, 1861. She died December 31, 1885. He owns one of the best farms in town and has demonstrated that farming, even in Union, will pay if rightly managed. Their children:

1. Dr. George Newton, born July 2, 1855; graduated from the Hitchcock Free High School, Brimfield, Mass., in 1885; from Yale College in 1890; and from the Yale Medical School in 1892. He is now practicing medicine in Middle Haddam, Conn. He has written several poems, is medical examiner of the town, Deacon in Congregational Church, and a prominent citizen. He married Ida Louise McLean, June 17, 1877. She was born Nov. 22, 1866. Their children are: George McLean, born May 26, 1898; and Donald, born September 29, 1901.

2. Rev. Harvey Merrill, born January 31, 1868. 3. Mary Eva, born December 19, 1871, married Olio B. Carpenter, of Eastford, June 26, 1902. She continues to reside with her father, in Union, and has been his good companion, since the death of her mother, in 1885. 4. Susie Minerva, born April 4, 1874; graduated from the Hitchcock Free High School, in 1892, and Mount Holyoke College, in 1898, taking the degree B. S. She has since been teaching, principally in High School, at Mansfield, Mass., and Orange Park Normal, and manual training school for colored people, Orange Park, Florida.

**GEORGE M. LAWSON.**

George M. Lawson, son of Paul, lives at Springfield, Ill. He married Mattie Anderson, November 1, 1871. Their children: 1. Edith Minnie, born September 8, 1872. 2. Laura Grace, born January 30, 1876. 3. Charles Edwin, born March 14, 1878. 4. Clara Marion, born April 13, 1883. 5. Paul Thomas, born October 30, 1887.

**REV. HARVEY M. LAWSON.**

Son of Edwin Newton and Sarah E. (Corbin), was born in Union, January 31, 1868; graduated from Hitchcock Free High School, at Brimfield, Mass., in 1886; from Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, in 1890; and from Yale Divinity School in 1893; appointed a missionary of the American Board, C. F. M. to India, February 21, 1893; ordained at New Haven, May 18, 1893; in 1893, wrote and published the history of Union, Conn., an excellent work of 500 pages, which contains the genealogy of the Lawson family. He has given the author much encouragement, and assistance, in this work. Reverend Lawson is an active, strenuous worker, for good in the world, and though quite a young man, is among the leaders in the divine profession. He married Dedie S. Baldwin, of New Haven, May 23, 1893. She was the daughter of Isaac and Hulda Baldwin, and was born, at Litchfield, Pa., August 27, 1869. They have two children: 1. Evangeline, born at Ahmeduagar, India, January 1, 1895. 2. Pauline, born at Brooklyn, Conn., April 21, 1900; died there, April 8, 1901. Rev. and Mrs. Lawson, sailed as missionaries of the American Board, to India, July 29, 1893, going via England, Gibraltar and Suez, arriving in Bombay, September 10. They were stationed at Ahmeduagar, a city in the Deccan, one hundred fifty miles east of Bombay. Rev. Lawson soon engaged in teaching in English, in the Mission High School, and later, in the Theological Seminary, at the same time learning the Marathin language. Mrs. Lawson also studied the language, and taught sewing and fancy work, music and elocution. Rev. Lawson also did much work among the educated Hindus; frequently giving English lectures. He was stationed treasurer, Superintendent of the Book Depot, and Chaplain for the Non-Conformist British soldiers. After he had acquired the language, he had charge of a district and made frequent tours. In 1897 Mrs. Law-

son's health became so poor, that they reluctantly left their work, to come to America, via Burma, Singapore, China, Japan and San Francisco. For a year after their return, they made their headquarters in New Haven, while Rev. Lawson, in addition to taking post-graduate studies in Yale, made many missionary addresses in the churches, and gave a stereoptican lecture, in many places; with fine effect. In September 1898, he became pastor of the Congregational Church at Brooklyn, Conn., where he remained until 1901. Here he was also chaplain, for the Windham County Jail. In the fall of 1901, for the sake of Mrs. Lawson's health, he went to Pamona, Fla., and took charge of a church there, until the summer of 1902. During the past year, (1902-3), he has been Principal of the Boydton Institute for colored people, at Boydton, Va. His present address is No. 2730 Dixwell Ave., New Haven, Conn.

### DANIEL W. LAWSON.

Daniel W. Lawson, son of Ira and Ann, is a highly esteemed citizen of Auburn, N. Y. He married, first, Eliza Scott, (born September 26, 1837), June 3, 1861. She died, August 20, 1874. He married second, Margaret——. Their children: Jennie Scott, born July 28, 1862; married William Bartlett, November 22, 1882. They reside in Auburn, and have two children. 2. Ira Ansel, born December 31, 1864. 3. Elmer Lorenzo, born October 17, 1866; married Etta ——, in 1890. 4. George Herbert, born March 10, 1870; married Ida A. Hazlitt, June 15, 1898. 5. Samuel David, born April 17, 1873. 6. Carrie Belle, born June 6, 1878. 7. William DeWitt, born July 15, 1883. 8. Mary, born March 1st, 1888, died ————. 9. Olin Bartlett, born December 16, 1892.

### JOHN LAWSON, JR., THE MINUTE MAN.

Son of John Lawson, Sr., and Janet Young, his wife, of Linlithgow, Scotland, was born in Linlithgow, Scotland, June 30, 1724. He was a small child, when his parents came to America, and must have been the cause of much anxiety to his parents, when shipwrecked off the coast of Nova Scotia. He was then a babe in arms, and could not help himself. He was in Worcester, with his parents, in 1727, and was taken by them, to Union, Conn., the next year. Here he



lived all his life, as a farmer, and died in that town, and lies buried there. His home was in the south part of the town, near the Major David Lawson place. He married Mary Brown, September 12, 1751. He was fifty-two years old when the Revolutionary war was begun, yet he served in the war fifteen months. The records of the war department at Washington are certified. "It is shown by the records that John Lawson served as a private in Captain Cliff's Company, 3rd. Conn. Regiment, Commanded by Colonel Samuel Wyllys, Revolutionary war. He enlisted May 26, 1777, to serve eight months and was discharged in December 1777". His son, Ebenezer Lawson was with the army at North River, in 1777; and at Horseneck in 1780; and their son, John third, was five months in service. Their son James, born during the Revolution, was a soldier in the war of 1812.

There were born to John Jr. and Mary Brown, ten children, all born in town Union, Conn., viz: 1. John, third, born November 12, 1752. He married Keziah Whitney, June 5, 1781. He served five months, as a soldier in the Revolution. 2. Samuel Lawson, was born, July 2, 1756. 3. Thomas Lawson, was born, January 7, 1758. He was a member of the State Legislature of Conn., from town Union, in 1811-1812. 4. Ebenezer Lawson, born January 26, 1760. 5. Joseph Lawson, born, May 9, 1764. 6. Rhoda Lawson, was born, November 1st, 1766. 7. Sarah Lawson, born, February 24, 1769. 8. Mathew Lawson, born, February 24, 1771. He married, Rebecca Ross, February 19, 1795. 9. James Lawson, born, May 28, 1775. 10. Mary Lawson, married Eli<sup>2</sup> Blair, of Western Mass.

### "UNCLE JIMMIE" LAWSON, OF BRIDGEWATER.

Son of John Lawson, Jr., and Mary Brown, his wife, of Union, Conn., was born in Union, Conn., May 28, 1775. We are not acquainted with his early life. The State of Conn. have published a record of those of its citizens who served in the wars of the Revolution, 1812, and 1846. In it appears name of James Lawson, private, in war 1812, under commander Reuben Smith, from August 13, 1814, to October 12, 1814. The records of the war department at Washington, show the same. He moved to Bridgewater, Oneida County, N. Y. He married in that vicinity, Thankful Thurston. They lived on a farm near the village for many

years. He was locally known, as "Uncle Jimmie". He sold his farm and moved into the village, when he was old, where he died, worth \$10,000 in money. He owned the land at Center, two miles out of the village, where he gave the land for a cemetery and church. His will probated at Rome, gave his wife a life use of the property. She went to live with Lawyer Duane Brown, of Morriville, and Laurens Thurston, of Bridgewater. The papers of Duane Brown are now in the hands of Mrs. Thurston Brown, 112 Miller St. Utica, N. Y. Mr. Brown was a relative of Thankful Lawson, whose maiden name was Thankful Thurston. The inventory of the estate showed its value at \$10,000. There is also a bond among the paper, showing compromise with Harvey Lindsley, for the heirs, by paying him \$1050.00. The author visited Bridgewater, in 1900, and saw the site of their old home, in the village. The frame house has been moved to another location. There were no children born of this union. The white marble monument of James Lawson in Center Cemetery, at Bridgewater, is inscribed as follows: "James Lawson, died April 9, 1851, in the 77th year of his age." I also copied the inscription on the white marble stone of his wife, standing beside it: "Thankful, wife of James Lawson, died May 15, 1852, aged seventy years."

"Where immortal spirits reign,  
There we hope to meet again".

They are both kindly remembered by their neighbors, who are old now, and remember them a half century ago. Some of their furniture is in the houses there now, and Mrs. Thurston Brown, at Utica, has some of Thankful's silver spoons. When Thankful Lawson made application, for appointment under his will, she stated that he left, "surviving, no children, no father, no mother, no sister, or brother, but nephews:"

✓ John Blair, of Batavia, N. Y.

✓ Gaylor Blair, of Summerville, Rock County, Wis.

Nieces: ✓ Sophia Gunn, wife of Lyman R. Gunn, of Gains, N. Y. ✓ Harriet Starkweather, wife of Seth Starkweather, of Gains, Orleans County, N. Y., address Albion.

✓ Fanny, wife of John Smith Jones, of East Bloomfield, N. Y.

(Above are descendants of Mary Lawson, sister to James).

Laura Lawson, of Hoosick, Rensselaer County, N. Y.

Polly, wife of Harvey Lindsley, of Augusta, Oneida County, N. Y.

(Her maiden name was Brigham, but her mothers name I do not know. Shewas a sister to Clarinda Brigham).

Clarinda Bringham, of Augusta, Oneida County, N. Y. (A sister to Polly Lindsley. She was not in Augusta, in 1869; was dead by 1900. She lived and died a maiden.)

In the citation issued by the surrogate these names are given as having some interest in the estate:

Mary Chapman, wife of Benjamin Chapman, of Hoosick, N. Y. (She was a cousin of Clarinda Brigham).

Salley Carpenter, wife of Benjamin Carpenter, supposed to reside in Virginia.

Thomas Lawson, residence unknown. (I suppose this was Thomas Jr., son of Captain Thomas).

Nicholas Lawson. (My grandfätner son of Ebenezer).

Sessions Lawson. (Brother of above).

Jane Bailey, wife of Ithiel Bailey.

Roxy Hitchcock. (This was Roxana Lawson, daughter to Ebenezer Lawson, and she married Rev. Stephen Hiscock).

Lyman Lawson, of Kortright, (a postoffice and capital of Delaware County, N. Y., he was son of either John, Samuel, Joseph or Matthew, children of John Lawson, Jr.

Sarah Murdock, widow of Samuel Murdock, of Kortright, N. Y.

Polly Riddle, wife of Wm: P. Riddle, of Kortright, N. Y.

Martha Lawson; Richard Lawson; Joseph Lawson, (brother of James, born May 8, 1764, would be ninety years old, if alive at probate of this will).

John Lawson Clay; Sarah Clay; Amanda Clay, New York, City. Sewell Clay; Cortland Lawson; Orin Lawson.

Keziah Williams, (probably a descendant of John Lawson No. 3.)

I have not traced the above, except as stated. Letters were issued to Thankful Lawson on June 30, 1851.

### **MARY LAWSON,**

Daughter of John Lawson, Jr., (No. 2), sister of Ebenezer Lawson, was born in Union, Conn. In some unknown manner, she moved into town Western, now Warren, Mass., north of her home in Union, Conn. In the correspondence of Clarinda Brigham, found among my father's papers, the Fanny Smith there mentioned, is said to be daughter of Joel Blair, and hence an heir of James Lawson, of Bridgewater. By search made, I have found that Joel Blair married Polly ✓

✓ Lawson, in August, 1786, in Western, (now Warren in Mass.) The town record reads: "Western, August 1786. There is a purpose of marriage, between Joel Blair and Polly Loasson, both of Western. Entered for Danford Keyes, Town Clerk."

Western was incorporated, in 1774, and changed to Warren 1834. In Bridgewater, Oneida County, New York, beside the graves of James Lawson and Thankful Lawson, his wife, stands the marble head stone, of Joel Blair, the inscription on which I copied:

"Erected to the memory of Joel Blair, born May 31, 1757, in Warren, Mass. Emigrated, to Bridgewater, N. Y., April 17, 1792. Died February 21, 1839, aged eighty-two.

"The sweet remembrance of the just shall flourish while they sleep in dust."

I examined the Congregational church record at Bridgewater, New York, and found this:

"Received in the church November 1, 1802, Mary Blair; died January, 1849." Also, February, 1804, children baptised: Anne Blair, Eli Blair, Sophia Blair, Harriet Blair, John Lawson Blair, Asa Blair, Fanny Blair."

"May 1807 Gaylor Blair was baptised".

This church was organized 1798. Polly Blair, (Mary Lawson), has no tombstone.

✓ ELI BLAIR, son of Joel and Mary was born in Western, Mass., although his tombstone says he was born in "Bridgewater, Oneida County," which is incorrect, as his parents did not move to Bridgewater, until 1792, and he was born in 1791. He was born in Western, Mass., September 17, 1791; died at Lyons, Wayne County, New York. His tombstone was set in the Lyons Cemetery, and when Fanny Jones, his sister, visited there, she found it was removed, and cast up against the fence. She had it taken to Victor, N. Y., and set up in her own family lot in the Victor cemetery, located in the center of the village, by the Protestant church. I have copied the inscription, which reads. "Eli Blair, born in Bridgewater, Oneida County, N. Y., September 7, 1791". On the opposite side of the large square hollow monument, is the following: "Abby, wife of Eli Blair, born in Bridgewater, Oneida County, N. Y., April 28, 1791". On another side: "Mr. and Mrs. Blair, died, September 29, 1831". Asa Jones, a nephew, of Victor, thinks they must have met with accidental death, as both died same day.

✓ FANNY BLAIR, daughter of Joel and Mary, was born in 1803, at Bridgewater, New York; married prior to 1851, John Smith Jones, of East Bloomfield, seven miles from Canandagua, and post office address Victor, Ontario County, N. Y. Her tombstone is in Victor cemetery. She died at Victor, August 25, 1898, at age of 95 years, 2 months, 5 days. Her children were: 1. ✓ Samuel Smith Jones, now dead. 2. ✓ Charlotte Louisa Jones, now dead. 3. ✓ Asa Blair Jones, now married, residing at Victor. No children living (1900).

✓ JOHN LAWSON BLAIR, son of Joel and Mary, said to live in 1851, at Batavia, N. Y. His children were Leonora Babbitt, ✓ Mary Peatt, ✓ Charles Blair, ✓ Eli Blair, all of Batavia, Genessee County, N. Y., and Henry Blair of Eagle Harbor, Orleans County, N. Y.

✓ SOPHIA BLAIR, daughter of Joel and Mary, married, before 1851, to Lyman R. Gunn, of Gaines, Orleans County, N. Y. They had no children.

✓ HARRIET BLAIR, daughter of Joel and Mary, married, before 1851, Seth Starkweather, of Gains, Orleans County, N. Y. She was dead before June, 1900. Had two children, who are dead, and their children are also dead. They lived at Eagle Harbor.

✓ GAYLOR BLAIR, son of Joel and Mary, married, ——— Bostwick, of a highly respected family, of Bridgewater. She died in childbirth, and is buried at Bridgewater. Her headstone is next to that of Joel Blair. Gaylor moved to Somerville, Rock County, Wis., prior to 1851. He married again; died in Clinton Township Rock County, Wis., a few years ago. Left a widow, Esther Blair, of 1243 Western Ave., Topeka, Kan. Their children: 1. Mrs. T. W. Harrison, of same address. Her maiden name was Anna Blair. 2. Mrs. Maria Blair, married to Mr. Geo. McCarthy, at Emmettsburg, Palo Alto County, Iowa. 3. ✓ Mrs. Minnie Blair Brown, same place.

### **EBENEZER LAWSON, THE BLACKSMITH.**

Son of John Lawson, Jr. and Mary Brown, his wife, of Union, Conn., was born in Union, Conn., January 26, 1760. We suppose he obtained such schooling as was possible, in those early days among the mountains of Connecticut. The

records show that the town had no school, prior to 1800; though they had a meeting house long prior to this, which may have been used for this purpose. He married Elizabeth, whose family name we have not learned. He was the first blacksmith in the family. In fact the first one of the Lawson family, to have any trade, except that of surveyor. He transmitted this trade to his son, Nicholas, who also taught the smithy art, to his son Publius V. Lawson, Sr. We know very little of the life of Ebenezer, except that his trade brought him only a living. It was much hard work and small gain. He was one of six in his family, to take a hand in the exciting events, at the birth of our republic, the Revolutionary War. In 1777, he served at North River, two months, and in 1780, was with the Continentals, two months, at Horse-neck. His first army experience was when he was sixteen. His father, John Lawson, Jr., and his brothers, John Lawson, third, and Captain Thomas Lawson, and his cousins, Robert and David Lawson, were all in the Revolutionary War. The Records Pension Office, War Department, Washington, D. C., February 24, 1903, report his Revolutionary war record as follows:

“It is also shown by the records, that one Ebenezer Lawson, rank not stated, served in Captain Elijah Robinson’s Company, of Connecticut Militia, Revolutionary War. His name appears only on a receipt roll, of that company, dated at Willington, March 20, 1777, which shows that he received, “one pound lawful money.”

“It further shows by the records, that one Ebenezer Lawson, rank not stated, served in Captain Reuben Marcy’s Company, of Colonel John Chester’s Regiment, of Connecticut-Troop, Revolutionary War. His name first appears on a roll of the company, dated at Ashford, August 22, 1776. His name next appears on a pay abstract; “from the last day of September, 1776, till the 25th day of December, 1776,” with remarks: “Time of discharge, December 1, —; Days travel, 7.” His name last appears on a receipt roll, dated April 3, 1777, under the following heading: “Received of Captain Reuben Marcy the whole of our wages for the six month’s campaign, at New York, in 1776, also the whole of our travel money to and from camp, our billeting and remainder of sauce money and back rations, etc.”

“No further information relative to the subjects of your

inquiry has been found of record. By authority of the Secretary of War.

Signed, F. C. AINSWORTH,  
Chief Record and Pension Office."

Their children: 1. Sessions Lawson. He went to Bolton, Conn., where he became prominent. 2. Roxana Lawson, who married Rev. Stephen Hiscock. She is supposed to have been alive in 1851. 3. Jane Brown Lawson, born September 28, 1795. 4. Casper Lavater Lawson, married Abigail Bolles, daughter of Lemuel, September 25, 1831. They had two children: (a) Nancy Elizabeth Lawson, born November 19, 1832. (b) Casper Munroe, born December 8, 1835. In 1855, both son and father frequently came to Corning, N. Y. and worked at carpenter work and in sash factory, for Publius V. Lawson, Sr., son of Nicholas Lawson, 5. Nicholas Lawson, born Union, Conn. about 1785.

### SQUIRE NICHOLAS LAWSON.

Nicholas Lawson, son of Ebenezer Lawson and Elizabeth, his wife, was born in Union, Conn., about 1785. He caught fish in the cool, crystal mountain stream, shot deer and bear on the hillside and cotton tail rabbits among the heather. His home in the Bigelow valley, was between the high hills that abounded in that country of many toboggan slides. His opportunity for schooling was exceptional or he was very precocious. He learned the smithy trade, at which he was an expert. This he must have learned in his father's shop by the roadside, when he helped to harness the oxen into the framework, where they were shod with their double or half shoes; and shod the horses; made the nails and shoes out of a broken wagon tire or worn out sleigh shoe.

At the same time, like Elihue Burritt, he became a good scholar in Latin, a mathematician and a literary student, either mid the red sparks from the anvil, or at intervals of rest from his labor. He also learned the art of surveying and like Washington laid out lines of land for boundary fences, among the mountains of old Connecticut. As farming and lumbering was more profitable than schools, to the resident mountaineers of Union, their schools did not at that day attain a high degree of proficiency, so by some means, we know not how, he got north over the State of Massachusetts, into New Hampshire, to the village of Dublin (now

Harrisville) where the schools were uncommonly good for the period. The common schools of Dublin, being for thirty years, under the careful and intelligent charge of Rev. Leo. W. Leonard, D. D., by which they became celebrated as the best common schools in New England. Here is where he obtained his classical education in Latin and Greek. Some good ladies of Pultneyville, who knew him a half century since, remember having heard said that he obtained his education in Dublin, were led to suppose that he came from Ireland where, he had attended "Dublin College."

At an early date of his career, he began the labor of bread-winning; and we suppose he commenced by teaching school, though it may have been by surveying. He had gone into New York state before the war of 1812, as he twice enlisted in that war, from New York and served in that state. Once he was a Sergeant, in the "Albany Volunteers," under Lieutenant Colonel Mills; and also Sergeant, in "New York Volunteers." Most of his service was at Sackett's Harbor.

### NICHOLAS LAWSON, SERGEANT.

From the "Record and Pension Office," War Department, D. C.:

"It also appears from the records, that one Nicholas Lawson served as a sergeant, in Captain John Davidson's Company, of Lieutenant Colonel George Fleming's detachment, of New York Volunteer and Militia, war 1812. His name appears on the rolls, for the period, from May 18, 1812, to January 1, 1813, with remarks; commencement of service, May 18, 1812; expiration of service, January 1st, 1813.

#### Second Enlistment:

"It further appears, that one Nicholas Lawson, served as Sergeant, in Captain Stephen Dodge's Company, of United States Volunteers, Artillery and Infantry Regiment, of Mills Regiment, New York Volunteer, war 1812. His name appears on the rolls, for the period, from December 31st, 1812, to May 18, 1813, with remarks: Date of enlistment, May 18, 1812; expiration of service, May 18, 1813. These rolls are dated at Sackett's Harbor."

Signed by authority, of the Secretary of War, F. C. Ainsworth, Chief of Office."

From the above it would seem that Nicholas Lawson was first enlisted at Sackett's Harbor, for service to the first of January, 1813, and that his time expired at midnight, 31st of



December, 1812. That he immediately reenlisted in another company under Colonel Mills, for four months service, in his regiment of infantry and artillery, and that his time was up, on May 18th, 1813, which made his total service one year. He was under fire 19th July, 1812, when Sackett's Harbor was attacked by the British fleet, on Lake Ontario, which was there in force. The place was defended by the troops stationed there, and the surrounding people, who turned out to the number of three thousand and repulsed the British. (Mil. His. Wayne Co., p. 198). But he escaped the fierce engagement, of May 28, 1813, as he was then ten days out of service. In this battle, the regiment of Colonel Mills, his regiment, composed of about five hundred men, had the worst of it, and Colonel Mills was killed; "fell gallantly." The British were repulsed by the Americans, but with a loss of one hundred eighty-six British, and one hundred fifty-five Americans, mostly of Colonel Mills Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Mills commanded, "Albany Voulnteers." (J. Russell Jr., "The Last War," p. 242). Lieutenant Colonel Backus was in command at Sackett's Harbor, before this battle, on the eve of which, he was superceded by General Jacob Brown, Brigadier General New York Militia; but Colonel Backus, after the rout of the militia, came in with his regiment and won the battle. Nicholas Lawson when stationed at Sackett's Harbor, New York State, was on picket duty one moonlight night, and heard something moving in the woods. The leaves and twigs would snap and rustle, and it was moving toward him. He called out, "Halt", several times; but the object paid no attention to him, so he fired; after which he heard it no more. When he was released, he told the new pickett men of the occurrence and the next morning they investigated, and found he had shot a pig.

We have not learned if before, or after his experience in the war of 1812, he married, and settled at Pultneyville; but suppose it was before the war, as Nell Gates says, his wife was then twenty years of age. His wife, Joanna Crayna Peper, a jolly Holland maiden, lived about 1803 to 1807, at Whitestown, north of Utica. From there she moved with her parents, about 1807-1808, to Pultneyville. We suppose he was married in Pultneyville, though she was old enough to have been married at Whitestown, as she was born in 1788. Their oldest child Elizabeth Lawson, (afterward Elizabeth Richardson), was born in Broom County, New York, of which Binghamton is the capital town, in 1815; so

they resided in the southern part of New York after their marriage. But very soon settled in Pultneyville, where they remained all their lives. We know he was in this village, in 1819, but how much sooner we have no record. He and his wife, and all his children are now dead. At Pultneyville, he had a shop out on the road, leading to Williamson Village, where he made the anvil ring and traded his labor for scrap iron and wheat, when he was not teaching school. Most of the old people now living in Pultneyville, remember the old schoolmaster and some of them will never forget how he applied the rod.

Recollection of Ansel Cornwall, of Pultneyville, N. Y., June, 1900, at eighty-four years of age (born 1816): "In 1819, at 3 years, he went to school, at Pultneyville, to Master Nicholas Lawson and for a long time afterwards. Nicholas Lawson was a splendidly educated man, was a democrat in politics, was for many years justice of the peace, and first elected by my influence and assistance. He was very severe with the scholars under him, made them behave in school, and often punished them with a whip. The old schoolhouse stood upon the corner, about two miles out of Williamson. It had a big fireplace in one end, with a cupboard on either side. One day to punish me he shut me up in one of these cupboards and when school was dismissed he went away and forgot me. I turned the button with my knife and as I came out into the room, I saw him returning. Fearing he would punish me for breaking out, I raised the window in the rear, leaped to the ground and ran away.

Nicholas Lawson was also a surveyor and had been out into Illinois surveying land. He had broken his leg in several places by being thrown from a wagon, in a runaway. They were not well set, which was the reason they crossed and he could not walk. A professor of a Geneva, N. Y. college came here, at one time, and offered to treat him free, at their college and I offered to take him over there, a three day trip, if he would go, but he put it off and never went." In the blacksmith shop account book, kept by Nicholas Lawson at Pultneyville, in which he charged and credited, from 1829 to 1844, there is an account with Abraham Peper. It begins, October, 1835, and last charge is, September 12, 1844. In October 1835, N. Lawson worked one day, cutting corn for which he charged fifty cents. From May, 1836, to August 22, 1838, appear charges for shoeing, setting shoes and repairing wagon, and trace

chains, from which we see A. Peper had a horse and wagon, in 1836, 1837, and 1838. Shoeing cost thirteen cents; set two shoes cost twenty-five cents. April 12, 1836, he purchased a wheelbarrow of Lawson, for \$3.00; had a fire shovel made; also a pitchfork, in 1836, for fifty cents; and in 1844, for thirty-one cents, he got a staple and links and bought a door latch; had a garden rake and beef knife fixed; had a hoe made, coffee mill fixed, a bucket ironed several times; once had a frying pan ironed and ears and bails put in a pail and his steelyards repaired. In November, 1836, he bought of N. Lawson, five hundred ninety-eight feet of lumber, for \$3.74, and four hundred four feet lumber, at \$2.52, and three cedar posts at forty-four cents. Which shows Lawson sold lumber and Peper was building a shed.

The whole account for nine years was \$21.64. March 23, he settled in full and signed the book himself, in a plain hand, "Abr. Peper." A. Peper is credited with having paid on the account, sixteen and one-fourth pounds of pork, fifteen pounds ham, five pounds pork, three pounds butter, from which we conclude that Peper had both hogs and a cow, as well a smoke house. This little old account book, of Nicholas Lawson, contains about seventy-five accounts, 1829, up to 1844. Some of the ink is badly faded, but most of it is legible. It is written in a fine, clear hand, with the words, mostly spelled correctly. As there are no finger marks we suppose it was made up at home by candle light. It shows the life of the country blacksmith, as most of the work is the repairing of trace chains, harness, wagons and harrows, plows and shoeing, setting shoes, and making horsehoe nails. It also shows something of the early days, before the hardware store had come. He made drag teeth, pitch forks, hoes, shovels, hooped pails and buckets, repaired knives and made wheelbarrows, steelyards, riveted harnesses, made bits, tongues, fire shovels, hooks, repaired spinning wheels made grate for fireplace, garden rake, dish pans, made an iron eave trough, ironed cutters, sleighs and wagons, and numerous other work; once he made a coffee pot.

It also shows conditions of the period. Money was very scarce and he had his pay mostly in truck or exchange. His charges were shamefully low and although he was busy all the time, as the dates show, still the total accounts were for quite small amounts. An account for five or six years, would not be more than five dollars; and the largest amounts are not more than \$26.00. He had one other book during

this time which I have not seen, but this book shows, no cash received in 1829, none in 1830, none in 1832, none in 1833, none in 1834, none in 1835. In 1836, there is one credit, of four shillings (fifty cents); and another of \$3.00. In 1837, there is a credit, of forty-four cents cash, and another of twenty cents. In 1838, there were cash payments of twenty-five cents, twice, and once of two shillings (twenty-five cents), as well as fifty cents, and \$1.19, paid on "School Bill." In 1839, there were cash payments of \$2.00, \$1.00 and \$2.00. In 1840, cash payments of \$1.50, \$1.00, \$3.00. In 1841, 1842, there are none shown in this book. In 1844, there were payments in cash of seventy-five cents and \$2.00. *Total cash received, in fifteen years, was \$19.83.* As the patronage was limited and the charges or value of the service low, he often assisted at harvesting, hoeing and planting, also did millwright work in the sawmill and had fifty cents for a day's work. Now and then, he had seventy-five cents per day. In 1834, he had of B. Wilson, seven and one-half day's harvesting, \$7.50, at a rate of \$1.00 a day, and in haying, three days, he charges \$2.13. December 10, 1836, he made a bargain with Ralph Wilson, to shoe his horses for one year, for \$7.00. It is remarkable that labor and shop work was so cheap, when wheat was credited by him, as received as pay, at twelve shillings (\$1.50) per bushel, September 15, 1837, and he had in payment, scrap iron, at three cents per pound, and cast iron, at one cent per pound, either of which is worth now less than a half cent per pound. Prices, generally of articles he had in payment, were 800 feet lumber, for \$4.00 (August 26, 1836); 1,749 feet lumber, \$8.75; 162 feet white wood siding, \$1.62, equal to \$10.00 per thousand (in 1834); one hundred thirty-seven and three quarters pounds beef, for \$4.00 (November 28, 1835); one dozen fish thirteen cents, 1836; load of pumpkins, seventy-five cents; two loads knots, \$1.13. These he often received, and they were to make the light and heat of winter evenings, by the great fireplace, the special charm of pioneer days; corn costs fifty cents per bushel; tallow, ten cents a pound; beef, three cents per pound; salt, sixty-two cents per bushel; pork eight cents, per pound; apples, \$1.25 per bushel; potatoes twenty-five cents; corn meal, one cent per pound; brick, \$5.00 per thousand; five and three-fourths pounds wool, credited at \$2.35, would be thirty cents per pound; one bushel corn on ear, twenty-five cents; rent of oxen, nineteen cents per day; wagon tongue, at twenty-five cents and sold it for same sum; hemlock boards, \$5.00 per thousand.

Prices which he obtained for his shop work, were very low and ran about as follows: Made a "tongue", for 13 cents, fixing spinning wheel, 75 cents, two pail ears, 16 cents, a grate, \$1.13; new harrow teeth, 5 cents each, setting horse shoes, 13 cents each; made two strap hinges, 69 cents; charged cutter for W. B. Grandin, \$6.50; made garden rake, 63 cents; fire shovel, 13 cents; made a spear, 63 cents. He often received leather in payment. Once a sheep skin is credited at 75 cents. December 5, 1838, James L. Johnson account has credit, as shoemaker, "made my shoes and Virgilus, 75 cents, found leather and made one shoe, \$1.00". In January 26, 1839, "made bellows 1 pr. boots for boy, \$2.13. Made wife, shoes, 33 cents", and in this manner paid for blacksmith work.

From the several accounts, by the credits he has given, he sent his wheat and grain to be milled, at Sodus, 5 miles; Rochester, 35 miles; and Palmyra, 16 miles.

From the dates of credits for pasturing, we learn he had a cow in 1839, 1840, and 1844. But may always have had a cow as he had other books. In June 20th, 1832, he gave credit for a rocker put in a cradle. They must have had a young child at this time, four years younger than Virgilius, to use such furniture, I think this was Joanna Lawson. This books seems to be for accounts at Pultneyville, as the names are of people living near, and he mentions sending grain to Sodus to be milled, and Pultneyville is the only village mentioned in it, so we suppose he lived in Pultneyville, from 1829 to 1844.

From it, we get a little of his householding; September 25, 1830, he credits Nathan N. Sheffield, with 5 weeks, 6 days, board at \$6.25, and in 1832 with 123 meals; October 2, 1833, he credits, Peter Stoll, with \$4.00 house rent; 1836, he credits, R. Wilson, cutting hay for him, and also \$4.00 for cradling his barley; from which we conclude he had quite a large field, as it was about a weeks work; September 5, 1838 he credits, Enoch Giberson, "moved into your house", April 1, 1839, J. Church has credits for, "helping me move"; November 13, 1839, he seems to have moved again, with a number of loads, including load of tools and several loads of wood, from "old house".

In December 28, 1831, he charges Alva Pratt, \$1.00, for "Setting on Arbitration". Possible a neighborly manner of settling some dispute and he was called in as judge.

He taught school for a good many years. I have one of his arithmetics, printed in Hartford, 1815. It is a curious little book, with a cedar cover, over laid with blue paper. In the back pages, is the system of bookkeeping that is found in his little book. This account book shows a little of the school teacher also, April 1, 1838, "Cash toward school bill 50 cents"; August 17, 1838, "paid \$1.19 school bill". As this is credited into the general account of Ezekiel Lewis, as so much payment on the general account, but no school bill was ever charged; if no other correction was ever made, they both lived in ignorance that he never had pay for this teaching. December 9, 1843, he gives Wm. Johnson credit on his account, "by arithmetics 50 cents". In 1838, Thomas Lewis paid Todd for him, 93 cents "school bill". Todd had a store, and he thus got credit at the store for that sum. March 29, 1838, "school bill \$2.40", charged in John Cotrell account. So the book discloses that he taught school in year 1838 and 1839. In those days, says Elizabeth Lawson, each one paid for each scholar at school as a debt to the school master.

From the little account book I cannot find if any of the sons and daughters assisted their parents, except Virgilius. Now and then there are charges for work done by "self and boy", in assisting at threshings, haying, and hoeing for his neighbors; for which he charged the very small sum of 75 cents per day. There are several places where we find little Virgilius helping his father, as shown by the charges for the services, which was paid in vegetables, meat, or old iron.

In 1838, when Virgilius, which was the name he was called by his father, was a lad of ten years of age, September 4, he went with his father to help Wm. Johnson in threshing, for which his father charged 50 cents for both of them. On September 29 he went alone and helped in threshing, for which his father charged 25 cents. In August, he worked for him one day for 25 cents, and another day for 20 cents. In 1839 he worked for John Cotrell, on "May 14, Virgilius one day 25 cents; June 1, Virgilius two days, 25 cents per day, 50 cents; July 13, Virgilius three days 75 cents". August 14, he worked with his father again for Wm. Johnson, "mowing wheat, 75 cents". In the fall he helped Wm. Rogers. This was Major William Rogers of the last war with England in 1812. In 1840, when he was twelve years old he worked for Wm. Rogers, 6½ days; and in 1841, when he twelve years old (in July), he worked for H. Cooper on his farm for five days,

for which his father charged, \$1.56, and had his pay in the general account, in old iron, apples, salt and pasture for his cow. In 1843, he worked for Wm. Rogers, January 14, 2½ days, threshing. May 6, "Virgilius, 1 day", May 9, "Virgilius two days", and same month, "Virgilius three days hoeing", May 28, "Virgilius three days"; same month he helped three days washing sheep and three days shearing them. He was fourteen years old then, and the novel experience he never forgot. I have heard him relate it with great glee. June 26, "Virgilius, one day". October 21, "Virgilius two days digging potatoes", and afterward, 3½, digging potatoes. October 29, he helped in the orchard. The same year he worked for Wm. Johnson, six days at one time, and "Virgilius, 1½ day 15 cents", and in August 19, "Virgilius four days." Copy of acknowledgement taken by him to a deed November 11th, 1850.

"State of New York, }  
Wayne County, } ss

On this eleventh day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, before me the subscriber, personally appeared Cyrus Newell and Sally E. Newell, his wife, to me known to be the persons described in and who executed the within instrument, who severally acknowledged that they executed the same. And the said Sally E., on a private examination by me apart from her said husband, without any fear or compulsion of her said husband.

NICHOLAS LAWSON,  
Justice of the Peace".

December 27, 1899, Samuel S. Dennett town clerk of Williamson, writes: "That Nicholas Lawson was justice of the peace in 1850, 1851, 1852. The docket was the personal property of the justice, so I cannot tell where it is."

In the town of Williamson, in which the post village of Pultneyville is situated, there are and were a great many Hollanders. Many of these came to the squire to marry. As he could not speak their language his wife acted as interpreter. As soon as the legal ceremony was finished she had her fun for her pay. She would gravely inform the couple they must hug and kiss each other and then bow and curtesy, which of course they did, much to the squire's amazement and his wife's merriment. Edwin O. Richardson, who saw his grandfather Lawson in his youth, says, he was "a large hand-



some noble looking man". Helen, sister to Edwin, says of her grandfather, "he was a down east Yankee, married to a Holland Dutch girl". "He had a fine education for those days, was a schoolmaster and justice of the peace at Pultneyville. He was a Chesterfield in manners; crippled for fifteen years, he went with crutches, but he always stopped and lifted his hat to a lady, resting on his crutches to do so." When Nicholas Lawson first came to Pultneyville he lived in a log house, two miles out on the road to Williamson. Afterward in 1828, when his son Virgilius was born, he lived in the Russel Cole house, which is described as the home of Jacob Cook Fleming, soon after 1828. After this he lived out on the Williamson road again where he taught school, and had a smith shop. Some time before his death, he lived in a house on Mill street, which is still standing, having been since refitted and repainted. This house was bought for him, by his son Virgilius when he became a man grown. For many years before his death, he walked with two crutches or a crutch and cane. His legs were so badly broken by the runaway accident, that they crossed, but he was cheerful and hopeful. He is said to have died of cholera, which I think is an error. His death occurred in June, 1853, at his home in Pultneyville, N. Y. Edwin O. Richardson, went with P. V. Lawson and his wife Elizabeth, to the funeral at Pultneyville, from Corning, New York. It must have been difficult to get word to them, for they left Corning on the cars, and got off at Conandaqua, took team to Palmyra, arrived there at night, and wanted to go on at once, but the driver did not wish to go on. After a deal of searching and persuasion, they finally got started early in the morning and arrived at the house just as the people were assembling for the funeral. He had lived there so many years, all knew him for miles around, and all came to do him the last honors. He was buried on the Peper lot, in Lake View Cemetery.

His wife Joanna Crayna (Peper) Lawson, was born in Oostzouberg, in Island Welcheren, Zeeland, Holland, July 29, 1788. She came to America, in 1802, with her parents, who settled at Whitesberg, (Deerfield) north of Utica, by 1803, and moved from there about 1809, or 1808, to Pultneyville, where they lived and died. She could speak good English, though she never forgot her Holland tongue. She is reported as very jolly and full of fun. She could sing the songs of Holland beautifully and taught them to her children. Her granddaughter, Helen Richardson, can sing them now. She had



many quaint Dutch sayings and proverbs. One of these was; "Voven Vunt Von under strunt", which is said to mean: "One may look fine outside, but be a villian inside". She also told the children stories in rhyme. After the death of her husband, she went to Rochester to live with her daughter Elizabeth Richardson, but only remained three months, when she returned to Pultneyville to reside with one of her daughters. Soon after this she moved with her daughter Joanna, a young girl, to Corning, New York, to live with her son Virgilius Lawson. Here her daughter Joanna died about 1854. In 1856, when her son moved to Menasha, Wisconsin, the old lady moved back to Pultneyville, where she died in 1857, and lies buried beside her husband in the Peper plat in the Lake View Cemetery. She was a member of the Presbyterian church, which was out near Williamson, three or four miles away. Her Peper family is described later. She was a short, thick set, heavy woman. In January 10, 1854, Clarinda Brigham, a cousin, wrote to Nicholas Lawson, in answer to a letter from him, in which she said: "Mrs. Lindsay wishes me to give her love to you and lady, and also to your mother and sister, and said she should like to receive a visit from all of you". This letter would indicate, mother and sister, of Nicholas were then alive, which seems incredible, as to the mother. None of those who remember him, can recall an acquaintance with the mother or sister. This letter was written after his death. There children are said to have been born two years apart, until they counted thirteen, but loss of the records by moving have made it impossible for me to get the dates accurately. Those I give may not be correct as to some of them. 1. John Lawson, supposed born 1811, lived with his family in 1850, on a small farm near Rochester, N. Y. He married Hannah. Their children were: (a) Virgilius N. Lawson, born October 12, 1834; (b) Caspalator Lawson, born September 15, 1840; (c) Elizabeth Joanna Lawson, born April 15, 1844. 2. Nancy Lawson, supposed born 1813, she married Joseph Springer, Rochester. 3. Casper Levator Lawson, supposed born 1814. Said to have been a son, though Harvey M. Lawson, in his history of Union, gives him as a brother of Nicholas. 4. Elizabeth Lawson, her bible gives birth, February 26, 1815, Broom County, N. Y. She married Alexander Richardson. 5. Wilhelmina Lawson, supposed born 1817; married Mr. Kendall, lived in Chillicothe, Ohio, 1874. Had several children. 6. Roxana Lawson, supposed born 1821; married,

moved to Ohio. 7 and 8. Twins, still born, supposed 1825. 9. Publius Virgilius Lawson was born September 22, 1828, at Pultneyville. 10. Mary Jane Lawson, the missionary, was born 1830, at Pultneyville. 11. Joanna M. C. Lawson, was born, Pultneyville, N. Y., 1832. She obtained a good common school education and attended Allan's Female Academy, in Rochester, in 1852, and became a splendid scholar. She was a handsome bright young woman. In 1854, while living with her brother Virgilius, at Corning, N. Y., she was stricken with fever and died. She never married.

NANCY LAWSON, daughter of Nicholas Lawson and Joanna Crayna Peper his wife, was born 1813, in Pultneyville, N. Y. She was noted all the country around for her great beauty. She married Joseph Springer, of Rochester, and lived there many years.

ELIZABETH LAWSON, daughter of Nicholas and Joanna Crayna Peper, his wife, was born in Broome County, of which Binghamton is county seat, New York State, on 26th day of February, 1815; died at Menasha, April 26, 1889. The essential dates of this record, is from her bible, in possession of her son, Ambrose V. Richardson, at Menasha, Wis. She obtained an education in the public schools of the neighborhood, mostly at Pultneyville. Her husband, Alexander Richardson, was born in Cayuga County, New York State, of Scottish descent, January 3, 1809, (Bible). They were married, at Rochester, on the 22d February, 1837, by Dr. Church. At that time Elizabeth was said to be of Rochester, from which we suppose she had then established her home there. When she saw Mr. Richardson, for the first time, was when she first went to Rochester to visit Joseph Springer, who married Nancy Lawson, her sister. She went by passenger steamer, called a packet, on the Erie Canal. As she was leaving the boat, Mr. Richardson, who was a ship builder by trade, was near by engaged in his occupation, and seeing her remarked to his fellow workmen, that she would be his wife. As she left the boat, she came up to them and inquired the way to Joseph Springer's. Mr. Richardson knew the Springers and directed her. At noon they became acquainted as he stopped at their house. Their acquaintance ripened into friendship. Within one year they were happily married. On her return to the home of her parents, after her marriage to Mr. Richardson, her little brother Virgilius, then eight

years old, said he did not see how it was, that sister went away as "Betsy" and came back as "Mrs. Richardson."

When Elizabeth Lawson Richardson was a young girl, she went away from home for awhile with some very kind, good Baptist people, and by their good offices became a member of that church herself. After this she made a visit to her grandparents, Deacon Abraham Peper, who were very devout Presbyterians. They looked her over for some little time, but said nothing. Finally grandmother Peper began to question, as to her change in faith, when grandfather Peper spoke up and said: "Tut, tut, mother, the child is a christian, don't question her."

She always remained in the Baptist faith, attended that church in Rochester and afterwards, in Menasha, Wis. She lived in Rochester continuously, until 1872, when with her son, Ambrose V., she moved permanently to Menasha, Wis., where she lived until her death. At a short interval of this time, she lived with her son in Appleton. Her husband, Alexander Richardson, died at the beginning of the Civil War, 19th of August, 1861, of consumption, in Rochester, N. Y., aged fifty-two years.

Elizabeth Richardson was a descendant of soldiers of the Revolutionary War, and the War of 1812; her patriotism was transmitted to her sons, for very soon after the death of her husband, four of her sons joined the army in New York, their native state, though one of them was but seventeen and another twenty, both of whom soon died of wounds and disease, in rebel hospitals. Another son lived through the Civil War to die soon after, of its hardships and those imposed by Castle Thunder and Libby Prison. What she suffered and endured, none will ever know; but a good, devout woman of a naturally buoyant disposition, she went bravely through it all. Her old bible, of date 1850, is well worn with honest use and must have been a great comfort to her. It is from this good book that many of the dates are had for this record. She died in Menasha, at the home of her son, Ambrose V. Richardson, 1889, April 26, and was buried in Oak Hill Cemetery, Neenah, Wis. Their children:

1. MORRIS DE SALVO RICHARDSON, born June 11, 1838, in Rochester, N. Y. (Bible). He died of quick consumption, from hardships of prison life, at home of Publius V. Lawson Sr., Menasha, Wis., May 17th, 1866; had no children. He was married, at Rochester, 4th September, 1860, by Rev.

Nott, to Mary L. Knowle, of Rochester, (Bible). He enlisted in the civil war 1861, at twenty-three years of age, in a Virginia regiment of cavalry, was taken prisoner, at battle of Winchester. Was in Castle Thunder, Belle Isle, Libby, at Richmond, twenty-two months in all. He got home by the 15th April, 1865, "quite well though rather thin." While in Menasha he was a member Independent Order Good Templars, and held the office in the Lodge of P. W. C. T. He was a tall, handsome man, blonde hair, with blue eyes, fair complexion, and wore a heavy flowing mustache. He was kind and loving in disposition.

2. EDWIN OWEN RICHARDSON, the second son of Alexander and Elizabeth Richardson, was born in Rochester, September 27, 1840. He died suddenly, at Menasha, Wis., of heart disease, at eight o'clock, Sunday morning, November 23, 1902, in his brick house, on First Street; Rev. A. E. Leonard preached the sermon, at the house, on Wednesday, at two o'clock, afternoon, and the J. P. Shepard Grand Army Post Ritual was performed. The Post had charge of the funeral.

Edwin O. Richardson, after a common school education at Rochester, N. Y., went to work at his trade of carpenter at Corning, N. Y., where he remained until 1856, when he returned to Rochester and worked as a ship carpenter. In September, 1862, with his brother Herbert, he joined the army. He enlisted for three years and served his full time. He participated in the battles, in Virginia in 1862, and 1863, and in October, 1863, at one of the battles, was captured and sent with many others to Libby Prison, Richmond; then to the prison pen in North Carolina, known as Salisbury. His sufferings for want of food, clothing and sanitary arrangements were intense, and he was reduced to mere skin and bones. He suffered this inexcusable torture for sixteen months. From a letter written March 22, 1865: "Ed. has just got home, all that is left of him, for he is nothing but skin and bones. He has a terrible cough, his limbs and feet are swollen with scurvy. But we expect with proper care and nourishment he will recover." He arrived home March 20, 1865, having been paroled in March, his time to expire in August. April 15, about thirty days after, another letter was written, announcing: "Ed. is getting much better; for ten days we had little hope for him. He was delirious all the time, finally he went to sleep for three days and nights. When he awoke he was rational and much better."

Once while in Salisbury, his ration of a brick of corn bread and soup became nauseating, and he ate nothing for over a week. Sam Robinson, his chum, took the accumulated pile of bricks and traded them for three small potatoes and a thimble of coffee. This revived him again. When they were exchanged the chums, each saved the life of the other, by preventing him from eating too much. After Edwin O. Richardson became strong again, in 1866, he came to Menasha, and has since followed mechanical pursuits. Always industrious and economical, he saved a fair fortune; and owned at the time of his death, a brick store, a frame dwelling on Main street, and the brick residence on First street, where he died. Edwin was of a kind, generous disposition. He was a member, of the J. P. Shepard Grand Army Post, at Menasha, and had great pleasure in attending its meetings, and the reunions of comrades, although his nearly total loss of hearing, caused by his sufferings in the Salisbury pen, occasioned him great regret, because he was not able to hear what was said. He made up for the loss of hearing, by extensive reading. He had a pension for loss of health and hearing.

3. HERBERT LAWSON RICHARDSON, born November 30, 1842, in Rochester. He was not married. Enlisted in the civil war, in September 1862, when a lad of twenty. Died of his wound received at the battle of the Wilderness, May 14, 1864; was Sergeant, of 140th Regiment, N. Y. Vol.; was twenty-one when he died (Bible). "Wounded at battle of the Wilderness, was taken prisoner, and nine days after he was captured, he died from effects of wounds. We have never heard any of the particulars of his death, and could not get his body because he was on the rebel side". (September 8, 1864, letter of Helen J. Richardson).

4. WILLIAM JONES RICHARDSON, born October 22, 1844, Rochester, died of dysentary, at the hospital at Hagerstown, November 7, 1862, at eighteen years of age. Was a member, of Company E, 27th Regiment, N. Y. Vol. (Bible). Was not married. Enlisted at seventeen years of age. "Willie went into the army, in 1861, same year father died and after being in six hard fought battles and twice as many skirmishes, he at last died of sickness in a hospital. Poor boy. He died all alone with no one to sooth his dying pillow. Oh, it was hard to be reconciled". (Letter of Helen, his sister).

5. HELEN JANE RICHARDSON, always known to us as "Cousin Nell", was born in Rochester, N. Y., November 28,

1846. She attended the graded city schools, graduated at the High school, and attended the Academy. She was a beautiful charming girl at home, in Rochester, and is now a woman of leading influence and intelligence. She wrote many pretty letters from her eastern home, to her "Uncle Virgil", in the West. Her poems should be gathered into a volume and published, as they possess the highest merit. These she often sent to the new papers and magazines. She has also written short stories. In Rochester, January 4, 1866, she was married, to Menzo E. Gates, the Rev. J. H. Gilmore officiating. He was an expert painter and decorator and a very bright man. He afterwards became a doctor and followed his profession at Cadot, Wis. They moved to Menasha about 1876, and then in 1882, were at Depere, from which they moved to Cadot where her husband died. Their children: (A) Ida Richardson Gates was born in Rochester, N. Y., January 18, 1876. She was educated in the schools at Rochester, Depere and Cadot. She taught school a short time. She married W. A. Sexton, at Cadot, Wis., July 10, 1889. He conducts an apothecary store at Marshfield, Wis. Their children: (a) Marie, born August 4, 1890. (b) Helen, born December 6, 1892. (c) Marjorie, born 1897, September 2nd. All born in Marshfield. W. A. Sexton, was born in Spring Lake, Waushara County, Wis., January 18, 1857. His father and mother born near Limerick, Ireland, of a distinguished family which is traced to the fourteenth century. (B.) Herbert Menzo Gates, son of Helen and Menzo Gates, was born in Rochester, N. Y., September 11, 1868. He received his education in Menasha, Depere and Cadot. He is now a practicing lawyer in San Francisco, California. Helen Jane Gates, after the death of her husband, lived with her daughter Ida, then out west, in California, with her son Herbert. Here she was married, to Judge J. N. Phillips, of Los Angeles, in 1890, and resided, at No. 135 Griffith Ave., E. Los Angeles, California, until 1902, when they moved to Whitcomb, Washington, where they now reside.

6. AMBROSE VIRGILIUS RICHARDSON, born August 28, 1849, Rochester, N. Y., youngest son of Elizabeth and Alexander Richardson. Received a good education in the graded schools of Rochester, and graduated in the high school. He had a trade of enameling and doing gold leaf on picture frames. In 1870 he came to Menasha and took a position of bookkeeper for Webster & Lawson. This he continued

until 1888, excepting an interval of two years, when he begun bookkeeping for P. V. Lawson, Jr., in the Menasha Wood Split Pulley Works, at Menasha, which he resigned in 1892, to take charge of the office of Gilbert Paper Co., where he has remained ever since. He married Elizabeth A. Porter, May 15, 1878, at residence of Dr. Page at Appleton, Wis. She was of Windsor, Wis. Rev. Theo. C. Coffie performed the ceremony. Mr. Richardson has always been an active member of the Good Templars, or sons of temperance, and an officer. He has for many years taken an active interest in the work of the Congregational Church and for many years, superintendent, of the Sunday School. Their children: (a) Alexander, born August 28, 1879, died September 22, 1879. (b) Olive, born January 14, 1882, at Menasha, Wis.; educated in its graded schools; graduated in its High school in 1899; and in 1900 attended Milwaukee Downer Female College. In 1903, she is teaching in Menasha. (c) Elizabeth Richardson, born May 24, 1883, at Menasha, Wis., attended its graded schools, and graduated from its High school, 1901. She is now, 1903, attending the Milwaukee Downer College. (d) Newton Page Richardson, born April 20, 1885, at Appleton, Wis., attends the graded schools at Menasha, in his senior year in its High school and graduated June 11, 1903. (e) Dora, born December 1, 1886, at Menasha, Wis., and now attends its graded schools. A. V. Richardson and all his family reside at Menasha, Wis.

### MARY JANE LAWSON, THE MISSIONARY.

Mary Jane Lawson, the Missionary, was a young lady of exceptional beauty of face and character. She was born in Pultneyville, in 1830. Her memory is very dear to her family and friends who knew her. She was educated in the public and private schools, at Pultneyville, and about 1850, went to Rochester, N. Y., and attended Allen's Seminary. She had a wonderful memory and was a splendid scholar. She was a bright writer of prose and poetry. One of her poems, "The Slave's Lament," became celebrated. She lived in Rochester, with her sister Elizabeth Richardson, and going to church with her became a member of the Baptist church. She taught school a few months, when she met Henry B. Shermer, a Baptist minister, just graduated from their college in Rochester, and they were married in 1852, in Rochester, N. Y., at home of her sister Elizabeth. Henry B. Shermer,



husband of Mary Jane Lawson, born July 25, 1823, in Philadelphia, Pa.; Missionary Union, 1850; graduated at Rochester Theological Seminary in 1852; ordained in Philadelphia Pa., on September 23, 1852; Missionary under American Baptist Missionary Union to the Bassa Tribe, in West Africa in 1852 and 1853; was pastor at Newton, New Jersey, in 1856 to 1860, and in Woodstown, N. J., two years. In Schooley's Mountain, N. J., 1864 up to 1869. He died in Schooley's Mountain, N. J., March 22, 1869.

The "Basso or Bassa tribe" of Liberia, West Africa are of the negroloid band, dwelling on the Sess River, and the seaboard. They belong to the same ethic and linguistic cluster as their eastern neighbors, "the Krumen". This was the people, among whom Rev. Henry B. Shermer and his wife, Mary Jane Lawson Shermer, went as missionaries, in 1852-1853. Her people and especially her brother Virgilius, who was very fond of his sister, very strongly opposed Mary Jane's going away, as missionary, to those wild tribes; as it was like throwing away her life. When Mary Jane was married to Rev. Shermer, and they determined to go as missionaries to Africa, great preparation was made for the journey. All the church people made clothing and things for them, which it was supposed would add to their comfort. When they arrived off the African coast at Liberia, the vessel could not come up to the shore, and the natives swimming in the sea, carried all baggage and passengers on their backs, acting as human litters. Such a position for Mary Jane, was very embarrassing as she was extremely modest. But as there was no other way, she was obliged to land, carried on the backs of naked niggers through the surf to shore. She enjoyed her work and became a great favorite with the natives, who called her the "White Queen", or the "Fair Goddess". She was unusually fair and beautiful; with a kind and gentle disposition. She had long, silken, dark hair, which she often permitted to hang loose, in the hot climate of their station beneath the equator. The natives worshipped her, and especially her hair, which was an object of veneration, being so unlike anything among the kink haired Africans. While there she wrote the poem, afterward widely published in America, entitled "The Black Chief's Plea". When she died, on the birth of her only child (which also died at birth), the natives learning of her sickness, gathered in great numbers about her home and refused to be comforted. They would not believe she was dead, or could die.







PUBLIUS V. LAWSON,

LATE OF MENASHA, WIS.

(Page 157.)

Engraving represents him as photographed in  
Sir Knight regalia.

Their moaning and wailings rent the air for days. They paid her all the homage their simple lives could invent and never ceased to recount the story of the wonderful lady, who came to them for a few months and then went away forever.

Once Mary Jane was sitting by the fire at home reading, when suddenly she sprang up and jumped about, screaming at the top of her voice, in the most frightened manner, and all the time shaking her dress and stamping. Her brother, P. V. Lawson, Sr., sitting by and supposing she had caught fire, from the fire place, rushed for a pail of water, which he emptied over her head. This made her scream worse than ever. A little mouse had run out from the side of the great fire place, and up under her dress, which was the occasion of her distress. After it was dislodged, she expressed her opinion of being drenched with a pail of cold water.

### **PUBLIUS VIRGILIUS LAWSON.**

Publius Virgilius Lawson was born in Pultneyville, N. Y., the 22d September, 1828, son of Sergeant Nicholas Lawson and Joanna Crayna Lawson, his wife. He was born in the old Cole house, which was built about 1809, on the site of the present brick house, of the late Captain Cragg. The old house was moved onto a back alley, about 1855, where it still stands, to give place to the new brick house. As it formerly stood, it was a two story frame house, with a lean-to woodshed, which contained the open curb well, with a chain and bucket, operated by a crank. The house stood on the principal street of the village, which ran over the bridge across Salmon creek. It was as pretentious as its neighbors. In the room in the front part of this house, where Virgilius was born, his wife Elizabeth Fleming, was born on the same day of the month, 22d September, 1830, just two years after; and just twenty years after this, within two days of the same day of their birth, they were married in the same room, where they were both born. Young Virgilius attended the common schools of the district and obtained a fair education. He assisted his father in the blacksmith shop and learned the trade of blacksmith, the third in line from his grandfather Ebenezer, to learn the trade. In his school, he used "Adam's New Arithmetic," and "Porter's Rhetorical Reader," copies of which, with his name in them under date, 1846, I have in my possession now. When ten years old, he helped to thresh wheat, on William Johnson's place, and frequently

assisted him in the farm work. He also worked several seasons for Major William Rogers, about two miles out of the village. For several years of his youth, he worked in summer for the neighboring farmers. When he was fourteen he helped William Rogers to wash sheep in the Salmon creek. This novel experience he never forgot and often related it with great glee. For these services, his father had from fifteen cents for a half day's work, to thirty cents for a full day. For five day's service when twelve years of age his father had \$1.56.

He did not admire the blacksmith trade, as it was too dirty, did not pay very well and he was ambitious; so he went to Rufus Moses, an uncle, in the village, learned from him the use of tools and became an expert carpenter and joiner. In those days, before the perfection of machinery and expensive manufacturing, the carpenter and joiner made, himself by hand, all the sash, doors, blinds and inside finishings of houses, much of the furniture, and all the store fixtures. To extend his opportunity, and obtain better wages, he moved to Corning, N. Y., in 1848. This was then a lively place, with many new buildings going up. He worked vigorously at his new trade, and in 1850, felt prosperous enough to get married. He then returned to Pultneyville, and was married to Elizabeth Fleming, September 20, 1850.

*Certificate of Marriage:* This is to certify that Publius V. Lawson, of the town of Williamson, in the State of New York, and Miss Elizabeth Fleming, of the town of Williamson, the State of New York, were joined together in Holy Matrimony, at Pultneyville, on the 20th day of September, in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty. By me signed E. H. Crammer, Minister of the Gospel."

Rev. E. H. Crammer was a Methodist minister. The wedding was at the home of Elizabeth Fleming, and occurred in the same room where she was born. It was on Saturday. On Sunday they were in Rochester, having made their wedding journey by driving to Palmyra, where they took canal boat, the usual mode of travel in those days. It was a packet boat, or regular passenger boat, on the Erie Canal. From here they went direct to Corning, N. Y., where Virgilius was employed at carpenter work. They boarded a few weeks with Azall Carr, and then began housekeeping in a two story frame, rented house of Mr. L. A. Benjamin. Here their children Helen E. Lawson (Kerwin), and P. V. Lawson, Jr., were both born. After 1853, he obtained a lot, and built his

own house. His wife, Elizabeth Fleming, was oldest daughter of Jacob Cook Fleming and Lucinda Baird Fleming, Pultneyville, born there September 22, 1830, and where she had lived until her marriage.

She attended school in the wooden building, which stood where the present cobble stone stands. On one side was a long bench seat for girls, and one on the other side for boys; each with a long desk in front. Both seats and desks were cut with names of others who had used them. There were some benches with backs in the middle of the room, for smaller children. A box stove in the center of the room, fed with wood, furnished heat in winter. The teacher's desk stood in the front end of the room. They had, "spelling schools," and "spell downs;" spoke pieces, and wrote compositions. Their studies were grammar, reading, arithmetic, geography and writing. They had men teachers in winter, and women teachers in summer school. When she was a little girl, it cost five cents to send a letter. There were no stamps; they marked "paid" on the outside. Of her social life in Pultneyville as a young girl, she says: "When I was a girl, 1840, to 1850, we had public dances in the hotel hall. Dancing, waltzes, mony mosk, Virginia reel, and cotillions. We had annually, late in the fall, after all the sailors came home, a dance called the "Sailor's Return." The invitations and tickets had a picture of a ship on them. We did not skate as there was no place, as the lake froze over too rough. We went sleighing. We had husking bees, and apple peeling bees, at which they pared apples and cut them ready to dry. At these they told stories and had any amount of fun. Once we had one at Jas. B. Cragg's house. At these bees they passed around coffee, cake and other refreshments, mostly "doughnuts." We had no Christmas trees. I never heard of them in Pultneyville; but we always hung up our stocking by the fireplace. The churches had no Christmas trees or Santa Claus, nor any exercises for the children whatever."

Publius V. Lawson worked hard and pushed things at Corning. From his account book kept by him while in Corning, N. Y., from November 1st, 1851, to 1854, I have gleaned, that he was a contractor and builder of houses, stores, residences, lockup, school houses, and other structures. Business was at a standstill in 1856, and no work or building going on. He was for some time Superintendent of Regulator Robinson's sash factory. Up to 1856 he did a big busi-

ness, contracting; had two teams and one horse, always at work. Was building a saw mill, at Painted Post, Pa., when taken sick. His contracts ranged from small accounts, up to \$500.00 and \$800.00. He often had as many as ten or more mechanics in his employ; and carried on several contracts at the same time. Among these people working for him were Levate Lawson, his brother, who was then married; and had a son Monroe C. Lawson, who worked for him also, and who boarded with him, four weeks, as charged on May 2, 1854. Edwin O. Richardson, his nephew, was then working for him, March 6, 1853, and other dates, at \$1.50 per day. Edwin says he went to Corning May, 1851, and remained till June, 1856, and toward the last had \$2.00 per day. Edwin was fourteen years of age in 1854, and twelve or thirteen years old when he first went to Corning. There are the names of over thirty persons who worked for him, during this period, from 1851 to 1854. Wages paid were from twelve to eighteen shillings per day, some had ten shillings. Price of lumber: siding \$18.00; roof boards \$10.00; flooring \$15.00; nails five cents, or \$6.00 per keg; shingle nails \$7.00 per keg; ceiling \$15.50; shingle \$2 and \$3; cartage thirteen cents. Excavating thirty cents a yard. He subscribed for Sloan's Model Architect, in 1852, in parts and had them bound in two fine large volumes. This was a complete work on the subject, in all its details, of carpenter, joiner and building, with details of stiles; and from it he gained such information as made him proficient in his business, gave him confidence, so that he was ever after an employer, took contracts for all kinds of construction and erection work, employing during his life time thousands of men, of different grades of mechanical skill. At Pultneyville, opportunity was limited to farm life; and at Corning he began as a very young man, with little opportunity to learn how to do things. These books were just the information he wanted, and he made the most of them.

His first name was Publius Virgilius Maro Nicholas Lawson. The first three, make the full name of Virgil the Latin poet, while the last was the name of his father. When asked why he had given him such a long name, his father replied, his oldest boy, named John, was not a very good boy, and he wanted his youngest boy to have a long name so he would have plenty to thrash off, if he was not good. He was always locally called Virgil, and never used other than the two first names. He left home at Pultneyville, when he was

twenty years of age, in 1848, after he had learned carpenter and joiner trade, went to Corning, in Steuben County, in south part of New York State. Here he began work at his trade, at twelve to sixteen shillings and eighteen shillings per day, as they called it then, but which we term now \$1.50, \$2.00 \$2.25. His accounts show he bought a chestnut horse for \$85.00, named Frank, in 1850. In February, 1853, he was in partnership in the erection of buildings, carpenter work, and contracting, with J. P. Jones, known as Lawson and Jones. By this time he had the services of a bookkeeper, C. B. Dodge, to post his accounts. He kept a day book himself and a time book.

He had formed a resolution to be worth forty thousand dollars when he was forty years of age, and had concluded he could do better by going west. He had very little to show for all his hard labor and enterprise at Corning. He commenced his journey to the west, in August 1856, came by boat to Green Bay, and up the river, by boat, to Menasha, Wis., where he landed with only \$1.00 in his pocket. He found a place to board with Norman Wolcott, where "apple sass" and bread and butter were the rule. He found work at once on the Methodist church, then being completed; and on the new brick high school building, and other work. His wife and two children, Helen and Publius V. Lawson, Jr., went to Pultneyville, to wait until he was settled, to follow him. He leased his house in Corning to Levi Bogardus, who sold his garden for him. It consisted of potatoes, beans and corn. In December, 1856, he sent for his family. They went to Palmyra by stage; then they rode on the cars to Chicago; and then by cars, to Fond du Lac, Wis. There they took a stage along the west shore of Lake Winnebago to Oshkosh, where they arrived late and remained all night. Next day they took stage for Menasha. Her child Helen was then five years old, and Publius V. was three. He got very cold as it was winter, and the stage not warmed. They arrived in the forenoon, on Saturday, at the hotel, on corner Broad and Appleton Street (now destroyed), kept by Melangthon Boroughs. The first woman Mrs. Lawson met, in Menasha, was Mrs. Whipple, the next was Mrs. Lewis Clapp. At noon when Mr. Lawson came to dinner he found them there and was pleased to see them. He boarded at this hotel at that time. In a few days they set up house keeping, at the Methodist parsonage. Their furniture could not come until navigation opened in the spring. This build-

ing is now moved back north, or to First street. It stood on Broad street in the church yard. He worked on the new fence about the school house; also at Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis., where he had a scholarship for his pay. That winter it was hard to get milk and butter and they were obliged to use butter in coffee in place of cream. William Hall was in the Sam S. Roby building, on Main street, with his grocery store, and got in some butter, when he obtained a wooden pail full of it. Naymut street, where he lived after 1861, was all woods then, and only cleared between his house and the river. He lived in 1857, in a small white house, on Depere street, owned by R. M. Scott; then 1858 in Landgraf's house, on Tayco street. After which he bought the two story frame, near corner Main and Clay, from which he moved into the present homestead, in 1861, on Naymut street. This house was purchased of Norman Thatcher, February 20, 1861, lot 131, block A., consideration \$945.00. In 1856, he did millwright work, in Tom Armstrong's saw mill, on water power. It stood where Chas. R. Smith's brick barrel factory stands now, and was burned in 1873. Here he put in a drag saw and set up and ran a shingle mill he had bought in Corning and sold here.

### LAWSON & COMPANY.

In February 15, 1858, he bought into the sash factory and planing mill, with W. H. Hart. This was on corner Tayco and water power, in the Lyman Fargo red frame building. The company owned the machinery. The 23d of April, 1860, he bought out his partner and owned the business alone. For this interest he paid \$1700.00. Following is the advertisement they carried in the local newspaper:

"Spring Arrangements. Lawson & Company's Door, Sash and Blind factory. (Old Foundry Building near the Canal Bridge). The subscribers keep constantly on hand and for sale a large assortment of doors, sash, blinds and mouldings, of all kinds, chain pump tubing, matched flooring and planed siding. All the above work made from thoroughly kiln dried lumber, and warranted. They are prepared to do scroll and circular sawing, and all kinds of planing, in the best manner, with promptness and dispatch. Menasha, April 1, 1859."

Mr. Lawson operated his factory three years. During this time there was as much building and improvement as at any other time; and they had accounts with all the people then doing any building; furnished all the sash, doors, blinds and fronts of stores; and counters and fittings used. The price



of nails was \$6.00 per keg and lumber about same price as now, possibly a little cheaper. The business, in 1858, 1859, was subject to the general condition of those times, which were called, "the hard times before the war." There was not much money, and a greater part of the business was done on credits and trading; such as "swapping accounts." The mills gave orders on the storekeeper, who did their best to "skim" along, and finally failed. That was one way of borrowing the money of a new man who came to run a store. Mr. Lawson had become quite adept, with the "medium of exchange" in common use, and managed to make the trades win. Those days required a good trader, and he seems to have learned the times, very well. He obtained for work and material from the factory, hay, ham, town lots, horses, cows and village orders. These he turned in to pay for lumber; and the hay and hams to his men; by which means his supplies and labor were paid. He determined when he left Corning to win wealth, and he worked energetically to that end. He had vowed when he was forty years of age, he would be worth forty thousand dollars. The circle of custom for such a factory, did not seem to warrant such a prospect. Menasha was a small village, possibly five hundred people; supposed to be growing. Neenah was small, and roads impassable, so they went around by the river and lake, in boats and barges. There were swing floats for bridges over the canal. The buildings were all cheap frame structures and the streets black mud with the stumps still in them. The town was only ten years old. The old brush dam, a cheap, leaky affair. And the saloons did the most profitable business. The only means of entry or exit was by water. Mails were uncertain. The stage had a dubious prospect by black mud roads, and a myriad of stumps. Still it was new and the "West;" and new people came, and all bought and sold, that is traded; and things were as lively as expected. All were satisfied. I have tried to estimate from his books and papers, his probable worth in 1860, when he was thirty-two years of age. He had his own home worth about \$1,000; and had all the planing mill business, worth about \$4,000.00; and lots, village orders and credits beside, enough perhaps to offset what he was indebted. So that he was worth then, as net result of his four years in Menasha, about \$5,000.00. As he only had his living from eight years in Corning, he proved it was wise to go west. The only method of communicating with the outer world up to 1860, was via steamer to Green Bay,

thence via Bay and Lake; or via steamboat to Fond du Lac, thence via plank road forty miles to Sheboygan; or via plank road to Kaukauna, thence via boat to Green Bay. In 1861, the Northwestern railway ran on west side of Little Lake. In 1863, it came through Menasha.

About 1860, Honorable David J. Pulling, then a lawyer and a man of some means, who had considerable real estate and improved property, houses, lots and mills at Menasha, made Mr. Lawson his agent and gave him full charge of all his property. Pulling then lived at Fox Lake. About 1866, he was elected circuit judge, a position which he held for eighteen years. Mr. Lawson collected his rents and mortgages and rented his houses and sold his lands, until they were all sold. They were always the best of friends and their relations always pleasant. There is nothing to show if he ever had anything for his services; but the implicit confidence of Judge Pulling was a great compliment to his integrity. On the 10th of April, 1863, Elbridge Smith, an attorney at Menasha, had failed and made a petition to the Circuit Court, under the act for the relief of insolvent debtors; and Honorable Judge Edwin Wheeler, Judge of Circuit Court, appointed as assignee of the estate of said Smith, Publius V. Lawson; and Elbridge Smith made to him a complete assignment of all his credits and personal property, which assignment was recorded in office of register of deeds for Winnebago County. Moses Hooper and W. G. Rich were witnesses.

## WEBSTER & LAWSON.

From Harney's History of Winnebago County: "The mammoth works of Webster & Lawson" as he terms them had their origin in this manner: Was established by Andrew J. Webster in 1856, in a small building, near the Coral flour mill, in the middle of the dam. In the spring a freshet cut away the dam, separating the shop from the main land. He then moved to Neenah, where he remained one year; and returned to Menasha, into the Bowman building, on the water power; when after a year, another break in the canal shut off his power. He then moved into the large Williams building, in fall of 1858. This was a mammoth four story building, erected by Big Williams, for manufacturing. Here he remained until 1861, when P. V. Lawson and A. J. Richardson entered into a co-partnership with him the 28th day of February, 1861." P. V. Lawson had sold out his sash factory.

A. J. Richardson had been a school teacher, in the high school, had laid up a little money, and wanted to get into business. The author remembers him, as one day in Nell Tait's room, he came in just as I was trying to think what the letter L was and did not know, he took a hand in the lesson, and informed me that if he ever came there again, and I did not know the letter L, I should have a whipping. I was then in my sixth year. He did not remain with the firm long. He was appointed captain, and decided to go with his company to war. Andrew J. Webster was a young, red headed, freckled face Vermonter, very proud, but with no wealth; his whole capital being less than \$500,00 partly furnished by his wife. He had moved out west, to make his fortune like all the rest, and was full of energy. His natural disposition was kind and gentle, but his pride made him cranky and irritable; and he had a chronic condition of dyspepsia, and a cracked voice, and went about scolding, and finding fault. He scolded everybody and everything in sight; making it very unpleasant for all about him. He was no mechanic. Men would not work for him. He had no method of management and every now and then had everything in a chaotic state, by interfering and trying to run the factory. If Mr. Lawson had not been with him, to personally superintend the operation of manufacture and of the works, he would never have got on, more than a second rate, and in small way. That is also the opinion of all who understood the firm. Mr. Lawson had ability as manager and to discover ways and means to manufacture cheaply with profit, and for careful and persistent attention to every detail. Since the firm dissolved and since Mr. Lawson's death, Mr. Webster has failed up. He made money by the trade with Mr. Lawson on the dissolution, but has never made any money since. He died in 1903.

The machinery put in by Webster was some hand turning lathes, for hubs, neckyokes and whiffletrees and a Blanchard turning lathe for spokes, which turned split or rived spokes and threw its shavings way across the factory. In those days it was supposed that spokes must be rived, or split out from the bolts, or short logs, less the grain would not be straight, and the timber not strong enough. This sort of spoke was expensive, slow to make and only 150 could be turned, on such a clumsy lathe, in a day. Mr. Lawson soon after changed this, by sawing them from short bolts, and by care in handling the timber, got them just as straight and tough as by riving. Soon after the firm was organized, the

same year, they begun to build, on the lots in block 49, which Mr. Lawson had put in as part of his share and using the lumber also which he had put in, erected their own factory building. In this work Mr. Lawson used his well known knowledge as builder, and built cheaply but strongly. That is he dispensed with the usual expensive framing, using drift pins to hold the building side ways, depending on the weight of machinery and material to hold it down. In this manner he erected all their numerous buildings at a great saving in cost. His first factory was operated by two water wheels; but very soon their business had increased, so that they required more power; and as they required steam in steaming hubs so they would not check or crack in drying; and in their bending works; and required dry houses. They put in a steam plant, and an engine, which was used ever after. During the war all things prospered, and so this company. I will quote from Harney's History of Winnebago County: "During this year (1861), the firm built on the site now (1879) occupied by their extensive works, a small factory which was found inadequate to the wants of their increasing business, when additions were made to the buildings; and steam power added. The business continued to grow and extend, requiring enlarged manufacturing facilities. More land was therefore purchased, buildings erected and new machinery put in the same. The works have since then been enlarged from time to time, until they now (1879) occupy some ten acres of ground, with extensive shipping docks, store rooms, and railroad side tracks. This mammoth factory now employ throughout the year, 175 men, and make 2,500,000 spokes, 120,000 hubs, 520,000 sawed felloes, 15,000 sets bent felloes, and large quantities of shafts, poles, bows, sleigh and cutter material and hard and soft wood lumber." "The firm is widely known, shipping over a wide extent of country, from New York to Oregon. The material used is oak, hickory, ash, elm and maple, of which 6,000,000 feet are required per annum to supply their works". A view of the works is found in Harney's History of Winnebago County. He might have added that they made the material for 150 wagons and 100 cultivators each day and cut up eight million feet of oak lumber annually. Fisher and Jones was a rival concern, in same business, located next to them, who had been running five years, by water power, when in 1869, Webster & Lawson bought their property and added their plants, by purchasing a tannery that lay next between them. March 12, 1870, for \$7,000.00,

they purchased the Pope & Ross saw-mill (which is now the Strange Paper Company), and ran it as a saw mill to cut up their logs and prepare their lumber.

The first machinery used by Webster & Lawson was an ordinary morticer and hand turning lathe for hubs. The hub logs selected for the proper size were cut off into proper lengths, with a large slasher circular saw; properly sorted and selected as to knots and soundness of timber. The larger ones were cut down with an ax to proper size for turning. Heavy hand turning lathes were used in the new factory, until the Goodyear hub machine came out, when they were purchased. The stock was first reamed out, with a large bevel auger. These augers were first made by Zigler in Rochester, but Mr. Lawson set up his own blacksmith shop, and made all such tools. Making this reamer was a special job and he taught his blacksmith how to do it. His early training by his father, Nicholas Lawson, the village smithy, now served him in hand. After reaming, the hub core was put on a removable mandril which set in the machine, was run at a good rate of speed and a knife pushed against it, which "roughed it;" that is took off the surplus material down to the size of the hub. Another set of knives was then pushed against it, which fashioned the hub. From the end a knife was pushed against it which "cupped;" that is, cut the end in for the nut on the axle to go into. Two of these machines would make one hundred sets of hubs per day. Improved, and latest improved, morticing machines were obtained, and thus the hub business was improved in cost.

The old Blanchard spoke lathes left the work very rough and required a great deal of labor to get them throated, jointed and smoothed after turning; beside it had capacity for only one hundred and fifty per day. About 1864, C. H. Boyington got up his spoke lathes, on which the firm bought his patents and paid for making them; invested about \$15,000. These machines had capacity for five thousand spokes daily; ready throated and smooth. They had patterns made, and Howard & Schubert foundry and machine shop made jointers and throaters on Mr. Lawson's plans. I expect that Mr. Lawson also furnished most of the best ideas for the spoke-lathes; although they were called the Boyington lathes. This was a vast and necessary improvement in the spoke business. They now abandoned rived spokes except as a specialty, and made their spokes from sawed stock. Mr. Lawson put in what they called a lazy saw, to cut off large bolt logs proper

length for spokes. These bolts were split, so the sawyer would know the course of the grain. Then these split bolts were run through bolting saws and cut up into cants, which were again re-sawed by other push saws into spokes, the bevel being kept with the grain by reversing the stick at each cut.

This self-feed bolting saw was also an improvement, made by Mr. Lawson. To push these heavy bolts through a saw by main strength was right hard work. He had the patterns made, and invented a self-feed saw bench, by which all the operator had to do was place his stock in position on the table, put his foot on the lever and it went flying through the saw, nearly ten times as fast as by hand. This same machine is still made and sold by Peter Jennings at Menasha, and is the only bolting saw ever gotten up in the west, and is used in all the mills and factories. There is no other made or used.

Very early in the business, felloes were sawed out of two foot oak plank with a gig saw. This was very slow work, besides the stock had to be marked by a small boy, so the sawyer could saw them properly. Mr. Lawson worried over this a great deal; he thought of an improved method so much that finally it came to him in a dream. The next morning he went at work to build the new machine. It consisted simply of a dished circular saw; a slanted table so the dished saw would cut the stock square, and a dog set so as to self mark the article, or rather not mark it but allow it to go forward, at each cut the proper width of a felloe. This was made easier by the triangle on the end of the dog, which by not changing its proper spacing, changed the axis of the circle from the outside to the inside of the felloes, which were of course on a different circle. That is, if the inside of the felloe was cut on the same diameter of circle as the outside, the felloe would not be regular. There was always a thin, irregular piece to cut out to make these correct, and this must all be done without loss of time; which was the important part of this invention. This felloe saw is in common use the world over, where saw felloes are made. It seems simple enough, yet it is an ingenious machine and the dog a surprising invention. It never could be hit on a second time if lost.

He got up bending devices for bending sleigh runners; bent felloes for wagon rims, bows, raves, plow handles, etc. They bought some bending machines. Bending and bent stock became a large part of their business. The agricultural

implement business grew to wonderful proportions, by the development of the west after the war, and they received a big accumulation to their business, by making special pieces for all these new inventions. They were said to make the material for one hundred wagons and one hundred agricultural implements daily.

Every spoke was carefully examined by one man whose business it was to see that only certain spokes went in each bundle or set, as marked with their own trade mark. This trade mark became the standard grade in the trade the country over and still exists. All other manufacturers had to sell on these grades; and to explain what their stock was, were asked, "How does this or this compare with the Webster & Lawson make of similar goods?"

The material used being chiefly oak, they obtained this from farmers about home, all over Calumet County and east of there, down the river and up the river in Waupaca and Shawano Counties. After the railroads were built, they bought along these lines and consumed all the oak in the country.

Once they set up a little mill on Ledyard side, Kaukauna, and got out stock, but only ran it one or two seasons. The scarcity of such timber was what caused Mr. Lawson to sell out to Mr. Webster in the main works, November 1st, 1880.

Prior to this, possibly about 1873, Steve Reynolds, who had been with Webster & Lawson, for a good many years buying their timber, after the business got so large that Mr. Lawson could not see to it all, and Captain Elory C. Clark, who had been captain on their steamboats, concluded to start the business at Depere. When Mr. Lawson learned of it he proposed that Webster & Lawson take one half interest in it and thus was formed Webster & Lawson Manufacturing Company at Depere. This business was operated until moved to Cadot and became the Clark & Boyd Company.

One chief characteristic of Mr. Lawson was in handling his men. While he got hard work out of them, still they had a high regard for each other and he had many men who had been with him ten, fifteen and twenty or more years. Most of his men were what they called "old hands," that is had been with the works always.

They owned the steam tug, "T. W. Lake," a first-class tug boat, which usually towed their large barge named the "Island City," which could carry an immense load of logs.



Their steamer, passenger and tow boat, "P. V. Lawson," was also in the log service. She was used to tow a barge load of twenty-five carloads of wagon stock, over the Fox and Wisconsin rivers to the Mississippi and after the stock was disposed of, no attempt was made to bring her back. She and the barge were sold. In the year 1870, they built at a cost of \$25,000, the steam propeller "Flora Webster." She had a steam crane that lifted the logs bodily on the boat and piled them up. In 1878 she was exchanged for a farm of 1,100 acres at Green Bay.

From a newspaper article, I think the *Oshkosh Northwestern* of 1869, I copy this: "Thus by dint of energy, enterprise and good business capacity has grown up in a comparatively short space of time, from an insignificant beginning, the largest and most important establishment of its kind in the west; that by care in the selection of stock, and the style and character of the manufacture of goods, have established a reputation, that is coextensive with the central and western trade, and that commands for them ready customers from among the foremost business houses in the great commercial centers of the country." July 14, 1876, the "new factory", as was called the factory they had purchased from Fisher and Jones, built much larger and raised to a three story building, was consumed by fire in one and half hours, from 2 o'clock p. m., to 3:30 o'clock; a loss of \$25,000, with \$9,000 insurance. As soon as the insurance was adjusted, Mr. Lawson commenced at once, with all the men he could work and in just thirty days, had the building up and machinery running in a new factory. July 18, 1880, one Sunday noon, possibly by a spark from a passing steamer in the canal, the saw mill was consumed by fire. The report shows loss of \$20,000, insurance \$4500.00. Mr. Lawson immediately rebuilt it, with improved machinery, and had it in operation in a very short time. They had always been quite fortunate in not having fires as Mr. Lawson was very careful.

From the *Neenah Gazette*, August 18, 1876: "They recently met with a loss of their new factory by fire. On the 14th of July, the flames leveled the building with the ground, and within thirty days, again the engine started the machinery."

Extract, from the *Menasha Press*, October 13, 1881: "Mr. Lawson was busy about the works, superintending the construction of shop, dry houses, and in every way possible aiding and developing the facilities of the works. His cherry, ringing voice, could be heard in and about the build-



ings, from early morning till late at night. He always had a happy word for every one and between him and his men there grew an affection, which time cannot erase. Every one knew P. V. Lawson. He was active and stirring, and prided himself on being able to do more work in less time than any one else. He drove business and succeeded in getting men to do the greatest amount of labor in the least possible time."

The real secret of this was in being ready. The men all worked to advantage, together. The material was ready. Each man's work was up, ready for the next, no delays, one thing followed another on time. It was care and watchfulness, as well as thoughtfulness. No one ever caught him with a gang of men waiting one moment for a load of stone or a timber or a nail, it was always on hand.

This was illustrated in his contracts. About 1870 he took a contract, from the village to build a new bent bridge, from Tayco to Washington Street, over Fox river, about 1000 feet long. He told Jessie Armstrong, when he begun work of removing the old bridge, that he might drive his team over in just one week. They all smiled at such an unusual thing. No one had the least thought that it was possible. But the erection went steadily on and the bridge was open to traffic just one week after it was closed; and Jessie Armstrong did drive his team over within the time given at the start.

On November 1, 1880, the firm of Webster & Lawson dissolved. Mr. Webster took the hub and spoke business and premises. Mr. Lawson took the saw mill, the farm at Green Bay, some mortgage accounts, and the balance in money, which Mr. Webster paid him. Webster took the books and agreed to settle all indebtedness of Webster & Lawson. Mr. Lawson then made a partnership with John Strange, in the saw mill and the local lumber yard. Soon after, he purchased half interest in the flour mill at Clintonville, of Metzner and then a half interest with W. H. Stacy, in the saw mill and store, at Clintonville; and had invested at the time of his death, about seventeen thousand dollars, at Clintonville; and had changed his mind as to its being what he wanted, and had made up his mind to sell out again to Stacy; but was taken sick and did not accomplish it. In 1876, Mr. Lawson purchased half interest in Menasha water power, of Chas. Doty, of Alton, Ill. In 1879, he purchased the other half, of Curtis Reed, of Menasha paying for the whole about \$15,000, including the lands he got with it. Soon after he purchased the property, E. D. Smith refused to pay rent on

written leases. Then Mr. Lawson refused to pay Doty, for his interest. In the litigation with Doty he was defeated. The case against E. D. Smith was pushed and he was made to pay upon his leases. The litigation continued up to his death, so that he had no chance to develop the property, as he would have done. The property consisted of the whole flow of the north outlet of Lake Winnebago, at Menasha subject to leases which had been made.

This property had been badly managed; leases carelessly made; rents paid in flour, orders on the store and lumber, "or any old way". At his death the rents were less than \$1000.00 per annum, and most of the mills were using water not paid for. The author took hold of the property and made up his mind, the first thing to do, was to pick up all leases that could be had. They were taken up. They were a lot of leases not recorded, unpaid and unused. He then notified all parties of the amount of water they were using, fixed the rent, the most of them settled. E. D. Smith refused. He was promptly sued. The case was never decided. We then determined to advertise for mills; and spent several hundred dollars in this manner; and succeeded in locating the Gilbert & Whiting Paper mill at a fair rent. Then they dissolved, and we built, "The Lawson canal", and got Gilbert's Paper mill onto that, at \$1500.00 rental. In a few years we had a rental of \$4600.00 per annum, from the property. It has since been sold for \$75,000, in 1898. The lands have been sold from time to time and possibly brought \$5000.00 more. February 8, 1860, Mr. Lawson obtained the contract from the Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement Company, to construct a guard lock, at the mouth of the canal, to close off the water in case of a break in the banks, which frequently occurred in the spring. Mudsills were sunk into the bed of the canal; tight piers loaded with stone constructed at each side and one in the center. This he finished in a few weeks.

The only bridge over the canal in use then was a float swing bridge, through which the water spurted on the passing of a team, and it was difficult to get down on to or off of the steep banks. It was determined by the village, to make arrangements to use the guard lock piers for a bridge. Mr. Lawson had the contract. He made the A draw, wooden bridge then in 1860, that stood until 1886; when the writer was mayor of the city, the old wooden structure, that had stood for twenty-six years, settled into the river and we had erected the present iron drawbridge in its place.

As a lad I often went with Mr. Lawson among the settlers and through the woods, after logs and timber, in Waupaca, Outagamie and Shawano Counties. One fall we went into the town of Harrison, Calumet County. It is now well cleared, with good roads, splendid brick houses, large painted barns, and the farmers are rich. Then it was all woods with ox team roads cut through; and the German settler had log cabins with no furniture, with poles arranged in shelves on the side of one room for beds, sleeping on corn stalks. We had a democrat wagon and one horse. About five miles out from home, it began to rain in torrents. We stopped in a log cabin of this kind, which leaked badly through the split or rived shingle. When it cleared up we started for home. The road cut through the forest was filled with stumps and fallen trees; and as there was no way around them; we drove over them. Some of the fallen trees across the track were three feet high, and the horse could hardly mount over them. I lay down in the bottom of the wagon and Mr. Lawson sat on the bottom, as the seat had fallen over. Often times we were obliged to walk. But the black mud was so impassable it was a difficult task. Finally much to my joy we arrived home. I enjoyed these excursions, although they had much of hardship and real life in the back woods. In the winter time he had a cutter rigged with a carriage top on it. When the weather got down to twenty degrees below zero, he hung a blanket inside this top. I had a pair of number ten canvas and rubber boots with two pair socks on; and in this manner, covered with two buffalo robes, we have traveled sixty miles, into the woods, in one day, with a team. On the roads we would pass a great many teams taking supplies to the camps in the forest, getting out logs. We often remained over night at these logging camps. They were low log huts, lined on three sides with several tiers of wide shelves for the beds or "bunks." In the center of the room was a large drum of heavy iron, with a top on it. This was filled with wood and made a roaring fire. In the opposite end the cook had his outfit and cook stove. Once out on a trip like this, down the river toward Depere, on west side of Fox River, we got onto the wrong road, and made about eighty miles by that night, before we arrived home. It was ten below zero, and with all our covering we were very cold and glad to get inside that night.

Prior to 1866, Mr. Lawson and family attended the Congregational church, which was located on present site of

St. Mary's German Catholic church; and Helen and P. V., Jr., attended Sunday school there. Rev. Minor was pastor then. At this time or a few months before, the Universalist Society of Menasha and Neenah was organized, holding their meetings at first in halls. They then erected the pretty church on the Island. Mr. Lawson and family became members of this church. Mr. Lawson was a trustee, and took a great interest in the work of the church. Mr. A. J. Webster, Dan Barnes, Charles B. Clark, Wm. Krueger and others were also members. Mr. Lawson gave liberally to the support of the church, and quite generously to its erection and furnishing. He remained with this church all his life, and was buried from it. He taught a Sunday school class; gave liberally for its Sunday school library. Helen and P. V., Jr. always went to Sunday school there. Mr. Lawson and wife went to church every Sunday morning and evening. On Christmas they had a big Christmas tree and we had our presents there, as we had no tree at home. It was a season of great delight and pleasure. Father was happy on these occasions and you could hear him laugh heartily all over the edifice.

Mr. Hunter had a bankrupt Paper Company at Fond du Lac; Henry Hewitt, Jr. was the assignee for Potter and Duchman saw-mill on south end of dam at Menasha. These two bankrupt concerns joined in 1878. The machinery was moved to Menasha and a large wooden, straw paper mill, painted red, constructed. \$4,000.00 stock was taken in Menasha, of which Mr. Lawson took \$700.00 in the new company. It ran a few months and stranded. Subsequently it was burned. The Howard Paper Company is now on the site. The estate of P. V. Lawson own the lands on which it is located.

In 1869, a hotel association was organized; a board of directors elected, consisting of P. V. Lawson, J. W. Fisher, Alex. Syme, R. M. Scott, Charles May. J. W. Ladd was secretary. P. V. Lawson furnished the plans, specifications and estimates, and with Charles May and R. M. Scott was one of the construction committee. John Dykes had the contract for most of the work. When it was nearly completed, the company had not collected enough money to pay for it. There had been \$10,308 paid in and \$1,700 still due on construction, and possibly \$6,000 yet necessary to complete and furnish; when by some means R. M. Scott got control of the property, and as owner completed it. It was opened in 1870, by John Roberts, as the National Hotel. In 1902 it burned down.

I have understood that Mr. Lawson invested \$1000.00 in stock in this company which built the old National Hotel.

Mr. Lawson was president of the day in a big Fourth of July celebration in 1878, held in Smith's woods on Doty Island. The author read the declaration. Dr. W. A. Merklin was Grand Marshal, and Geo. B. Pratt delivered the oration. On April 8, 1864, the manufacturers then on the water power, met at E. D. Smith's office; Henry Hewitt, Sr., was made chairman, A. N. Lincoln, who was keeping books for Smith then, was secretary. There was very high water, and the banks in bad condition. They met to arrange to have some one take charge of the banks, and guard locks and look to the safety of the property. They made P. V. Lawson chairman of a committee of three; R. M. Scott and Edward Ward were the other members. On the 9th April, all the manufacturers signed a paper, to pay their share of the expense. Mr. Lawson had teams and men at work, placed on the dam 270 yards of earth, set a watch on the banks, and kept the guard lock at head of the canal ready for instant use. He thus prevented any break in the canal or dam that year. His account shows they all paid except one, by which it would seem they were very well satisfied with the work.

In June 30, 1862, while trustee of the village, he was appointed to settle the damages done by a boat, to one of the bridges across the canal, and use his discretion. E. A. Brick was owner of the boat. He closed the matter with satisfaction to the village Board. November 1, 1870, Henry Hewitt, Sr., Henry Hewitt, Jr., Robt. Shells, J. A. Kimberly, H. A. Babcock, P. V. Lawson, Sr., and A. J. Webster organized, under the name "National Bank, Menasha". This was the first bank in Menasha.

September 8, 1877, John Schubert sold his half interest in the established business of Howard & Schubert, machine shop and foundry, for \$5000.00, to Mr. Lawson. This was rented to Mr. P. Jennings and subsequently sold to him by the estate.

From the time the first fire engine company was organized, July 16, 1863, Engine Company No. 1, up to the present day, the fire companies have been the great local feature in Menasha. It has always been a volunteer company banded for mutual protection against fire. About all the members received until quite recently for their hardships and exposure, was freedom from jury duty. Mr. Lawson became a charter member, and first foreman, of the first organization,

and assisted on committee to purchase the first hand engine. Some of the old books I can not find, but I do find that in 1864, he was foreman of "Menasha Engine Company No. 1, of the village of Menasha". The first engine company was No. 1, hand engine, July 16, 1863. Members were P. V. Lawson, foreman. Members L. Clapp, E. L. Ward, J. F. Joslyn, John Harbeck, A. B. Hart, O. A. Keyes, Jas. R. Shepard, L. D. Utley. July 26, Edwin Smith joined. Lewis Clapp was first assistant foreman; L. D. Utley, second assistant; John Harbeck was secretary; J. F. Joslyn was treasurer, and Edward L. Ward, steward. The membership of the company on that date was composed of the leading business men, manufacturers and people in the village. Among them we find the names of Andrew J. Webster, Elisha D. Smith, Henry Hewitt, Jr., Virgil B. Webster, Andrew B. Ward, Sandy H. Collins, Chas. W. Jones, Thos. D. Scott, Joseph H. Armstrong, Frank A. Keyes, Edward Keyes, Lyman Eldredge, Thos. H. Dick. M. H. Wheeler, H. C. Finch, J. A. Mitchell, H. Bradish, O. A. Keyes, L. J. Noble, J. N. Collins, William Kittle, E. W. Kittle, T. Mck. Hill, L. P. Bushy, C. B. Rosenow, Alonzo Granger, Edward Jarvis, Andrew J. Cooper, John Borroughs, John Metcalf, Noel Coates, G. Owen, James Shepard, C. Parker, H. O. Clark, Sidney T. Kennon, Andrew B. Ward, C. W. Perry, U. A. Strough, A. J. Beach, O. G. Rabb, Benjamin Sanford, Alfred Nugent, D. M. Wells, Lewis Reynolds, D. A. Patt, J. Cantwell, J. N. Vicers, C. Puffer, G. G. Scott; fifty-six members in all.

Here is an invitation from August Ledyard Smith, Secretary, etc.:

APPLETON, April 30, 1864.

"P. V. Lawson, Esq., Foreman Menasha Company No. 1. —Our annual parade takes place on Saturday, May 7, and we herewith extend to Menasha Fire Company No. 1, a cordial invitation to be present with us on that occasion. Kindly let us know if you will come by boat or cars.

Respectfully, etc.,

(Signed) AUGUST LEDYARD SMITH,  
Secretary Lawrence Fire Engine No. 1, Appleton."

He was also foreman in 1866, as I find an invitation from Appleton to be present at their Fourth of July, 1866, celebration. I think he must have been a member of the No. 1 Company for fully fifteen years, and during a large part of

that time he was either foreman or chief. He was chief engineer of the fire department for six years. September 26, 1868, when Germania No. 2 was organized, the department was established. P. V. Lawson, first chief engineer, in 1868. In 1869, he had sixty-three votes, out of seventy-two, for chief engineer. In 1870, he had forty-seven votes, and C. May, 28. In 1872 he had forty-nine votes, and B. Welch had twenty-seven. In 1873, P. V. Lawson had thirty-five votes, and B. Welch twenty-one. In 1874, out of fifty-seven votes, Lawson had forty-one.

In the first annual Fireman's Festival, by Lawrence Engine Company No. 3, held at Appleton, on February 22, 1864, he was one of the "Honorable Managers." Among others were Captain George W. Spaulding, E. C. Goff, Julius S. Buck, George I. Brewster and F. Hammond, Appleton; Lewis Day and Fred Y. Ellis, Green Bay; Dewitt Wright, John Peacock of Fond du Lac; A. J. Clark, M. T. Battis of Oshkosh. August Ledyard Smith and others were on the Committee of Arrangements. In 1865, at the meet of the State Fireman's Association at Janesville, Wis., in August, he went with the Menasha Engine Company, and they played the farthest stream of any engine present. They often went to these annual meets and were members of the "State Firemen's Association."

From the later records of Company No. 1. "Menasha, June 13, 1874. We met by order of Chief Engineer P. V. Lawson, and joined Germania Company No. 2; and Union Hook and Ladder Company, for review. After being reviewed by the common council, we took the engines down to the canal, to show what we could do in throwing water, and to have a little fun with "the boys." C. B. Hutchins, Secretary."

At these annual reviews the old hand engines were polished up to look like new, and were covered with flowers so that they were a mass of floral display. The firemen were in uniform. The No. 1 Company wore blue blouses and caps; the No. 2 Germania were dressed in red shirts and Holland caps; the hook and ladder boys wore blue. The women took part in the decoration of the engines. They marched in long procession, with a band of music, the members in handsome uniform, usually with the old "Turner Band." All the factories closed, and the whole town turned out to greet the firemen. The streets were lined with people. As the brave procession marched along, every boy



vowed that some day he should be a fireman. They were efficient in putting out fires and worthy of all praise.

They presented Mr. Lawson, as chief, an immense white, stiff leather, chief's hat, and a beautiful trumpet, and he proudly marched at the head of the procession. He took great delight in the fire company, and studied the extinguishment of fires scientifically. He made them play the water on the lower part of the fire so the steam would arise and assist to extinguish the flames. It was truly remarkable how they could extinguish some fires which they conquered.

"Fireman's Certificate" : "These presents certify, that P. V. Lawson, of Menasha, is an active member, in good standing, of Fire Engine Company No. 1, of Fire Department, of Village of Menasha, Winnebago County, Wis. And that the said P. V. Lawson has so been an active member in good standing of said company for seven years continuously; etc., etc.

(Signed)

P. V. LAWSON, Chief Engineer.

E. W. KITTLE, Foreman.

P. V. Lawson was an earnest advocate of temperance, and never lost an opportunity to improve his fellow men in this respect. In the books of No. 1 Fire Company we find this record:

"Special meeting, Menasha Engine Company No. 1, November 16, 1878.

"Called to order by the foreman, J. Krouse. Object of meeting to take action on a proposition of P. V. Lawson, to give them \$25.00 to keep beer out of their meeting place.

"Motion was made to vote by ballot. Carried. Whole number of votes cast eighteen, of which six for Lawson's offer, and twelve against. The offer was not accepted.

J. W. HART, Secretary."

While P. V. Lawson was Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, in 1874, he recommended and assisted, in the organization and equipment of the Union Hook and Ladder Company. It was organized April 7, 1874.

The balloting for Chief Engineer was not an election, but a nomination, by the whole membership of all the fire companies assembled, who sent the recommendation made by them to the Village Board, afterward the Common Council, who then elected the ones nominated. In 1874, the first



annual meeting of the Common Council, appointed as Street Commissioners, P. V. Lawson and C. F. Augustine. He went heroically to work to get the muddy streets in better condition, and by use of river gravel made Main street passable.

In 1862, the officers of the village of Menasha were: Charles Doty, President; G. H. Clark, Clerk; A. B. Eldridge, Treasurer; E. D. Smith, O. J. Hall, Julius Fieweger, Trustees, First Ward; Thomas Mitchell, P. V. Lawson, A. Nuesbecker, Trustees, Second Ward.

In 1863 the village officers were: E. D. Smith, President; G. H. Clark, Clerk; S. S. Roby, Treasurer; R. M. Scott, E. Ward, Ignatz Trilling, Trustees, First Ward; P. V. Lawson, T. Mitchell, William Rabb, Trustees of Second Ward.

In 1862 he held the office of Overseer Road District No. 3. This was on the Island, now Third Ward.

In 1874, by act of the Legislature, Menasha became a city. O. J. Hall and W. P. Rounds had tie vote for Mayor, and on drawing lots O. J. Hall became first Mayor. In 1874, the first City Common Council elected P. V. Lawson a member of the School Board.

P. V. Lawson, Sr. was Mayor for the next four years.

In 1875: P. V. Lawson, Mayor; Charles Colborne, Clerk; John Planner, Treasurer; H. Hewitt, Jr., C. F. Augustine, Aldermen First Ward; H. Hewitt, Sr., E. D. Smith, Aldermen Third Ward; Curtis Reed, Frank Engles, Aldermen Fourth Ward; P. McFadden, C. Koch, Aldermen Second Ward.

In 1876: P. V. Lawson, Mayor; Charles Colborn, Clerk; John Planner, Treasurer. Aldermen: H. Hewitt, Jr., E. D. Smith, A. J. Webster, Curtis Reed, C. F. Augustine, P. McFadden, P. Sensenbrenner, Frank Engles.

1877: P. V. Lawson, Mayor; E. G. Bell, Clerk; E. Wold, Treasurer; Alderman, John Schubert, P. O'Mally, Elbridge Smith, L. H. Brown, John Harbeck, Leonard Brugger, J. F. Mayer, Frank Engles.

1878: P. V. Lawson, Mayor; E. G. Bell, Clerk; E. Wold, Treasurer; Alderman, John Potter Jr., P. McFadden, T. S. Phillips, Martin Beck, John Schubert, John Schneider, J. F. Mayer and J. C. Underwood.

In 1878 P. V. Lawson, Sr., was on head of ticket; and P. V. Lawson, Jr., was on tail end of it for member of Board Supervisors of Winnebago County.

He was frequently delegate to Republican Assembly, Senatorial and County Conventions. He was a member of Island

City Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and in 1872 was its Treasurer. He took a lively interest in all public affairs, and fought the issue of \$50,000 bonds to the Wisconsin Railway and \$60,000 to the M. & N. Railway. He even employed Moses Hooper and Ephram Mariner, leading attorneys, at his own expense and spent several thousand dollars to fight the issue or payment of them. To avoid an injunction he had against the second issue, the village president and clerk escaped across the lake, and issued the bonds in Milwaukee.

He was a lover of horses and was well posted on them. He always had good teams for draught horses and saw that they had good care. He also wanted good driving horses and had a splendid stable. His race horses were the best stock, though he preferred them for driving, rather than racing. He had private yachts of his own. The one he owned at his death was "Lady Franklin". It would hold about thirty people and run ten miles an hour. All his life he was a very temperate man in all his habits and was opposed to drinking. He tried in every manner to keep people from it. He wrote and delivered many addresses on temperance. He was often invited to speak at home and in the neighboring towns on the subject, going as far north as Marshfield to make addresses on the subject. His scrap book is full of addresses he had written and arranged to deliver. We copy an account from the *Neenah Gazette* March 10, 1877, of one of these meetings:

"At the open meeting of the Temple of Honor, held Friday evening last, Hon. Mayor P. V. Lawson, of Menasha, addressed the society. His subject was well chosen, and abounded in practical thoughts and suggestions. He spoke of the kindly feeling which existed among the members engaged in fighting a common foe, and the beneficial results which have followed. The meeting was concluded by remarks from several gentlemen present, Mr. Kellogg, Mr. Hobert and Mr. Richardson, of Menasha, in which very encouraging reports were given of the good work being accomplished in both the Neenah and Menasha divisions. We like the idea of having open session, and think it would be both pleasant and profitable, if more frequently our temperance people would lay aside their society differences, and meet together on a common ground".

Publius V. Lawson was taken sick by worry over the manner in which Mr. Webster treated him in the dissolution of the firm. Every detail of the separation was set down in

writing and agreed to. Then Webster began to haggle and back out and tried to obtain some advantage in small things and neglected to pay the sum of money due on the dissolution. They had been together in business nearly twenty years and Mr. Lawson had done more than his share in raising the firm from a humble beginning to opulence and fame. He had given it all his time and energy and made it successful and he felt he was entitled to at least gentlemanly conduct. But Webster treated him badly, abused him, belittled his ability, insulted him, and above all refused to comply with his signed agreement. Mr. Lawson's stomach became disordered. He was taken sick in the fall, November, 1880. But after a few weeks he was out again, but not being well and having his whole life changed by change of business, and new deals to make, and not being strong, he broke down again and was never well after that. If it had not been for Webster's ill treatment he would have been alive today. He was a young man when he died, fifty-three years of age. He lingered sick for six months. He had an abcess in the side of the back above the hip, near the bowels. Skillful doctors would have known it, as it was visible on the surface, an egg shaped swelling, about one inch high and two and one-half inches wide and four inches long. But Clark, a homeopathic doctor said he had rheumatism. As he had formerly been troubled with it, he thought the doctor was right. He refused to have other medical assistance, until it was too late. They finally did open the abcess, the Friday before his death, but too late, as it had run so long, it ate through the bowels; then there was no hope. He died on Wednesday, October 5, 1881, in the house on the Island, Naymut street, where he had resided since February, 1861. He died in the afternoon at 4:15 o'clock. Mrs. Lawson was nearly worn out with long nursing. The family had all taken turns nursing, and sitting up nights, but Mrs. Lawson seemed to think she must be always present. The funeral was held at the Universalist church, "Church of Good Shepard", on Doty Island, on Friday, at house, 1:30, church 2 o'clock, October 7, 1881. It was conducted under the auspices of the Oshkosh Commandery of Knights Templar, of which he was a Knight Templar. The Oshkosh Sir Knights came to Menasha on the noon Northwestern train. From an account of the funeral, in the *Oshkosh Daily Northwestern*, of October 8: "The funeral of the late P. V. Lawson, of Menasha, took place in that city, yesterday afternoon, and was attended by

Knights Templar from this and other cities. The funeral was held from the Universalist church. There was a large attendance and a long and imposing procession to the cemetery. Among those in attendance was a class of small boys which the deceased had taught in his life time. The seat in the church formerly occupied by deceased was empty and draped in mourning. The following allusion to the ceremonies is from the *Twin City News* of this morning:

"Amid the solemn hush of the audience Captain Gen. J. W. Laflin, and Eminent Commander Jos. Boles, led the sad procession up the aisle. The bearers selected to perform the last duties to the dead, were Past Eminent Commander K. M. Hutchins, F. F. Berry, J. G. Parsons, Oshkosh; Erau Edwards, Appleton, G. A. Whiting, Neenah, and Dr. G. W. Dodge, Menasha. Following these came the mourning family and relatives; the Knights Templar in full uniform; the Master Masons of the Neenah, Menasha and Appleton Lodges; the Fire Companies No. 1 and No. 2, of Menasha; the Mayor and Common Council and city officials, etc. The church was filled to its utmost capacity, and many unable to find standing room were obliged to go away. Assisted by Mr. H. L. Webster, Rev. S. W. Sutton conducted the services. Owing to the continued rain, the beautiful and impressive ceremonies usually concluded at the grave, were held at the church by the Knight Templars, and conducted by Eminent Commander Joseph Boles, and Rev. Kerr Anderson, of Oshkosh. At the close, an opportunity was given for a last look at the remains and the long procession again fell into line and wended its way toward the silent city of the dead."

*The Neenah Gazette* said in part: "Was issued too late to give any account of the funeral of the late P. V. Lawson. As might be expected in case of one so generally known and so highly respected as he, the attendance at the funeral was very large and the indications of regard very evident notwithstanding the heavy rain storm of the afternoon." Here follows similar description to preceding.

The Common Council was convened in special session on the next day to take suitable action to commemorate the death of Hon. P. V. Lawson, ex-mayor of Menasha, and passed in substance this preamble and resolutions offered by Elbridge Smith, Esq. "A quarter of a century ago Mr. Lawson, then a young man, and the embodiment of health and vigor, with a strong physical constitution and high moral principle, a

generous and liberal mind, came to Menasha. From this time he has made Menasha his home, and been ever watchful of her moral and material interests. Four years out of the seven since Menasha was organized into a city, has he been her mayor, faithful to the trust imposed in him at all times. By strict integrity, and a high and firm purpose to do right, great perseverance and a superior business capacity, has he worked his way upward and onward, from the humblest of our citizens, until he became one of our leading men in business, in wealth, and in the moral progress of our city."

"Resolved, by the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Menasha, in the death of our Ex-Mayor P. V. Lawson, the city has lost one of its best and most honored citizens, the poor a liberal benefactor, the various civic, religious and moral societies of our city a generous supporter, and the world a noble-hearted man. That we attend the funeral in a body, etc."

Bryan Lodge No. 98, A. F. and A. M., among the resolutions of condolence had this:

"Resolved, etc. The Lodge has lost, etc. and the community an honest, liberal, upright and enterprising citizen, etc.

Island City Chapter passed resolutions: "In the death of companion Lawson, the Chapter has lost a worthy and honored member. The poor a firm and steadfast friend in need. The community a man whose public enterprise made him an active worker in the interests of their city."

*Milwaukee Sunday Telegraph*: "The death of Ex-Mayor P. V. Lawson has filled the city with gloom. Mr. Lawson had long been one of the most prominent business men and best citizens.

*New London Times*: "He has been for many years, a leader in business circles in Menasha and was as much noted for benevolence and generosity as for public spirit and business capacity."

*Appleton Crescent*: "Mr. Lawson's demise is a public loss, not only in Menasha, but to the river valley generally, he being foremost in every good work and enterprise tending to promote the general prosperity."

*Clintonville Tribune*: "Mr. Lawson was a very active business man and his death a great loss to the Northwest."

*Oshkosh Times*: "Was an energetic business man, always alive to the interests of Menasha and his loss will be severely felt."

*Oshkosh Daily Northwestern*: "He is a man who will be very much missed in the Twin Cities." \* \* \* "At least a dozen widows were made the recipients of a sack of flour at Christmas each year. He will be sadly missed by the poor to whom he was a very good friend."

*Menasha Press* of October 13: "In all his business and social relations with all men Mr. Lawson evinced a spirit of marked enterprise and business tact. He was ever a leader in his business relations and social life. He organized the excursion in search of sport and pastime, and around the social board his merry face and happy heart will long be remembered. In public life he was held in high esteem and we see him four successive years elected mayor of the city, and twice without opposition."

He was a vigorous and aggressive supporter of the temperance cause. \* \* \* With the organization of the Universalist Church Society he immediately joined that church and was at all times a leading light and a strong pillar in the society."

*Menasha Press* of October 6: "But we wish to stop right here in the midst of our labors and unite with the great heart of Menasha people in dropping a silent tear over that form, which is now cold in death, and placing over that casket a flower which we hope the suns of summer, nor the chilling blasts of winter, will never fade. The great heart of P. V. Lawson is still in death. The dread angel which for months back has fluttered over his bedside has at last borne through the portals of the beautiful beyond the soul of one whom every person in Menasha loved. \* \* \* Through all the many weeks of suffering our people have made daily inquiries of his condition and from the tender word of sympathy expressed at this time, it can be plainly seen that his death has created a vacuum which few men can fill."

For many years back during his residence here, he has held a position in the hearts of his fellow citizens second to no other man. \* \* \* Mr. Lawson was a man of many good deeds. From the fireside of the poor and lonely among us, whom his generous heart has oftentimes supplied with the necessities of life, there come heartfelt expressions of sorrow at the news of his death. \* \* \* Many a young man among us owes his prosperity to either the stir and business push of Mr. Lawson, or to his generous heart. He was a friend to the poor and lonely everywhere, and there breathes not a man among us, of all this people, who has

not one flower to plant to the memory of some good deed performed by Mr. Lawson during his useful life among us." \* \* \* \*

*Twin City News* of October 6: "Among the people of the Twin City, expressions of sorrow are heard such as only spoken when a truly good man leaves us forever. A good and noble man has been called. \* \* \* \* No man can point to a single blot or blemish on the character of the good man of whom these lines are written. He possessed in an unusual degree, the esteem, respect and confidence of his neighbors, friends and fellowmen generally, and his departure will be sadly felt by not only the people of our towns, but the surrounding county and state. \* \* \* \* Not only in public life is his example to be emulated. Perhaps best known is he as the kind benefactor, whose generous smile and bountiful charity has breathed sunshine and comfort into many an impoverished home and lightened the weary load of toil by kindly sympathy. Foremost in every public enterprise, firm for the right whenever he recognized it, a faithful public servant, a kind friend, an obliging neighbor, a noble man. \* \* \* \* A whole community will feel that one is gone from among them whose place will long remain unfilled."

*Twin City News* of October 6. "On yesterday flags were floating at half mast from the various engine houses of Menasha; at the Webster Mfg. Company's establishment, a flag was at half mast; and business was entirely suspended, out of respect for the memory of P. V. Lawson, Sr."

Mrs. Elizabeth (Fleming) Lawson now resides at the Lawson homestead, on Naymut street, Menasha, Wis., where she has resided since 1861; dividing her time between there and the home of her daughter Helen, in Neenah, and making occasional visits to her old home at Pultneyville, New York.

The children of Publius V. Lawson and Elizabeth, his wife, were: Helen E. Lawson, who married Jas. C. Kerwin; Publius V. Lawson; Ellen, who died 1858, at one month and seven days old; Frankie, who died January 15, 1864, at age of three years and six months; Mary, who died 1862, six months; Willie, who died April 4, 1865, aged one year, eight months; and two who died in infancy.



**HELEN E. LAWSON KERWIN.**

Helen Elizabeth Lawson, born October 25, 1851, at Corning, N. Y.; came to Menasha, Wis., with her mother in December, 1866, where she obtained a common school education, and graduated in the Menasha High school, in 1868. She had private music lessons on the piano and at singing school. In 1871, she attended Ripon College, at Ripon, Wis., where she graduated. She attended the Universalist Church until it was closed, in 1890.

In 1880, she was married to James C. Kerwin, at her home on Naymut street, on the Island, and moved to Neenah, Wis., in 1883, where they have lived ever since.

On Saturday, the first of February, 1903, Mrs. Kerwin commenced a long journey through Europe, with her daughter, Jessie, returning in July. Their children are:

1. Jessie Kerwin, born February 23, 1882, in Menasha, Wis. She attended the common schools in Menasha and Neenah; graduated in the high school, Neenah, in 1899; and 1900, she attended the Burnam school, in Northampton, Mass. She is now traveling in Europe with her mother.

2. Alice Kerwin, born September 5, 1884, at Neenah, Wis., graduated in Neenah High school; and attended Smith College, Northampton, with her sister.

3. Grace Kerwin, born January 6, 1886, at Neenah, Wis.; attends Downer College, Milwaukee, Wis., 1903.

4. Doris Kerwin, born Neenah, Wis., November 24, 1888; attends public school, Neenah. All the children reside at home.

**PUBLIUS V. LAWSON, L. L. B.**

Publius Virgilius Lawson, L. L. B., manufacturer, Menasha, Wis.; born November 1st., 1853, Corning, N. Y.; son of Publius V. Lawson, Sr., and Elizabeth Fleming, his wife.

At two years of age he was brought to Menasha, Wis., then a rising manufacturing city, in the water power district of the Fox River valley; where he has resided ever since. He was educated in its public graded schools, and graduated from its High school, in 1872; and the next year entered the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, as a freshman, in the scientific and literary course, and in 1876, matriculated in the law school of the University, graduating in 1878 with degree L. L. B.; in a course of one year study and one year actual practice. While in the law school he studied in law office







PUBLIUS V. LAWSON, L. L. B.  
MENASHA, WIS.  
(Page 186.)

of Senator Wm. F. Vilas and Gen. E. E. Bryant, and was a member of the "Moot Court". During life in the University he was a charter brother of Phi Kappa Psi fraternity; a member of "Athenae" literary society; president of the ball association and one of the boat crew. At the annual Athenae Exhibition, in 1876, in Assembly Chamber, a toast to Increase Allen Lapham was proposed by Robert M. La Follette, (now Governor of Wisconsin) a classmate, which was responded to by Mr. Lawson in a manner described by the local press as the "crowning effort of the evening". In 1877, he was admitted, by Judge Stewart, to practice in Circuit Courts of Wisconsin. The same year on recommendation of Senator Wm. F. Vilas, made to Chief Justice E. G. Ryan, was admitted to the Supreme Court, and soon after to all the United States Courts. He commenced the practice of law in Menasha, in 1877, and soon became engaged in important litigation in all the courts; having as local clients, among others, the Wisconsin Central Railway Company, and Milwaukee and Northern Railway Company; and the Street Railway Company. At the same time dealt largely in lands and lots, and in one year erected thirty houses for sale. After 1881, he had charge of the water power, a property of his father's estate, which he reorganized on a better basis, and increased its value in rents from \$1,000 to \$4,600 per annum, increasing the value from the purchase price of \$16,000 to its selling price in ten years of \$76,000. During the same period, he had charge of the saw mills, flour mills and other estate of his father's, as joint administrator. After a successful legal practice of eleven years, he left the law, to engage in the manufacture of wood split pulleys for power transmission, buying into a firm already established; but soon after patented a much better article, known as the Lawson Wood Split Pulley, made by the Menasha Wood Split Pulley Company of which he is the owner of the capital stock and president. This business, begun in 1888, he has carried on ever since, shipping the goods to Europe and South Africa, as well as every state in the Union and Canada. During most of this period he also operated a flouring mill at Clintonville, Wis.

Mr. Lawson has traveled many times over all parts of the United States and Canada, as far west as the Rockies, visiting all the cities and natural phenomena.

He was County Supervisor in 1878; City Alderman 1882-3; was elected Mayor of the City six terms, 1886-1889, and also 1893 and 1896; he was School Commissioner, 1895; received

the unanimous nomination ten different years for Mayor; Court Commissioner for Sixth Judicial Circuit Court, 1880 to 1888; given Republican nomination for State Senator 1890; Director of Public Library Board, 1895-1903; Vice President Library Board 1899 to 1903, and a member committee to select books; Park Commissioner 1895 to 1903; President Park Board, 1900 to 1903; President Republican Club, 1900; President Museum History and Art Association, 1895-1903; Citizen Member Board of Equalization of Assessments 1895. President Fox River Valley Library Association, 1898 to 1903; President Winnebago County Traveling Board of Libraries. 1901, 1902, 1903; President Wisconsin Library Association, 1901-1903; Vice Director Archeological section of Wisconsin Natural History Society, Milwaukee, 1902-1903; Charter Member Wisconsin Archeological Society, 1903, and Vice President; Member State Historical Society, 1902-1903, Madison. Wrote the Bill for County System of Public Traveling Libraries for the rural districts, which became a Law in 1901, and is being rapidly adopted by the different counties in the state, with sixty-five libraries already in circulation.

Made the Memorial oration at the cemetery, on the invitation of the Grand Army Posts of Menasha and Neenah, for ten years, 1880 to 1890, and again in 1902. Made the Fourth of July address each year from 1878 until 1899, twenty-one years. Lectured on the "Geological Formation of Green Bay," before the Women's Clubs of that city, 1902; lectured on, "Prehistoric Wisconsin," before Women's Clubs, Oconomowoc, Wis., 1903; and on the "Buried Forests and Gas Wells of the Fox River Valley," before Natural History Society, at Public Library, Milwaukee, 1902, which was published in their proceedings. Also delivered addresses before the same society, on "Aboriginal Pottery," "Copper Age in America," "Aboriginal Monuments in Winnebago County," "Cairns and Stone Circles," "Clam Eaters and their Shell Heaps," "Occurrence of Obsidian in Wisconsin," all published in Wisconsin Archeologist. On invitation of the Library Board of Appleton, delivered a lecture on "Historic Appleton," published in the "Post." Gave an address before the American Library Association at Waukesha, on "The County System of Traveling Libraries;" and before the Middle West Library Meeting at Madison, on "Extending the Use of the City Library to the Country," and an address, "Influence of Books" at Congregational Church,

Sunday evening, 1903; "How to Extend the Use of Libraries," before Women's Clubs of Fond du Lac, June 1903, and before the Manufacturers' Association of Wisconsin at Milwaukee, responded to the toast, "The Manufacturers and High Price of Coal," advocating government ownership of coal mines. Also delivered the memorial address at public mass meeting called on death of President Garfield; and twenty years later, he gave the memorial address at a public mass meeting, held on the death of President McKinley.

He has contributed articles to scientific journals, public reports, magazines and newspapers on geological, antiquarian and historical subjects, some of which are: A paper on the "Luckenbooth Brooch," published in the Milwaukee *Sentinel* and incorporated with illustrations, in the 1899 annual report of the Scottish Antiquarian Society, of Edinburgh, Scotland; "Outagamie Village in West Menasha," in the Wisconsin Historical Reports, 1900; "Copper Age in America," 25 *American Antiquarian*, Chicago; "Primitive Ceramic Art in Wisconsin," do; "Aboriginal Idols in Fox River Valley," *Sentinel*, Milwaukee; "Mission of St. Mark Located," *Monograph*; "The Lost Fire Nation Located," *Northwestern*, Oshkosh; "The Clouds in the Southland," *Free Press*, Milwaukee; "Winnebago Village on Doty Island," *Sentinel*, Milwaukee, and *Monograph*; "Bricketts of Aztalan," *Sentinel*, Milwaukee; "The Sac Indians," "The History of Chief Oshkosh," "Prince or Creole, Eleazer Williams," all in Oshkosh *Northwestern*, 1903; "Complete Mound and Indian History of Winnebago County," and "Great Serpent Mounds of West Menasha," *Wisconsin Archeologist*; He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, since May 1903; also of the Nadaway Yacht club. Biography found in "Bench and Bar," Wis. Reed; "Fox River Valley of Wisconsin;" "Atlas of Winnebago County, Wisconsin;" "Who's Who in America," Chicago, 1902-3; "Historical Atlas of Wisconsin;" "National American Biography," 1903, New York; Oshkosh *Northwestern*, Jan. 24, 1903; Oshkosh *Times*, April 4, 1886. Married Aug. 5, 1884, at Neenah, Wisconsin, to Miss Florence Josephine Wright, daughter of Dr. I. H. and Rachel F. Wright, niece of the great evangelist Rev. Charles G. Finney.

Their family is:

1. Harold Kimberly Lawson, born August 9, 1885, in Menasha, at the Lawson homestead, on Naymut street; attended school in the old brick school house, since removed,

which stood in the grove, now Smith Park; then Third ward new school building; in 1899, at high school, where he is now in the tenth grade, or sophomore. Has blond hair, and blue eyes.

2. Percy Vilas Lawson, was born April 20, 1887, same place as his brother Harold, and now in the same classes with him. Has blond hair and blue eyes.

3. Lillian Edith Lawson, born March 24, 1889, same place as above; attends same school, in seventh grade. Has chestnut hair and blue eyes.

4. Marion Florence Lawson, born February 23, 1891, in same place as above. Attended Third ward new brick school, on Ahnaip street. In 1902 began fifth grade in the High school building.

5. Donald Washburn Lawson, born November 23, 1892, same place as above, attended same school as Marion; and in 1902, began Fourth grade in High school building.

6. Kenneth Finney Lawson, born July 19, 1894, at same place as above; and in 1903, was in second grade, in Third ward school, on Ahnaip street.

7. Helen Elizabeth Lawson, born August 31, 1896, at same place as above. Had not begun school in 1903, but reads at home.

8. James Wright Lawson, born November 23, 1898; died November 5, 1899.



## CHAPTER III.

### The Cook Family.

I have some information of a number of related Cook families and of individuals of that name, who were in some manner sufficiently prominent, to have their names mentioned in the history, of either Monmouth, Ocean, Burlington or Mercer Counties, in New Jersey; but have not had access to the records, so as to intelligently connect them with the Edward Patterson Cook of Schrewsbury, who is the oldest known ancestor of Elizabeth Cook of Cook's Cross Roads, Hunterdon County, who married William Fleming, and thus became the ancestor of that branch of the Fleming family. However, these Cook families, having been related between 1680 and 1721, or later, ought to be recorded, that future research can more readily connect them to the parent line.

About 1680 a ship load of Quakers came into Western New Jersey and with them one Mahlon Stacy, who was a prominent man in the settlement. After a few years, perhaps about 1690, he wrote to Sheffield, England, a letter addressed to: "William Cook and others, Sheffield, England", in which he urged them to come, saying: "This is a most brave place, whatever envy or evil spies may speak of it, I could wish you all here. We have wanted nothing since we came hither, but the company of our good friends and acquaintances; all our people are very well, and in a hopeful way to live much better than ever they did; and not only so, but to provide well for their posterity. They improve their lands, and have good crops, and if our friends and countrymen come, they will find better reception than we had by far, at first, before the country was settled as now it is. I know not one among the people, that desires to be in England again, I mean since settled. I wonder at our Yorkshire people that they had rather live in servitude, and work hard



all the year, and not be three pence the better at the year's end, than stir out of the chimney corner and transport themselves to a place where with the like pains, in two or three years, they might know better things."

We cannot determine if this William Cook soon followed him to America, but many Quakers did continue to immigrate into the lands, to which William Penn had obtained title for this very purpose. Within a few years, there were William Cooks in all branches of the Cook family.

It is not possible at this date, to ascertain who was the first of the Cook family to locate, in Maidenhead, Laurence Township, Mercer County, N. J. The name early became prominent in the township.

The following extracts, from the township records, will be of interest in connection with the name: The age of WILLIAM COOK, children: Honor Cook was born July 11, 1723; Henry Cook was born December 17, 1724; Winseak Cook was born November 13, 1726; Abigail Cook was born October 26, 1728; Phillips Cook was born September 8, 1730; William Cook was born September 7, 1732; Jobe Cook was born October 3, 1733; Mary Cook was born February 1, 1735; Sary Cook was born August 17, 1739; Antoney Cook was born May 30, 1740; Elijah Cook was born March 4, 1741; Abigail Cook was born March 25, 1743; Penelopy Cook was born May 8, 1744. (His. Bur. & Mer. Co.)

The name of Garret Cook also appears in town records of Maidenhead, on January 16, 1712, at a meeting held to call for a new county, and subscribed 15s toward expenses.

The will of EDWARD PATTERSON COOK, second, of Howell, was dated, 1825, and proved August, 1826. It named eight sons, viz: Peter, John, Amer, Job, James, William, and Edward P., to each of whom small amounts; to one Benjamin the greater share, wife Alydia. ("Salters His. Mon. & Oc. Co., N. J.").

The above named Cooks are all of the same family and as I believe related to the William Cook of Sheffield. They are also closely related to each other, as shown in the continuance of similar names; and they are also closely related to the Cooks, whose relationship we have made out, as will appear by the similarity and continuance of family names. The *Cooke* family which has the final *e* to their surname, who are said to come into New Jersey by way of Newport, R. I., across Long Island and thence by way of Staten Island or Sandy Hook, was another family. Falter, in History of Monmouth



and Ocean Counties says of the final "e" *Cooke*. "The greater part of the family of Cookes of Monmouth County appear to be descended from Thomas Cooke, who was at Taunton, Mass., 1639 and removed about 1643 to Portsmouth, R. I." They were interested in the Duke of York grants and advanced their share to purchase Indian titles. The above history of the Cook and Cooke families has been gleaned from "Salter's History of Monmouth and Ocean Counties, N. J.," all of which in the Revolutionary days was Monmouth County; also from "History of Burlington and Mercer Counties, N. J." These counties cover the country, from New York across the State to Trenton; and the Cooks mentioned, lived and had their careers within the same neighborhood of the Cooks from which we trace the following history and genealogy, which is authentic and with whom we suppose there is a close relationship. The Cook family bible, which was formerly the property of Jacob Cook of Cook's Cross Roads, in Hunterdon County, N. J., was handed down to Mrs. Amy Leonard of Juteland, a half mile south of Cook's Cross Roads, and retained by her until the first of June, 1900, when she gave it, with full consent of her family, to John Fleming of Readington, N. J. It is about twelve inches long, ten wide and two and a half inches thick; has a calf or sheep skin leather cover; is ruffled with wear, and edges and pages dark with age and wear. It was published in London by Mark Bassett in 1763, making it one hundred and forty years of age. How long it had been in the Cook family we do not know, as it records births as early as March 7, 1721. On the authority of this bible, from which I copied the genealogy in June 26, 1900, *Edward Patterson Cook* and Catherine his wife were the earliest ancestors of the family recorded. As their son William Cook was born the seventh of March, 1721, they were married prior to that time and were probably born prior to 1700. The forename, *Edward Patterson*, doubtless came from one Edward Patterson, who was one of the original Shrewsbury purchasers named in the settlement 1667. His wife, Faith, is named in a deed 1672 and he died about that time. There was a large family of boys. The lower half of New Jersey contained, and still has a great number of the names of Patterson, who had always been prominent citizens. They are not the same family as the single "t," of Hunterdon County and Governor Paterson. Doubtless the earliest Cooks, in New Jersey, were friends of this Patterson family and may have come from the same section in England.

Edward Patterson Cook is only referred to in the bible, as the father of William Cook, whose descendants are named. The former reference to Edward Patterson Cook, second, of Howell (which is a township of Monmouth County, N. J.), who died in 1826, doubtless refers to a brother of this William Cook, and hence the relative probability is that William Cook, the first, of the bible, was one of the oldest, if not the very oldest child of his parents. The William Cook of Maidenhead, in Mercer County, we suppose was a brother of Edward Patterson Cook of the bible (who should be the first of that name). Their children are about the same age, and the William Cook of Maidenhead has given his children several family names, such as William, Jobe or Job, Mary, Sarah, Elijah; all of which are unusual enough, if connected to the sur name Cook, to lead to the conviction they originate in the same Cook family. That the name William is an honored name of some remote ancestor, we must conclude, as it is borne by William of Maidenhead and given to his children and by descendants of his brother Edward Patterson Cook who gave it to his oldest child, and nearly every family in the bible has one of the name. These Cooks all reside in the same district or neighborhood in New Jersey, and so far as we know their religion, were Quakers. The Mahlon Stacy who wrote the letter quoted, to William Cook of Sheffield, was a Quaker of the same general region in America and hence the name, religion and circumstance, all lead us to conclude that the WILLIAM COOK of Sheffield, England, was the ancestor of the Cook family of New Jersey, and will call him "the first." William Cook of Shrewsbury, son of Edward Patterson Cook, (first), of the bible we will call "the second".

WILLIAM COOK, (the second), who was son of Edward Patterson Cook, first, of the bible, was born, probably in Shrewsbury, the 7th of March, 1721, and died at Chesterfield, September 22, 1767.

His first wife was Elizabeth White, born December 7, 1725; and who died July 10, 1750, at only twenty four-years of age, leaving two children. They were probably married in 1743. They were both Quakers. Their children were: 1. Jacob Cook, born 23rd of October, 1744, and died March 2, 1806. 2. Job Cook, born 22nd of February, 1750. William Cook married a second time, to Lydia Corles, who was a Quakeress. By this marriage there were six children:

3. Margaret Cook, born 5th of February, 1753. 4. William Cook, third, born 22nd of April, 1755. 5. Lydia Cook, born 17th of June, 1757. 6. Phebe Cook, was born 30th of April, 1758. 7. Joseph Cook, born 23rd of November, 1761. 8. Hannah Cook, born 11th of November, 1763.

From "Chesterfield Monthly Meeting", Minute Book 2, page 231. "At a monthly meeting, held at their meeting house, in Chesterfield, the second of the fifth month, (May 2,) 1767, William Cook laid before the meeting a certificate from Shrewsbury monthly meeting, for himself, his wife, and children, which was read and recorded". By the same records, it seems that he, and wife, were in Chesterfield monthly meeting, on August 6, 1767, when his son Jacob, and Miss Joanna Williams, appeared the first time, and published their intentions to marry. William Cook (second) died the 22nd of the next month.

### JACOB COOK.

Son of William, (second), and Elizabeth White, his wife, born we suppose at Shrewsbury, 23rd. of October, 1744, was educated in the private schools of the Friends, at that place. In 1767, he moved with his parents to Chesterfield. The record of the Chesterfield Friends, says: "At a monthly meeting, held 4th of the sixth month, (4th of June, 1767), Jacob Cook, son of William Cook, laid before this meeting a certificate from Shrewsbury meeting, which was read and received". Four months after this, he appeared before the Chesterfield meeting, with Miss Joanna Williams, and published their intention to marry. The monthly meeting record was made up as follows:

"At a meeting, held ye 6th of ye eighth month, 1767, Jacob Cook and Joanna Williams, appeared the first time and published their intentions to marry, with parents' consent, who were present. William Lowrie and John Witherill is desired to make the necessary inquiry concerning the young man and report to next meeting."

"At a meeting, held the 3rd of ninth month, 1767, Jacob Cook and Joanna Williams, appeared the second time, and the young man declared they continued their intentions of marriage, and nothing appearing to obstruct, they are left to their liberty to accomplish their said intentions, according to good order. Amos Middleton and Joseph Schooley is

desired to attend the marriage, and report to our next meeting."

"At a monthly meeting, held 1st of tenth month, 1767, Joseph Schooley reports, for himself and Amos Middleton, that they attended the marriage of Jacob Cook and Joanna and that it was orderly accomplished." Jacob Cook, we suppose met his wife at Shrewsbury, as she moved from there with her parents about March 6, 1767. At least that was the date of presenting letter, to the monthly meeting of Friends. She preceded Jacob about three months.

Joanna Williams was daughter of George Williams, Jr., of Shrewsbury, Monmouth, County, New Jersey, and Elizabeth Abbott of Nottingham, Burlington County, N. J. Who were married, March 18, 1738; were both of the society of Friends, and married in Chesterfield meeting house. George Williams father was George Williams, Sr., of Shrewsbury.

Elizabeth Abbott was born November 11, 1711, and was daughter of John Abbott and Anna Manliverer, who were married March 26, 1696, in Burlington County, N. J.

The children of George Williams, Jr., and Elizabeth Abbott were:

1. Tylee Williams, born 23rd of December, 1738. 2. Edmond Williams, born 8th of August, 1740. 3. George Williams, born April 5, 1743. 4. Joanna Williams, born August 8, 1745; married Jacob Cook; died 1833. 5. Obediah Williams, born 23rd of December, 1747. The Williams family settled in Monmouth County, N. J., as early as 1677.

After Jacob Cook was married, he remained in Chesterfield, until 1784; hence his family resided there, during the war of the Revolution, and while he was in the war. Jacob Cook's war record, is recorded in Washington, as follows:

"Record and Pension office, War Department, Washington, May 2, 1900. Respectfully returned to Amy A. Grandin, Menasha, Wis. The records of this office show, that one Jacob Cook served as a private, in Captain William Bond's Company, 4th New Jersey Regiment, commanded by Colonel Ephraim Martin, Revolutionary war. He enlisted, April 25, 1777, *to serve during the war*, was transferred in February, 1779, to Major Richard Howell's Company, 2nd New Jersey Regiment; and is reported as omitted in May, 1780."

"The record further shows that one Jacob Cook served as a private on the First New Jersey Regiment, Revolutionary

war, from June, 1777, to August 1st, 1780. No further information relative to this soldier has been found of record. By authority of the Secretary.

F. C. AINSWORTH, Chief of Office.

From Snell's History Hunterdon and Somerset Counties and General Stryker's, "Men of New Jersey in Revolution," and the War Department Records, I have made up his military history.

In Stryker, in list of State Troops and Militia, is the name of "Cook Jacob, Sussex, also Continental Army." and in the list of Continental Troops is the same person and name: "Cook Jacob, Captain Bonds, Company, Fourth Battalion, second establishment. First Regiment; also militia."

As the officers of these different commands were Sussex men, we suppose both above soldiers to be the same, and also the same as mentioned in war office report.

As a soldier in the militia, Jacob Cook's uniform was a "hunting frock" and he was required to furnish himself with, "a good musket or firelock and bayonet, sword or tomahawk, a steel ramrod, worm, priming wire and brush fitted thereto, twenty-three rounds of cartridges, twelve flints, a knapsack, one pound of powder and three pounds of bullets."

On the British threatening New York, New Jersey by request of Congress, furnished 3,300 militia, to reinforce General Washington, service to expire December 1, 1776. Of this service Sussex County furnished four companies, with Ephraim Martin as Colonel. Afterward on 16th July, 1776, two companies from Sussex formed part of the "Flying Camp" in active service, to assist Washington's Army in New Jersey. By August 11, 1776, one half of the militia were constantly under arms, being relieved each month by the other half, and so continued to the end of the war. On April 25, 1777, Jacob Cook enlisted in the Continental Army, and was assigned to Captain William Bonds, Company No. 1, of Fourth Battalion, of second establishment, New Jersey troops; commanded by Colonel Ephraim Martin; First Lieutenant John Martin; Second Lieutenant John Breckenridge; James Sprowls, Ensign. The organization of this establishment was brought about by the discharge of the three battalions under first establishment of New Jersey troops in Continental Army, by March 23, 1777, and reorganization into Fourth Battalion under second establishment; enlistment, "*to serve during the war.*" Officers had been appointed by February

17, 1777. Each private was to have \$5.00 per month and provisions; a bounty of \$20.00, and one hundred acres of land. At first clothing was deducted from their pay, but later on was given to them, to consist, for 1776, of two linen hunting shirts, two pair overalls, a leather or woolen waist coat with sleeves, one pair breeches, a hat or leather cap, two shirts, two pair hose, two pair shoes, all worth \$20.00.

The four battalions were under command of Brigadier General William Maxwell and were called "Maxwell's Brigade." The fourth battalion was fully organized by close of February, 1777, into which Jacob Cook enlisted, "to serve during the war." In May, 1777, "Maxwell's Brigade" was in the army division under Major General Adam Stephens and encamped at Elizabethtown, Bond Brook and Spanktown (Rahway). During the summer, they marched through Pennsylvania and Delaware. On September 11, a portion of it opened the Battle of Brandywine, fought all day; afterward had a skirmish at White Horse Tavern, and finally encamped at Germantown, Pa., where they had a battle on October 4th, being part of the left wing of the Continental Army, under Major General Lord Stirling of New Jersey. The first battalion specially distinguished itself in this fight and suffered severely in men and officers. December, 1777, the cantonment of the army was at Valley Forge. "Maxwell's Brigade" spent most of the winter there. On evacuation of Philadelphia by the British, June 18, 1778, it was detached to harass the retreat of General Clinton. Maxwell's Brigade, joined by six hundred Continentals under Colonel Dal. Morgan, Virginia, and fifteen hundred picked troops under Bragadier General Charles Scott, of Virginia, and 1,000 under Mad Anthony Wayne of Pennsylvania; all under command of General La Fayette; chased the enemy through New Jersey. On 28th of June, 1778, the Maxwell Brigade formed the left wing of the army, in the Battle of Monmouth. In the winter of 1778-9, they were at Elizabethtown; a detachment of second battalion was at Newark, and the fourth battalion at Spanktown (Rahway). In February, 1779, Jacob Cook was transferred into "Major Richard Howell's Company," second battalion, New Jersey Regiment, according to war office report. It was commanded by Colonel Israel Shreve, Lieutenant Colonel David Rhen, Major Richard Howell. But there was no such officer in command of a company.

Because of the "Massacre of Wyoming," "Maxwell's Brigade" was sent May 11, 1779, as part of a force sent up

the Susquehanna to suppress the Seneca Indians. 9th October, it was ordered back to New Jersey, and the 23d June, 1780, the Jersey troops took a prominent part in the battle of Springfield. In summer 1780, by rearrangement of the New Jersey troops, the three regiments were organized, in first of which was Jacob Cook, Mattias Ogden, Colonel, etc., until August, 1780. General Maxwell continued to command the Jersey Brigade until he resigned, July, 1780, and Colonel Elias Dayton assumed command, continuing as such during the war.

There are in my possession several Spanish coin buttons, which Jacob Cook used to decorate his short breeches. Joanna Fleming, Clarissa Harvey and Elizabeth Lawson have some of them. Most of them are of the date 1744, hence birthday coins. They are described in a letter to me, by Honorable Robert Shiells of Neenah, Wis. : "Your button is most interesting in every way. As a family relic it is invaluable. Among the Germans and Scandinavians, I have frequently found coats and vests with a full set of coin buttons, very tantalizing to the collector, as they are ruined for his purpose. This is the first American specimen I have seen. I know of knee breeches and their buckles and buttons. The coin is a familiar one. A Spanish one-half Medio, worth in the old days of silver, about five cents. The Spanish Arms. Two globes crowned. The Pillar of Hercules, one on each side. The motto on the pillar, Plus Ultra, is worn off. The "more beyond," refers to the discovery of America. Ultra Que Unum, both one, A. and V., are always used indiscriminately. The M shows it is Mexican coinage. Date 1744. *Obverse*. The King's bust crowned, legend "Phs. V. D. G. Hisp. et. Ind. R.," extended, Philippus V. Dei Gratio Hispaniorum et Indiarum Rex. Philip Fifth by Grace of God, King of the Spains and Indies. Spain was always put in the plural as indicating that it was the Union of Castile and Leon. I enclose the valued button, keep it like the apple of your eye."

After a residence in Chesterfield of seventeen years, Jacob Cook moved into Hunterdon County and bought a farm, where he lived twenty-two years, until his death. This was at a place locally known as Cook's Cross Roads, named from his residence there. It was located about half a mile west of Juteland, in town Bethlehem (now in Union), Hunterdon County, New Jersey. The Friends Meeting House was at Quakertown, about five miles south of his home, in township



Kingwood (now Franklin), in same county. He, wife and minor children were all properly dismissed from Chesterfield Meeting, to Kingwood Meeting, as the following record discloses:

"At a meeting held ye 4th of ye fifth monthe, 1784, Chesterfield Preparation Meeting informs, that Jacob Cook requests a certificate for himself and wife and children, to Kingwood Monthly Meeting. Samuel Middleton and James Lowrie are appointed to make the usual inquiry, and if nothing appears to obstruct, to prepare one for the approbation of next meeting."

"At a monthly meeting held ye 8th of sixth monthe, 1784, Jacob Cook with his wife Joanna and children to-wit: Elizabeth, William, Hannah, John, Rachel, Lydia, Obadiah and Anna, had a certificate of removal granted to Kingwood Monthly Meeting, the children being in their minority."

By the Chesterfield Meeting Records, they were dismissed, on the 8th of June, 1784. The record of the Kingwood Meeting discloses that they united with them on the 7th of August, 1784, by Certificate from Chesterfield, which included both Jacob Cook, his wife, Joanna and the children, Elizabeth, John, William, Hannah, Rachel, Lydia, Obadiah, Anne. (H. E. Deats, Flemington, N. J., has published these records).

Jacob Cook was honored by his friends here, by election to the Township Committee of Bethlehem, in 1798-1799-1800-1801-1802. The town Kingwood was set off from Bethlehem, 1746; Franklin from Kingwood, March 21, 1845; Union from Bethlehem, 1852. This put Quakertown, the place of the meeting house in Franklin and Cook's Cross Roads in town Union.

Jacob Cook died at Cook's Cross Roads, March 2, 1806. His wife Joanna (Williams) Cook, survived him twenty-seven years, until January 21, 1833; and died the same day of the death of William Fleming, the husband of her oldest child, Elizabeth Cook; who thus suffered in one day, the double bereavement of the death of both husband and mother. Joanna was nearly eighty-eight years of age at her death. Both Jacob Cook and his good wife, Joanna, are buried in the Quakertown Cemetery, of the Society of Friends. The children of Jacob and Joanna (Williams) Cook were:

1. Elizabeth Cook, born "September ye 9th, 1768," at Chesterfield, N. J. She died October 4, 1849, aged 81 years. 26 days, at Washington, Warren County, N. J.; and lies



buried in Bethlehem churchyard, in the Fleming plat, where a tombstone marks her grave. She married William Fleming of Oxford Furnace, December 30, 1798, and raised a splendid family of eight children, all of whom had trades, and were married and lived to good old age, respected and honored in their homes; while their son Abbott Fleming was a Baptist minister for forty years.

2. William Cook (Fourth), born October 23, 1770, at Chesterfield; died 13th of April, 1795. He married Elizabeth; there was a daughter Nancy, born 19th May, 1794.

3. Hannah Cook, born October 28, 1773; married Abraham Housel.

4. John Abbott Cook, born September 23, 1775; married Elizabeth Able.

5. Rachel Cook, born 28th of December, 1777; died 1859.

6. Lydia Cook, born December 7, 1779, in Chesterfield.

7. Obediah Cook, born 12th of December, 1781; died 28th of July, 1800, at four o'clock in the morning, in Cook's Cross Roads.

8. Anne Cook, born April 3, 1784 at Chesterfield; and was taken a babe in arms, north to Cook's Cross Roads. She married William Quick.

9. Lucy Cook, born 2nd of December, 1786, at Cook's Cross Roads.

HANNAH COOK, daughter of Jacob Cook and Joanna Williams his wife, was born in Chesterfield, 28th of October, 1773. She married Abraham Housel; and lived on a farm in Hunterdon County, in 1820. They were a very devout couple. In writing their letters they always worked into the first lines, "Thanks be to God." This blessing of letters, or their subjects, was not uncommon a century past. She went a young girl with her family to Cook's Cross Roads, where she was married about 1795. In 1825, they lived on a farm in New York, on east side of Cayuga Lake. Their children were twelve in number, of whom I only have the names of six, viz:

1. Anna, was married to Joseph P. Shroap. In 1824 they resided near Geneva, N. Y. He was a blacksmith. In 1828 they moved to Pultneyville, and he commenced smithy work for Jacob Cook Fleming. He had a brother Samuel, who was in Pultneyville in 1830; and the next year made a journey to Indiana; but returned the same year. In 1831 and 1832, Joseph P. Shroap was elected Constable of Town

Williamson, while he lived in Pultneyville. He died in New York State; and Anna his wife, returned to her friends in the vicinity of Bethlehem, N. J., and is buried in the old churchyard of Bethlehem church, next to the Fleming plat. There is a very old brown stone which marks the grave. 2. Lucy Housel. 3. Asher Housel, was married and had children. 4. Tylee Housel. 5. Abraham Housel, Jr., was married and had children. 6. Amy Housel, was born 1814, probably in Alexandria township, Hunterdon County, N. J., married Elias Leonard. She united with the Bethlehem Presbyterian church, in 1841. Her husband died in 1861; and was buried in St. Thomas Episcopal church cemetery, at Clinton, N. J. She died at Juteland, N. J., August 21, 1900, when eighty-six years of age; and the funeral was held at her residence. The Rev. J. G. Williamson preached the funeral sermon. She was buried beside her husband, in St. Thomas Episcopal cemetery. She had one daughter, Tilly Leonard, who married La Fayette Beardea. They had one daughter, who married J. L. Agen of Pittstown, Hunterdon County, N. J. In 1900, Tilly Beardea, was a widow, and with her mother, Mrs. Amy Leonard, resided at Juteland, where the author with his mother, and J. Warren Fleming, visited them while driving to Bethlehem church.

JOHN ABBOTT COOK, born September 23, 1775, son of Jacob Cook and Joanna Williams his wife, was married about 1795 to Elizabeth Able. Their children: 1. William Cook, born October 2, 1799. 2. Mary Cook, born April 23, 1802. 3. Edmond Williams Cook, born July 11, 1804; married Amy Hyde. 4. Able Cook. 5. Joanna Cook, married Morris Rodenbough, have one child. 6. Jacob Cook, second, was born, June 3, 1813; died October 29, 1859.

EDMOND WILLIAMS COOK, son of John Abbott Cook and Elizabeth Able his wife, was born July 11, 1804; married Amy Hyde, June 11, 1826; and died April 28, 1886. Amy Hyde was born, June 11, 1804, and died November 27, 1867. They had ten children: 1. George W. Cook, who died before 1900, and had two children, (a) Emma, (b) Morris R. Cook, who resides at Whitehouse, N. J., and has one child. 2. Elizah Cook, who died before 1900. 3. Rebecca Ann Cook. 4. William H. Cook. 5. Elizabeth Cook, married George H. Swever, reside at Stanton, N. J. 6. John Cook. 7. Rachel E. Cook. 8. Mary E. Cook. 9. Sarah J. Cook. 10. Amy Allen Cook.

JACOB COOK, second, son of John Abbott Cook and Elizabeth Able, was born June 3, 1813; and died October 29, 1859; married Sarah Ann McClary, who was born May 31, 1813; and died June 8, 1881. They had three children: 1. Mary Jane, married David Dalrymple, and have no children. Postoffice address, Juteland, N. J. 2. Alfred Cook, postoffice address, Lambertville, N. J.; married Sarah Jane Henderson; has had five children, four are living. Their oldest daughter, (a) Hada May, married George Hyde and have one child, Mabel. (b) The oldest son Jacob, married Emma Renhart, and have two children, named George Roy and Vena Bell. The second son (c) Benjamin, is unmarried, (d) Sally, the youngest daughter, married Reuben Wright, and have two children, whose names are, Pearl E., and Myrtle. 3. Sarah Francis, the youngest daughter of Jacob and Sarah Ann Cook, married George W. Shafter, address, Hamden, N. J., and have two children, (a) Bertha, married Peter M. Schuyler and have one child named, Floyd; (b) Cora, the second daughter, married Joseph Beavers.

RACHEL COOK, daughter of Jacob Cook and Joanna Williams his wife, was born December 28, 1777; and died February 10, 1859, at eighty-two years of age. She married, December 26, 1801, Christy Little, who served five years in the Revolutionary war, entering at fifteen, and had a pension. He died October 17, 1850 at 86, having been born September 11, 1761. Their estate was in Franklin township, Hunterdon County, N. J., and has been in the family for over one hundred years. Their postoffice was Frenchtown. Their son Daniel Little was born there March 27, 1810. He has lived to be a very old man. In 1892 he went alone to the World's Fair, at Chicago. He still resides on the same estate where he was born. The history of the family is given in Snell's History of Hunterdon County.

ANNA COOK, daughter of Jacob Cook and Joanna Williams, was married to William Quick. They had children: 1. Sally Ann Quick, born January 27, 1804. 2. Elizabeth Quick, born September 13, 1806. 3. William Quick. 4. Jacob Quick. 5. Joanna Quick. 6. Susan Quick.

LYDIA COOK, daughter of Jacob Cook and Joanna Williams, was born December 7, 1779; married Peter Waggoner. Their children: 1. William Waggoner, was born April 19,

1800; married three times, and has one child. 2. Joanna Waggonner, was born November 14, 1801; married Mr. Rounsaville, had one child. 3. Abraham Waggonner, was born June 17, 1804. 4. Effe Waggonner, was born September 18, 1806; married Jacob M. Baulby. 5. Susan Waggonner was married to Mr. Ellis. 6. Lydia Waggonner. 7. John Waggonner, married, had two children. 8. Peter Waggonner, Jr., had two sons and two daughters. He died in 1891. His daughters died before 1902. One of them had two children, and the other daughter, one child. Peter, Jr., also had a son, Peter 3rd who has one child living.

LUCY COOK, daughter of Jacob Cook and Joanna Williams, born December 2, 1786; married Garret Bodine. He was born October 7, 1783. In 1820 they moved to Pennsylvania. Their children: 1. John Bodine, was born September 28, 1804. 2. Theophilis Bodine, was born March 17, 1807, and died in Easton, Pa., 1875. He had children who were married and moved west. 3. Jacob Bodine, was born June 10, 1809. 4. George Bodine, was born August 18, 1812. 5. Sarah Bodine, was born April 16, 1816. 6. Anna Bodine, was born August 9, 1819. She married Abram De Remer, who was born December 2, 1827. She died at West Liberty, Ohio. He was living with a son at West Liberty in 1900. They had one daughter who married and died. They also had two sons, both married and have children. Anna Bodine lived for some time, about 1833, with her aunt Elizabeth Cook, wife to William Fleming, in "the Barrens", in Alexandria township, N. J. 7. Charles Bodine, born March 14, 1821, and died in fall of 1900. His first wife was Hannah Amerman. Their children: (a) Isaac Bodine, died before 1900, married Charlotte Call and have one son, Charles Bodine second. (b) Elizabeth Bodine died before 1900, married Fred Amerman. (c) Wesley Bodine, died before 1900; married Anna Davenport; have one child, Stanley Bodine. The second wife of Charles Bodine was Susan C. Philhower, widow of John S. Prall. Their children were: (d) John Bodine, who married Carrie Angleman, whose children were: Leona, Annie and Leslie. (e) Minnie Bodine, married Amos Hoffman. 8. Horatio Bodine, eighth and youngest child of Garret Bodine and Lucy Cook, his wife, was born April 21st, 1824, and died September 17, 1883; married Annette Conklin Search, July 10, 1855, who was born April 9, 1821.

Annette Conklin Bodine died at Zanesville, Ohio, December 14, 1902, aged eighty-one, was twice married and leaves two children by each marriage. Horatio Bodine united with Reformed Church, Readington, N. J., October, 1842; was baptised November, 1842; left but took no letter of dismissal. Was a bright young man; studied Latin while a plowman, and in a few weeks mastered the grammar. He studied medicine in Ohio.

HORATIO BODINE lived at Zanesville, Ohio, manufacturer of earthenware crockery. His daughter writes that her mother was a widow with five children when she married a second time.

There were four children: 1. Sedora Jane Bodine born May 26, 1856; died July 10, 1861. 2. George Homer Bodine born September 23, 1858; married Anna Bodine, February 23, 1884, and has four children: Royal Adalpus, Albert, Mary, Emma. 3. Greenbury Walton Bodine, born January 9, 1864; died November 16, 1896. 4. Mary Alice Bodine, born September 13, 1867; married William Abele, June 21, 1900.



## CHAPTER IV.

### Peper Family of Holland.

There lived a century and a half ago, on the Island of Welcheren, Province of Zeeland, in Holland, a remarkably strong man. He was known far and wide for his feats of strength. It is related of him that one day two noblemen rode over to the southern side of the Island to visit him, being interested to see a man of such wonderful strength. As they came near his place, they observed a man plowing in the fields, and reined their horses near him, to inquire the whereabouts of this strong man. For answer he raised the plow from the ground by the handles and holding it straight out before him, using it for a pointer, answered that he lived over there, indicating the direction by pointing the plow. The men in amazement remarked they thought there was no need to look further for the person they sought. His name was *Abraham Peper*. Many of his descendants and his forefathers bore this patriarchal name. In possession of Mrs. Elizabeth (Peper) Miller is the Abraham Peper solid silver seal, which is said to be over two hundred years old and to descend to the one of that name in the family.

ABRAHAM PEPER, first, the strong man, had two sons: Abraham Peper, who was born November 2, 1757, and Hubrecht Peper. They were farmers and resided at Oostzouburg, Welcheren Island. This Island is about twelve miles across, and at the time they resided there, a hundred years ago, was said to be low, but since then has become celebrated for its splendid granite break water, surrounding the Island, which holds away the North Sea, enclosing rich lands.

HUBRECHT PEPER remained at Oostzouburg and died there in 1838.

ABRAHAM PEPER, second, came to America in 1802 and is the ancestor of the American Peper.

He married Willemena Blommert, May 22, 1784, on Welcheren Island, of which she was also a native and where she was born, March 16, 1762, and was five years older than her husband. There were born to them, at their Oostzouburg home, eight children, of whom seven crossed the ocean with them.

Their children were: Abraham Peper, born January 13, 1785; Maatie Peper, born February 14, 1786; Jacomina Peper, born August 3, 1787; Janna Crayna Peper, born July 29, 1788; Jannetje Peper, born November 30, 1790; Willemena Peper, born September 5, 1792; Jan Peper, born September 20, 1793; Willemena Peper, born February 14, 1795.

He was a person of respectable standing among his neighbors, as he is addressed as "Der Burger, A. Peper," and was a friend of Admiral Verdoorn of the Dutch navy. The reason of his coming to America is interesting.

Ansell Cornwall, at eighty-four years of age, born in 1816, related to me: That he knew Abraham Peper well, says he lived on the Lake farm now owned by George Walters; then had a place on the next road, south of the lake. Peper related to him, that he resided in Holland, when Napoleon conquered the country. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. One day after the occupation, two French soldiers, either quartered on him or passing by, went into his house and insulted his family. This provoked Peper, who declaring he did not propose to have the French, not only take his country, but insult his family also, rushed for a scythe blade that was hanging in the house and wielding it with both hands right and left, cut down the soldiers and tumbled them out of the house. He was tried by court martial and justified his acts; that he had a right to protect his home, and the officers of the court being also members of the Masonic fraternity insured him an honest and fair trial, and he was acquitted. He was privately advised, by these officers, that some soldier might assassinate him in revenge and he had best dispose of his property and leave the country. It was for this reason that he disposed of his holdings and took his family to America. The narrator says he killed the Frenchmen, but this does not seem probable, though possible.

As part corroboration of it, he narrates, that at the time of the great excitement against the Masons, because of the Morgan affair, the Masons were all removed from the Presbyterian church of Williamson, of which both Mr. Peper and his family were members. But Peper was not removed, as he was good support to the church. He told them that they might remove him from the church, but he would not give up his lodge, as it had done too much for him. It was said that he came to America with \$5000 in gold.

Before leaving his native home for this new land he obtained his regular dismissal from the Presbyterian church, at Oostzouburg, March 2, 1802, which reads as follows:

“Abraham Peper, Junior, is a member of the True Christian church at this place, sound in the faith and leading an exemplary life, as far as known to us. Therefore, we request the Rev. Clergy, Brothers, and Elders of the church of Jesus Christ wherever they may be found and to whom this our ecclesiastical certificate may be presented, that they please recognize the above named as such, allow him to partake of the Holy Sacrament and receive him under their christian charge.

Done at Oostzouburg, March 2, 1802. In the name of the Consistory. R. ENGELBERT, Pastor.”

Soon after this he repaired with his family across Zeeland, north to Amsterdam, at the foot of the great inland sea of Holland, the Zuyder Zee. From here he took ship, about the middle of March up the Zeider Zee, to the, “Der Helder,” in the Nieuwe Diep, at the entrance to the North Sea. The ship remained for some time waiting favorable wind, as in those days of wing and wing sails, they required an aft or stern wind, blowing in the direction of their destination. They were on board the vessel named, the “Factor,” Captain S. F. Caldwell in command.

While lying at der Helder they had this “good-bye” letter from a family friend, S. Bik, an alderman of Amsterdam:

AMSTERDAM, March 25, 1802.

“Der Burger” (Citizen) A. Peper—Kind Friend: Desiring to write to Father Bichten, I also address this to you, requesting that you hand this to him with the other two, and hope that this will find you and yours and him also in good circumstance. I would very much like to know of your con-



ditions on board ship, and whether the ship is ready, with wind being favorable, to put to sea. Do write me a few lines. There is no news here. The peace treaty has been signed, so they say, but it has not been officially answered as yet; however, we assure each other it will soon be made public. Time will tell us this later. Now my friend, please accept our greetings, likewise for your beloved wife and children; and if our earnest wishes are fulfilled, you will, in a few short weeks, rejoice in your safe and happy arrival, at your desired destination. I remain your well wishing friend.—S. BIK.”

It doubtless required all of six weeks to cross the Atlantic. We have heard they landed at New York. They took sail boats up the Hudson river, and thence via the Mohawk river, into its valley, first stopping at Utica. From here they journeyed up to Whitesburg, three miles north. Several of the chairs they brought over with them are still in Rufus Moses' house, in Sodus. He brought with him also a span of mouse-colored ponies and a carriage.

### ABRAHAM PEPER IN AMERICA.

Abraham Peper (Second), Sr., settled near Utica in Oneida County, three miles out in Deerfield, near Whitesburg, where he bought land from Gerritt Smith, a large landed proprietor, who was also a great abolitionist, and went on Jeff. Davis' bail bond. Either he did not like this land, or the terms of the deal, or his neighbors. After a few years he gave up the land and moved to Pultneyville. He bought this land in 1802 or 1803, and about 1807 or 1808 was in Pultneyville, I have a letter addressed to him at Deerfield, November 28, 1803. When Abraham Peper moved to Pultneyville, he lived on the lake shore farm, now owned by George Waters. In 1810, he planted the old orchard between the cemetery and the house that is now on the premises. His son Abraham, (3rd) Jr., told Leo Waters in 1870, one year before his death, that sixty years before he held the trees, while his father Abraham, Sr., filled in the earth about the roots. The orchard is still bearing, known as the "old orchard," with very large old trees in it. What lease or title A. Peper, Sr. had to this farm I could not find; but in 1827, there was a contract for it, made to A. Peper,

Sr., and Frederick Stolp, who were to pay \$1600 for it. One year later A. Peper, Sr., sold his interest in it for \$600. This Frederick Stolp married his daughter. He moved from this farm we presume in 1828, south to the other or next road, onto a farm. The old house in which he lived, in this second farm, still stands, but some changed. The old frame house in which he resided on the lake farm, stood out in the land quite a ways from the road. It is now moved near the road and used for a barn and pen. A beautiful cobble stone house has been built on the place. It was to this old house that Mrs. Cornwall and children and other people ran for safety, when the British fleet bombarded the village. When Russell Cole broke away from his captors and waded the Salmon Creek, he came to this house and bringing the latest news of affairs nearer the enemy, they all thought best to go further down the lake, and so took flight. As the guns were turned in their direction, it was fortunate for them that the aim was high, and the balls passed over their heads; but some of them cut the limbs off the trees above them, which falling about them, created consternation and panic. Grandma Abraham Peper and some of the children, became so frightened that they crawled into a buttonwood tree, to hide. As the shell of this tree is very thin, it would have been a very unsafe retreat, if a stray ball had struck it.

While living at Deerfield (Whitesburg), he had the following letters: "Oostersouberg, August 5, 1804. Worthy brother-in-law, sister and all your dear little children: It is our heartfelt wish that these few lines may find you in the best of health. I received your letter of December, 1803, on the 11th of April, 1804, and by good fortune there happened to be an auction sale of household furniture at Yorrys on that day, where I found all of our friends together and I handed each one his own. I have read the last letter, which you wrote to your brother, and noted with great pleasure that you are still in good health. You wrote that you had had the fever three times; but we used to say here that a journey or three fevers were good for one's health. We hope you are all in good health and wish you much joy with the increase of your family, and hope you will all prosper and the little maid will be a blessing and a joy to you all. I am sorry that you have received but one of my letters, as this is the eighth time I have written to you about one thing and another, but mostly of things outside of Vlissingen, (now called Flushing.)

The children, Jan, Gillis and Abraham are still living, and are growing up nicely. We are doing all of the work and hire no more help.

Mother Janna Schavouter died last November.

Mother Meyer is well and speaks of you frequently.

J. Blommert, wife and three children are all well. He has decided to emigrate to where you are, but is awaiting word from you, as to how and in what way to make the journey to the best advantage. He wrote you in June, 1804, so you already know what his wishes and intentions are. We have had much damp weather during harvesting season, more or less rain every day. Wheat has brought a fair price, from twenty to twenty-three shillings a sack, but is now up to twenty-eight shillings, and does not seem inclined to stop there. I fear it will go away up again at the old rate. I assure you that we still are, and will remain, your affectionate friends,  
AARNOUT ALBREGT, WIFE AND CHILDREN.

“ALDENBARNEVELD, November 28, 1805, (Holland).  
MR. ABRAHAM PEPER, Deerfield.

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 13th came to hand about eight days ago, and I noted with pleasure of the trade between you and Mr. Smith. (Mr. Smith was Gerritt Smith, the great abolitionist, of whom Abraham Peper purchased a farm, at Whitesburg, in Deerfield, Oneida County, near Utica).

I congratulate you on this transaction and hope it may contribute to your prosperity and happiness. I have no doubt but you will be equal to the task thus laid upon you, if it please heaven to spare your life and your health, with that of your household. You are still in the prime of life, your son is growing up to manhood, and your and his energies are in “full bloom.” Your farm consisting of good cultivating and pasture land, is cleared. The plowing and seeding grounds unexhausted and promising its tiller the full reward of his labor.

Yesterday your son hands me your second letter of the 26th. The request made therein, that I turn over to you on credit, a good plow horse and some young cattle, is, as far as the first named is concerned, entirely beyond my power. I have done away with all my young horses. If I could sell my farm, there would be no difficulty in helping you to a few milch cows and young stock; but if that fails I can do nothing, on account of the existing contract. However, if we live until March and you can come over and make a bargain

with those smart Walloons on the farm, I will try and help you, as far as young stock is concerned; but if they will not sell, I cannot compel them, for reasons before stated. I thank you for those healthy "*earthnuts*" (potatoes), which I have already placed in a box of earth and when spring comes, will have them transplanted and see if they can be raised successfully. With kind regards for yourself and family, I remain.

Your faithful servant, H. G. MAPPA."

Deacon Abraham Peper was the title by which Mr. Peper was known in Pultneyville. He always had family prayers, and was deacon in the Presbyterian Church at Williamson, which was about five miles south of Pultneyville, where he lived. The first Presbyterian Church of Williamson was organized by Rev. Allen C. Collins, a missionary, November 21, 1816. Among the constituent members, were Wilhelmena Peper, Abraham Peper, Marcia De Kroyft, Lucretia and Nancy Moody, John Albright. From "Land Marks of Wayne County," 1895; and from which we also copy the following:

"Their first church was a brick structure, erected in 1828, one fourth of a mile south of Williamson village. It cost \$3,000 and was used until 1859, when it was demolished. From that year until 1862, meetings were held in the Baptist Church. The present edifice was begun in the latter year (1862), and finished 1866. The first settled pastor was Rev. Samuel White, who was installed January 24, 1818. The society now (1895) has eighty-five members, under Rev. L. W. Page, of Rochester, pastor. Sunday school was organized as early as 1832. The present superintendent is Edward Cornish."

Abraham Peper was at Pultneyville during war of 1812. They drove all their stock south, into the interior, to secure it from the British, whose ships hovered along the shore in sight of land, watching for chances to obtain fat American beef. The name of Abraham Peper is not found on the official rolls, as a soldier in the war of 1812, as he was then nearly sixty years of age; but his sons in law, Russell Cole and Nicholas Lawson and others of the family, took part. He assisted the best he could. In the Military History of Wayne County we find this:

"Samuel Ledyard, of Pultneyville, owned a trading ship during the war (1812). It was chartered by the government at one time and a load of supplies taken to Sackett's Harbor.

The late Abraham Peper of Pultneyville was one of the crew on that trip."

From the road tax assessments in Pultneyville, in 1814, we find the names, "Abraham Peper, Abraham Peper, Jr., and John De Kraft." Pultneyville was named for Sir William Pultney, an Englishman, who owned two million acres of land in that part of the state. Williamson, was named from Captain Charles Williamson, who was his agent. These lands were opened for settlement, about 1808. The first roads were made in 1810. We know that Abraham Peper was at Pultneyville, in 1810, and the year before, but not the exact year he went there; only that it was between 1807 and 1809. This was before the lands were open for settlement.

Abraham Peper in his declining years, lived with his wife in the village when Elizabeth Fleming knew him. He was then too old to work. He owned the place where he lived; had some money laid by for his old age, and had a garden spot and some fruit in the rear of the house. Jacomina Peper, their maiden daughter, who was born in 1787, lived with them and took care of her aged parents until their death, then went to live with her sister, Maatie De Kroyft, who resided up near the Lake View cemetery, opposite the old lake shore original farm of her father. Jacomina Peper died September 22, 1858, aged 70 years, 1 month, 1 day. Abraham Peper died, in Pultneyville, May 9, 1845. The following obituary notice appeared, in "Wayne County Sentinel," May 21, 1845:

"Died in Pultneyville, on the 9th inst., Deacon Abraham Peper, aged eighty-seven years. He professed to know the Lord in his native land, but found him to be infinitely more precious in our beloved country. For some thirty years back, he has been highly respected by all. Was much beloved by the brethern in the Lord, realized his last years and days to be his best and passed away in peace, leaving behind him good testimony in life, as the death of a true christian, an Isrealite indeed. "Help Lord, for the righteous ceaseth. Incline us all to repent truly, believe sincerely, and obey faithfully, for Christ's sake."

In a beautiful spot, in Lake View Cemetery, at Pultneyville, New York, is located the Peper lot, where on a white marble stone, is this inscription:

"Sacred to the memory of Abraham Peper, who departed this life May 9, 1845, aged eighty-seven years."

Beside this is another white marble stone, inscribed to his wife, who died eighteen days later:

"Willamina, his wife, followed him May 27, 1845, aged eighty-three years."

ABRAHAM PEPER, Jr. (3rd), son of Abraham Peper, second, was born January 13, 1785, on Welcheren Island, Holland; came to America with his parents in 1802; and followed them to Pultneyville; where he lived all his life, and lies buried. He married Phebe Landon of Sodus. He followed farming and sheep shearing. He was a member of Captain Fleming's Militia Company in 1846. He died October 12, 1871, aged 86 years, 8 months, 29 days, and lies buried in Lake View Cemetery, in the Peper lot, where his grave is marked by a handsome white marble.

Phebe Landon his wife, died October 9, 1877, aged 84 years, 4 months, 10 days; and is buried beside her husband; her grave also marked with a white marble stone. She was born May 29, 1793. Their children:

1. Willemenena, born in Pultneyville, married Procious, and lived in New Orleans.
2. Eliza Ann, born in Pultneyville, married Rufus Moses, who was a cabinet maker and carpenter in Pultneyville. He taught Publius V. Lawson the carpenter and joiner trade; and moved to Sodus about 1850, where he still resides, in a handsome two story frame house, with his daughter, Mrs. George C. Yeomans. Eliza Ann was a milliner. She died in 1880, at Sodus. Their only child was Virginia Moses, who married Mr. George C. Yeomans. He died in Sodus, 1902, of cerebro spinal meningitis. He was born in Geneva, New York, son of George and Ann Yeomans. At his death, he was 52 years and 8 months old.
3. Mary Ann Peper, married Lucern Todd, now Colonel Todd, as he was in the civil war. They moved to Corning; had no family. She died 1898. He still resides in Corning, New York.
4. Maria Peper, married Daniel Wilkins of Rochester; where they have always resided and still live. Their one son, Charles Wilkins, is manager of a department book store in Rochester. He is married and has one child.
5. Caroline Peper, after the home household was broken up, lived for a number of years with her sister, Mrs. Todd in Corning, then in 1901 moved to Rochester, where she lives with her sister, Maria Wilkins. She never married.

6. William Peper went to New Orleans, where he died in 1870.

Charles Peper went to California with a drove of cattle in 1850, and was never heard from.

MAATIE PEPER, daughter of Abraham Peper, 2nd, and Willemena Blommert, born in Welcheren Island, Holland, February, 14, 1786, was married to John De Kroyft, a cabinet maker and carpenter. His parents came with him from Holland, from the neighborhood of the Pepers, in 1802; and with them went to Deerfield, where they bought land and were cheated out of it; when they moved to Pultneyville. John had been a soldier in Holland where an explosion of a cannon made him deaf. The De Kroyfts still live in Welcheren Island, Holland, where William De Kroyft is a member of the Dutch Parliment; residence Flushing. The original spelling was De Kruift, changed in America to De Kroyft or De Kruyft,

John De Kruyft was born September 19, 1773, on Saturday, of Huguenot parentage, in Welcheren Island, Zealand, Holland; was married to Maatie Peper, April 19, 1803, at Deerfield, two miles north of Utica, N. Y. Her name is spelled "Maatie," in Abraham Peper's family record, in possession of Mrs. George C. Yeomans at Sodus. In the family bible of the De Kruyft's, in possession of Mrs. Frank S. Taylor, of Albion, N. Y., it is spelled "Marretty." In the church records of the Presbyterian Church of Williamson, 1816, it is spelled, "Marcia." On the tombstone in Lake View Cemetery it is spelled "Marietta." The correct English, according to Webster, would be Mattei or Maty. John De Kruyft died at Pultneyville. On the De Kruyft lot stands his monument with this inscription: "John De Kruyft died March 18, 1853, aged seventy-nine years, six months." There is no stone to mark the grave of his wife, who probably died after her husband, ten to fifteen years. Their children:

1. Cornelia Willemena born on Monday morning, at eight o'clock, of October 29, 1804.
2. Abraham De Kruyft born March 28, 1807, on Friday night.
3. Johanna De Kruyft was born September 5, 1809, at 6 o'clock, Tuesday morning.
4. Jennot Peper De Kruyft was born August 14, 1812, at nine o'clock, on Tuesday.
5. Caroline Goodheart De Kruyft born August 20, 1815, Sunday, at eight o'clock in the morning.
6. William DeKruyft was born October 26, 1818, Sunday, at nine o'clock, in the evening. He was a doctor

and came home to Pultneyville, in 1845, and after a short illness died, July 28, 1845. Was married. His wife lived after his death, but was blind. He was buried in the De Kruyft lot at Lake View. 7. Marietta De Kruyft born February 4, 1822, and died July 14, aged five months, ten days. A red stone marks her grave on the De Kruyft lot at Lake View Cemetery.

CORNELIA WILLEMENA DE KRUYFT, daughter of Maatie and John De Kruyft, was born in Deerfield, near Utica, N. Y., October 29, 1804. She married John Wilber, April 27, 1830, and died in Scottsville, N. Y., 1856, May 9, aged fifty-one years, six months, ten days. Their first child was: 1. Ann Janett Wilber born in Scottsville, Monroe County, N. Y., 1833. She married Georg Hicks. Their only child Cornelia Francis Hicks, was born in 1859. Not married. Their present address is Scottsville, N. Y. 2. John Shumway Wilber, born July 19, 1836, in Scottsville, N. Y. Lives at Lansingburg, N. Y.; engaged in wholesale lumber trade. 3. Caroline Wilber born 1839; married Charles F. Sidden; address, Buffalo, N. Y.

ABRAHAM DE KRUYFT, son of Maatie Peper and John De Kruyft, born March 28, 1807, on Friday night, at Deerfield; was married to Miss Angline Whitmore, of Rochester, N. Y., February 16, 1834. He died April 18, 1875, on Tuesday night, at Rochester, N. Y. Their children are:

1. Abraham Wetmore De Kruyft, born 1837. Lives at Mount Morris, N. Y. Is married. Had two boys: (a) Frederick. (b) Charles.

2. William V. De Kruyft lives at No. 2321, Nineteenth Avenue South, Minneapolis; born 1839; married Mary A. Slayton, of Rochester, N. Y. Had two children: (a) Nelson V. De Kruyft, born August 5, 1880. (b) Alice E. De Kruyft, born September 13, 1886.

3. Park De Kruyft married; had several children, who died in infancy; except (a) Cora De Kruyft, now living and (b) one boy who, at seven, was drowned in the Erie Canal, at Rochester, N. Y.

JOANNA DE KRUYFT, daughter of John De Kruyft and Maatie Peper, born September 5, 1809, at six o'clock, Tuesday morning, at Pultneyville, N. Y.; married November 5, 1829, to Russell Whipple. She died August 1, 1834. Their child:



1. Edwin I. Whipple died at Monticello, Platt County, October 30, 1855, aged twenty-five years, one month, twenty-five days.

CAROLINE GOODHEART DE KRUYFT born at Pultneyville, August 20, 1815; married Charles P. Moody, February 19, 1850, at Pultneyville. He was a lawyer and lived on a farm near Sodus, on the ridge road to Pultneyville. Their children:

1. Byron Moody of Sodus, N. Y. 2. William Moody of Sodus, N. Y.

JENNOT PEPER DE KRUYFT. This is the bible spelling. It should be Jannetje or Jennet, daughter of John and Maatie De Kruyft, was born at Pultneyville, August 14, 1812. She married Norton Z. Sheldon in May 26, 1834, and died October 19, 1890. He died October 18, 1887. Both died at Albion, N. Y. Their children:

1. Frank S. Sheldon born September 18, 1836. She married S. H. Taylor, January 8, 1862, at Albion, Orleans County, N. Y., where she was born, and where her father and mother died. She has the John De Kruyft family bible. Their only child: (a) Fred S. Taylor was born at Albion, April 12, 1866 and resides at Utica, N. Y.

2. William A. Sheldon born at Albion, December 14, 1838; married at Rochester, March 13, 1861. No children. Resides in New York City.

3. Sarah Sheldon born at Albion, June 25, 1841; married there March 13, 1861, Nells Loveland. One daughter born October 23, 1865, who lives in Carlton, Orleans County, N. Y. Nells Loveland died January, 1865. Four years later, in 1869, she married N. T. Lattin. Have one child, Charles Lattin born 1875, and lives Carlton, N. Y.

JANNA CRAYNA PEPER, daughter of Abraham Peper, second, and Willemena Blommert, was born in Oostzouburg, Welcheren Island, Zeeland, Holland, July 29, 1788, and came to America with wooden shoes on, at fourteen years of age, in 1802, with her father, mother and six brothers and sisters, and the John De Kruyft family. She landed in New York, journeyed up the Hudson River and then up the Mohawk, to Utica. Here she remained until about 1808, when she removed north to Lake Ontario, just before or at the time that the village of Pultneyville was founded. Tradition would have her

married to Nicholas Lawson, at Deerfield, near Utica. She surely married him before leaving there or very soon after. After the war of 1812, in which Nicholas Lawson was a Sergeant, they resided for a short time in Broom County, but ever after in Pultneyville. N. Y. She became the mother of thirteen children and ancestor of hundreds of descendants. She died in Pultneyville in 1856, three years after her husband and is buried in the Peper lot, in Lake View Cemetery, in that village. More of her history is given in the life of Nicholas Lawson.

JANNETJE PEPER, daughter of Abraham Peper, second, and Willemena Blommert, born in Oostzouburg, Welcheren Island, Zeeland, Holland, November 30, 1790; was brought to America with her parents in 1802, and with them got to Pultneyville, N. Y., about 1807, where she married Frederick Stolp, August 13, 1813, when she was 22, and he was 31. He was born in 1782. He was a farmer, and still in Pultneyville, in 1827, as that year he made a contract with Abraham Peper, jointly, to buy the old Lake Shore farm on which Abraham Peper had been living so many years, now owned by George Waters. The next year Peper sold to Stolp. It is not plain when Stolp moved away to the west, but tradition points to 1830, to Naperville, Illinois, where Jannetje, his wife, died November 11, 1837. A number of years after he married again, to a widow, Amanda Churcher, but no children were born to this union. He was a thrifty, energetic man and accumulated much good land in Illinois, a few miles west of Chicago, in the vicinity of Aurora; where he settled all his sons on farms; all of which have passed into the hands of strangers. He died at Naperville about 1850. The Stolp family had some interest in the famous Aneka Jans Estate, in the heart of New York. Children:

1. Catharine F. Stolp born January 21, 1814, at Pultneyville, died before 1900.

2. Abraham F. Stolp, born November 25, 1815, at Pultneyville, N. Y., died before 1900. His son Charles Stolp, resides at Peabody, Kansas.

3. Eliza Ann Stolp, born June 12, 1817, at Pultneyville, N. Y., resides at Seymour, Iowa.

4. James B. Stolp, born August 16, 1820, lived and died at Aurora, Ill.

5. George W. Stolp, born February 25, 1824, at Pultneyville, N. Y., resides at Chehalis, Wash.

6. Frederick A. Stolp, born May 14, 1826, at Pultneyville, N. Y., had no children.

7. William R. Stolp, born August 10, 1828, at Pultneyville, N. Y., died before 1900.

8. Charles M. Stolp, born September 7, 1831, resides at Atlanta, Kansas. His oldest daughter is Mrs. Eva Winder's, of Coal City, Ill. Another daughter is Mrs. Walter Graves, Aurora, Ill.

9. Henry P. Stolp, born November 4, 1833, had no children. He was dead in 1900.

CATHERINE F. STOLP, daughter of Frederick Stolp and Jannetje Peper, born January 21, 1814, at Pultneyville, N. Y., died before 1900, near Aurora, Ill. Married Mr. ——— Crane and went to live on a farm near Aurora, in 1832, where they lived and died. They had children:

1. F. S. Crane, of Sycamore, De Kalb Co., Ill. His daughter, Mrs. Frank Patten, also lives there.

1. D. H. Crane lives at Marion, Wayne County, N. Y., whose daughter is Mrs. Crane Galloway.

3. Mrs. L. E. Sweezey resides at Marion, Wayne County, N. Y.

4. Daughter resides near Aurora, Ill., on a farm.

5. Edgar G. Crane resides at No. 328 Weston Avenue, Aurora, Ill. He still owns the farm his father took up seventy-one years ago, in 1832, but has resided in the city since 1892. Edgar G. Crane was born November 11, 1837, in Naperville, Ill. He married Celinda M. Griswold, who was born October 15, 1846, at Rose, N. Y. They were married January 13, 1869, at Rose, N. Y.

Their children: (a) Edith M. Crane born August 30, 1874; married J. S. Sears, January 1st, 1900. He was born 1867. (b) Charles F. Crane, born September 4, 1877. (c) Edgar G. Crane, Jr., born November 17, 1882. (d) Harry Crane, born November 13, 1886.

ELIZA ANN STOLP, daughter of Frederick Stolp and Jannetje Peper, born June 12, 1817, at Pultneyville, N. Y.; resides at Seymour, Ia. She has an old Holland bible of 1791, which was given to Jannetje, her mother, in 1800. She now lives with her oldest daughter: 1. Mrs. M. P. Elmore, Jr., whose maiden name was Mary Jannett Stolp, now of Seymour, Wayne County, Ia. 2. Mrs. S. H. (Allie) Bentley is another daughter, of 305 Herkimer Street, Buffalo, N. Y. 3. Mrs.

John R. Bennett, another daughter, of Buffalo, N. Y. Address: Care Pullman Palace Car Company, 537 Niagara Street. Have a daughter, Miss Bennett, living in Pennsylvania.

JAMES BLOMMERT STOLP, son of Frederick Stolp and Jannetje Peper, born August 16, 1820, at Pultneyville, N. Y.; lived and died in Aurora, Ill. He married Matilda Bentley, about 1844, at Syracuse, N. Y. She died April 8, 1845, aged twenty-three years. Their children: 1. Matilda Sivina Stolp, born March 27, 1845; married William Sabine, April 28, 1871, at Fayette (now McDougal), N. Y. He died in 1886. They have no children. She resides in Aurora. James Blommert Stolp married again, to Mary Christie, at Brighton, near Rochester, N. Y., 1851. Their children: 2. Ella Augusta Stolp, born June 16, 1852; married Andrew Carlisle, at Aurora, Ill., January 17, 1882. He died 1897. No children. She resides in Aurora, Ill. 3. Emma Catherine Stolp born February 22, 1854; married Albert Jarvis Hopkins, (born August 15, 1846), at Aurora, Ill., September 9, 1873. Their residence is Aurora, Ill. Their children: (a) Fannie M. Hopkins born April 26, 1876. (b) James Stolp Hopkins born June 20, 1879. (c) Albert Jarvis Hopkins, Jr. born March 9, 1882. (d) Mark Stolp Hopkins, born January 12, 1885. 4. Frederick James Stols, born August 23, 1859; married Nellie Baker (born September 9, 1858), at Aurora, Ill., their present address, February 27, 1878. Their children: (a) Mabella Ella Stolp, born October 17, 1880. (b) Lena Stolp, born October 30, 1886; (c) Mary Clemantine Stolp, born December 2, 1890. (e) Frank William Stolp, born June 16, 1859; died May 22, 1860.

JAN PEPER, son of Abraham Peper, second and Willemena Blommert, born September 20, 1793, at Oostzouburg, Holland, came to America with his parents, in 1802; and remained with them, going to Pultneyville. He married Sophia Robbins. Children:

1. Abraham B. Peper. 2. Amanda Peper, whose family are in Michigan. 3. Fanny Peper, whose family are in Michigan. 4. John Peper, residence Camden, Hillsdale, County, Michigan, born 1825, in Williamson, N. Y. 5. Thomas Peper, lives in Michigan. 6. Edwin Peper, lives in Michigan. 7. Lucinda, Peper died in 1900, at New Home, Mo., leaving two boys and two girls. She married

— Smith. 8. Mayette Peper, married Douglas, who died in 1901. She lives at Foster, Mo., with Rhoades, M. D. 9. Theodore Peper, lives near Akron, Ohio. 10. Jannetje Peper, married Mr. ——— Rhoades. She lives at Sprague, Mo., in good health. Her husband died in 1877. She has two girls and a son, Dr. H. A. Rhoades, Foster, Mo., in Bates County, and a son in Longmont, California.

ABRAHAM B. PEPER lived in Williamson, Wayne County, N. Y., until 1843, then moved to Port Gibson, Ontario County, N. Y., where he always lived, excepting eight and one half years in Marion, Wayne County. He was a charter member of the Second Methodist Episcopal church, Williamson, March 26, 1828. He was born September 14, 1816, and died April 14, 1888, at Port Gibson, where he is interred in the family plot. He married Ruth A. Douglass, of Scotch decent, November 4, 1839. Children: 1. Elizabeth C. Peper, born September 13, 1841, in Williamson, Wayne County, N. Y. Is married to Charles Miller. 10 East Miller St., Newark, Wayne County, N. Y. 2. James H. Peper, born March 13, 1847, at Port Gibson, Ontario County, N. Y., died November 14, 1867. 3. Mary Peper, born April 1, 1849, at same place, died September 1st, 1863. 4. Amanda Peper, dead in 1900, married Silas Booth. Their children: (a) George Booth and (b) Andrew Booth, live near Frontier, Michigan. 5. Fanny Peper married Percy Gilbert, had four children, Andrew Gilbert, died young, Milford Gilbert, Leah Gilbert, and Nettie Gilbert, all live near Bear Lake or Bloomingdale, Van Buren County, Mich. 6. John Peper married Mary Acker, of Palmyra, N. Y. Their sons: Charles Peper and Martin Peper live at Cambria Mills or Camden, Michigan. 7. Mayette Peper, married, Stephen D. Douglass. 8. Jenette Peper, married John P. Lodes.

WILLEMENA PEPER, daughter of Abraham Peper, second and Willemena Blommert, born February 14, 1795, in Oostzouburg Holland, came to America, at seven years, with her parents, in 1802, and settled with them at Pultneyville, where she met Russell Cole and where they were married. From military history of Wayne County, we find he was the first blacksmith and gunsmith, in Pultneyville. "Russell Cole was a blacksmith by trade and also a gunsmith, an ingenious mechanic and withal something of a hunter. He could make

a gun and use it. He married a daughter of Deacon Abraham Peper." He built his first shop, on the site of the village of Pultneyville, in 1806, and afterward a larger place on the site of the present Cragg brick mansion, in 1809. This latter one was the house in which both Pablius V. Lawson, Sr., and his wife Elizabeth Fleming were born, their fathers also both being blacksmiths. This building still stands, the oldest house, almost a century old, in the village, being older than the village itself.

May 15, 1814, the British squadron, Commodore Yeo, appeared before Pultneyville, and demanded the public stores. Gen. Swift who was there with 130 militia refused but the citizens went out and agreed that if they would not molest private property, they could take 100 barrels flour in the warehouse, by the water edge, without molestation. They came across with 300 men in small boats, and began loading the flour, when some of them committed depredations on private property. Then the militia both, Gen. Swift's and Major Wm. Rogers, (It was with this Major Wm. Rogers that P. V. Lawson, Sr., lived for two or three years when he was a lad), men fired on them. The firing became general, with a bombardment by the fleet. Several houses were hit and cannon ball are frequently found in the fields now. This attack was made on Sunday. When the fleet came up there was a heavy fog and the Swift militia were drilling on the public street. When the fog lifted and they saw the fleet, they "took to the woods." This was on Saturday the day before the attack.

When the enemy were fired on they were scattered about the village; but scampered for their boats, and returned the fire. In their retreat they seized a number of citizens as prisoners, whom they took to their prisons in Canada. One of those seized was Russel Cole. He jumped away from his captor in front of Ledyards store, dashed around it to the creek, and swam to the other side. The British in the small boat begun to fire and especially at the bushes into which Cole had escaped. An old ashery on that side of the creek bore marks of the bullets for some time.

Russell Cole carried on the smithy business at Pultneyville, until the winter or spring of 1825, when he opened a smithshop at the village of Pittsford, in Monroe County, N. Y., 28 miles southwest of Pultneyville. Here he had Jacob Cook Fleming, working for him in 1825 and 1826. In January, 1826, he was in partnership as Thatcher and Cole,

in smithing business, making boats, irons and spikes. They had twenty-seven boats to repair before opening of navigation in the spring on the Erie canal. He was still there in 1828. Eliza Ann (Peper) Albee says, he moved to Cambridge, Ind., and that he and Willemena his wife died there about 1837, leaving them surviving four boys and one girl.

### HUBRECHT PEPER'S DESCENDANTS.

In Holland the descendants of Hubrecht Peper, brother of Abraham, second, are still residents of Welcheren Island, Holland. Abraham Gilles Peper, a descendant, has furnished me with the information which follows. Hubrecht Peper resided at Oostzouburg, and died there in 1838. The above Abraham Gilles Peper writes me under date of December 30, 1901: "In answer to your letter of February 11, I would certainly have written sooner but for the long time required in searching the records for our ancestral history. It's a pity that this investigation has had such unsatisfactory results. I have examined everything; found nothing in the archives of the churches, nor in old books that would throw any additional light on our family history." Hubrecht Peper had children: 1, Abraham Gilles Peper; 2, Jan Peper; 3, Kaatje Peper; 4, Maatje Peper; 5, Yacomina Peper. These three daughters died at an early age. Kaatje or Catherine Peper married Dr. De Brinne and left no children. Maatje Peper married and one child survives her. He lives at Oostzouburg.

JAN PEPER emigrated to America about 1838, but returned to Holland in 1840. In 1841 he again came to America. He married a widow de Vleigen, by whom there was a daughter, Kaatje Peper. Abraham Gilles has in Holland, now, a portrait of John, his wife and daughter. This daughter married Mr. Ridley, of Rochester, N. Y. This Jan Peper was a gardener for a number of years in town Williamson, Wayne County, N. Y., near Pultneyville. He moved close to Rochester, N. Y., onto fifteen acres of land, where he became rich in truck farming. Before his death he sold his place, moved into the city and lived on the interest of his money. He died about 1875, in Rochester, N. Y.

ABRAHAM GILLES PEPER, First, son of Hubrecht Peper, moved from Oostzouburg to Aagtekerke, settling on a farm on the (Hofstede) country place "Water looze Werve,"

where he died in 1858. He was burgomaster (mayor) of West Kapelle. He married Magdalena Johanna Bosslaar, and to them were born: (1) Hubrecht Peper. (2) Jan Peper, who resides now at Aagtekerke, Welcheren Island, of which he is burgomaster. He married Leintje Corre and has no children. (3) Hendrick Peper, who died young. (4) Abraham Peper, who died young. (5) Maria Catherine Peper, who married Andreas De Steur; both are dead by 1901, survived by a son, Abraham Cornelius De Steur.

HUBRECHT PEPER, second, son of Abraham Gilles Peper, first, is a farmer at Aagtekerke de Hofstede, "Water looze Werve." He married Elizabeth de Visser. Children: (1) Abraham Gilles Peper, second, at his present home in 1861. He is a farmer and married. They reside on the estate of his father and grandfather, "Water looze Werve," near Aagtekerke, where his father also resides. Address of Abraham Gilles Peper: "Water looze Werve," Aagtekerke, Zeeland, Holland, Europe. His brothers, except Jan and sisters, all live in various places in this vicinity. (2) Pieter Peper, unmarried. (3) Jan Peper, not married, resides in Amsterdam, and is a schoolmaster. Jan is a collector of stamps and illuminated postal cards. (4) Magdalena Joanna Peper, married. (5) Cornelia Peper, married. (6) Maria Catharina Peper, married. (7) Adriana Peper, married. (8) Leintje Peper, not married.





## CHAPTER V.

### ✓ The Baird Family.

ISAAC BAIRD was born in Scotland, in 1771; came to America when a young man, about the year 1791, and lived in Northwestern New York State. In 1801, he married Olive ✓ Southwood, tradition says, at Victor, south of Rochester, N. Y. Isaac Baird had one brother, Barnes Baird, and three sisters. But the records do not disclose his family ancestry. Olive Southwood was daughter of Doctor Southwood, pronounced "Southard," and Anna Wyman, both of whom were born in Scotland, and supposed to have emigrated to America after their marriage, about 1780, and to have been among the first settlers in Western New York. Their children:

1. Olive ✓ Southwood born 1782; married Isaac Baird.
2. ✓ Anna Southwood. 3. ✓ Patience Southwood, who married Mr. ——— Billings. 4. ✓ Sally Southwood, who married Stephen Root of Clarkson, N. Y., on Lake Ontario, in Monroe County, north of Rochester. 5. ✓ Thomas Southwood. 6. ✓ David Southwood. 7. ✓ Lemuel Southwood.

OLIVE ✓ SOUTHWOOD AND ISAAC ✓ BAIRD resided at different places in Western New York; at Penfield, Pultneyville; in 1819 in Waterloo; in 1831 at Perrington; at Midon, Furnaceville, near Ontario; in 1828 in township Victor. He was a farmer. He was born in Scotland in 1771; at thirty was married; died in Danville, forty miles south of Rochester, in Livingston County, N. Y.; but was buried in Mount Hope Cemetery, in Rochester, N. Y., at eighty-seven years of age. He was a tall man; not fleshy, but angular.

✓Olive (Southwood) lived with her son, David, at Furnaceville, near Ontario, Wayne County, five miles west of Pultneyville, where she died December 24, 1854. She lies buried in the center of the beautiful country cemetery, at that place, where a stone was erected in 1902, over her grave, at the expense of her grand daughter, Elizabeth (Fleming) Lawson.

✓Olive Baird was a tall woman, not fleshy. She had auburn hair. Their eleven children:

1. ✓Elizabeth Baird, known as Betsy, born about 1804; lived in Ontario, Wayne County, N. Y.; married Alfred Coonrod. They later moved to Pine Run, Michigan. Had four children: (a) ✓William Chauncey Coonrod. (b) ✓Alexander Coonrod. (c) ✓Alfred Coonrod. (d) ✓Mary Coonrod.

2. ✓Isaac Baird born in 1808; married Mary Ann Utley, of Williamson, N. Y., after which they lived at Palmyra, N. Y. Has a son, William ✓Baird, residing at Canandagua, N. Y. Is married.

3. ✓Lucinda Manville Baird born May 5, 1809; married in town Victor, Monroe County, to Jacob Cook ✓Fleming, on September 7, 1828, and on the 6th of October, removed to Pultneyville, N. Y., where they lived afterward, and are buried. Her life is given in full under Jacob Cook Fleming. Her husband, father and brother were blacksmiths.

4. ✓James Augustus Baird, born 1812, married Ann. He lived at Fairport, where he owned canal boats and is reported to have had some wealth.

5. ✓David Baird married Harriet ✓Taylor, of Sodus, N. Y.

6. ✓Hannah Baird married Henry Ostrander of Penfield, N. Y. Died when seventeen years old.

7. ✓Clarissa Marion Baird born in Waterloo, N. Y., April 14, 1819; married Thomas ✓Fleming, brother of Jacob Cook Fleming, who married her sister, Lucinda. He was born in Oxford Furnace, N. Y., March 19, 1804. They had eleven children. She died September 26, 1894. He died June 30, 1883, at Sodus, N. Y. Their history is complete under Thomas Fleming. She furnished the Baird and Southwood history to Clara Teetor, who recorded it.

8. ✓Lucy Orilla Baird married Henry ✓Shepard, of Pittsford. She died in Genesee County, Mich. Was mother of six children.

9. ✓Miranda Baird married David ✓Bertram of Penfield, N. Y., with whom she had three children. He died a soldier in the civil war. She removed to Michigan and married Mr. ——— Black.

p. 46.  
Fleming  
Hist.

p. 75  
Fleming Hist.  
p. 74 -  
77

10. ✓ Julia Ann Baird born in Victor; married Albert Eastman, when she was thirteen years old. Had six children.

11. ✓ Thomas Barnes Baird born 1831, in Perrington, N. Y., is said to have gone to some western state.

✓ DAVID BAIRD, son of Issac Baird, and Olive Southwood, was a blacksmith; married, in 1817, Harriet Taylor of Pultneyville, who died in Holstein, Mich., 1891. He followed his trade for many years at Furnaceville, Wayne County, where he died April 9th, 1857, and was buried in the Furnaceville cemetery, near the fence on south side. A young child of his is buried beside Olive Baird, in same cemetery. David Baird was a large man, weighed 225 pounds. Children are: 1. ✓ Harriet E. Baird, born February 11th, 1818, near Furnaceville, died April 8, 1819. 2. James W. ✓ Baird, traveled most of the time, said to have been single, and to have been in the civil war. Was in Holstein, Mich., 1878; died 1894. 3. ✓ George A. Baird, from tombstone in Lake View Pultneyville, was of Company B. 9th, N. Y. H. A., wounded in battle at Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864; was born March 4, 1840, died August 3, 1898; was a soldier in civil war. He married Hester Lockwood, of Ontario; afterward moved to Pultneyville, where his wife and son now reside. Their son, ✓ Willard S. Baird, born 1880, a painter by trade, now resides at Pultneyville, N. Y. 4. ✓ Harriet E. Baird, born August 20, 1849, married William W. ✓ Coon; live at Rathburg, Michigan. Children: William W. ✓ Coon, Jr., Mary E. ✓ Coon, Maima V. Coon, ✓ George Coon, James Coon, Henry Coon, Grover J. Coon, Eddie S. Coon. 5. ✓ David H. Baird, born August 22, 1858, at Furnaceville, N. Y., married Azubab Baker, July 1882. Has lived on his own farm at Holstein, Oceana County, Michigan, in the fruit belt, since 1879. They have no children.

## CHAPTER VI.

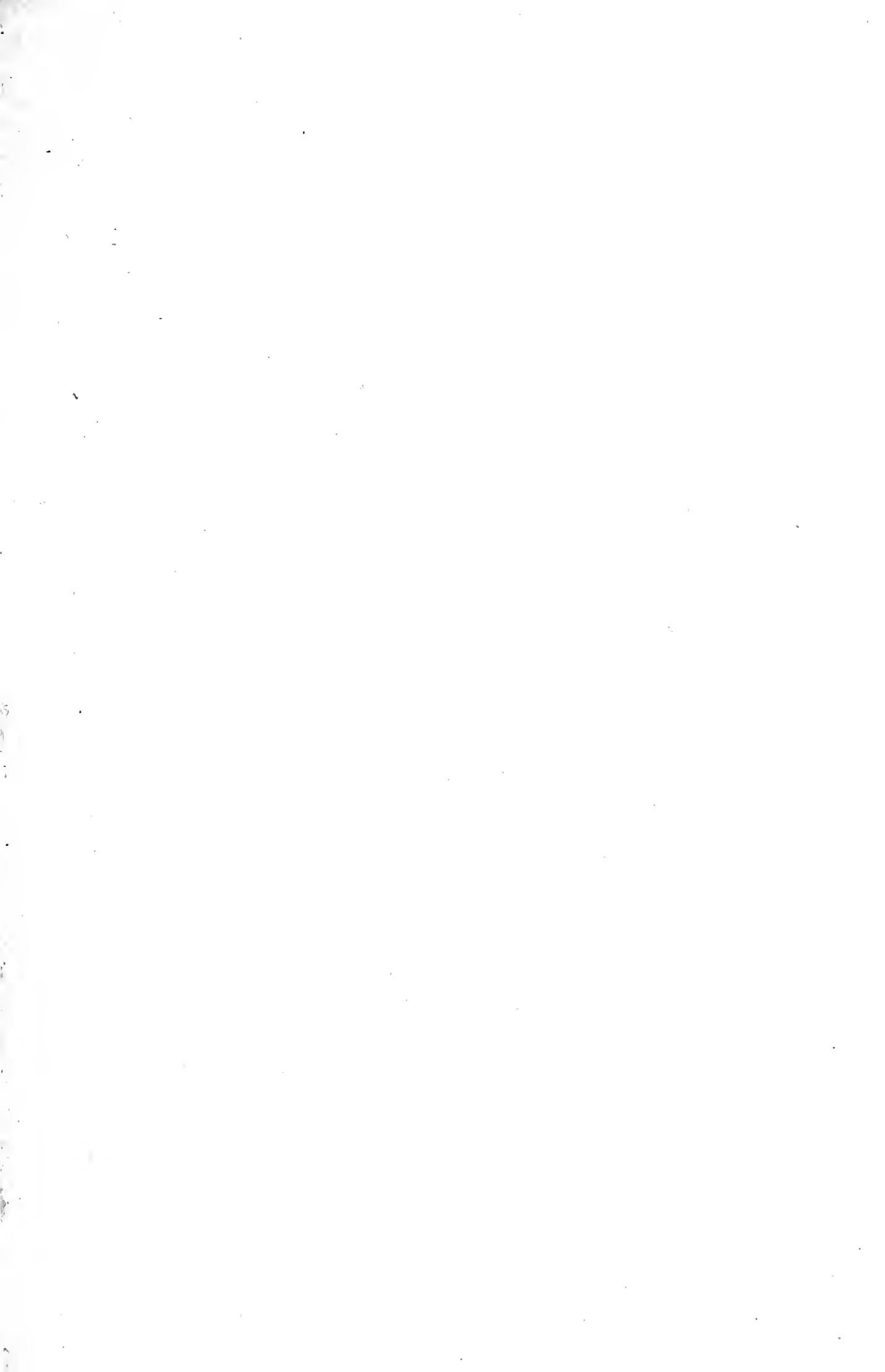
### The Kerwin Family.

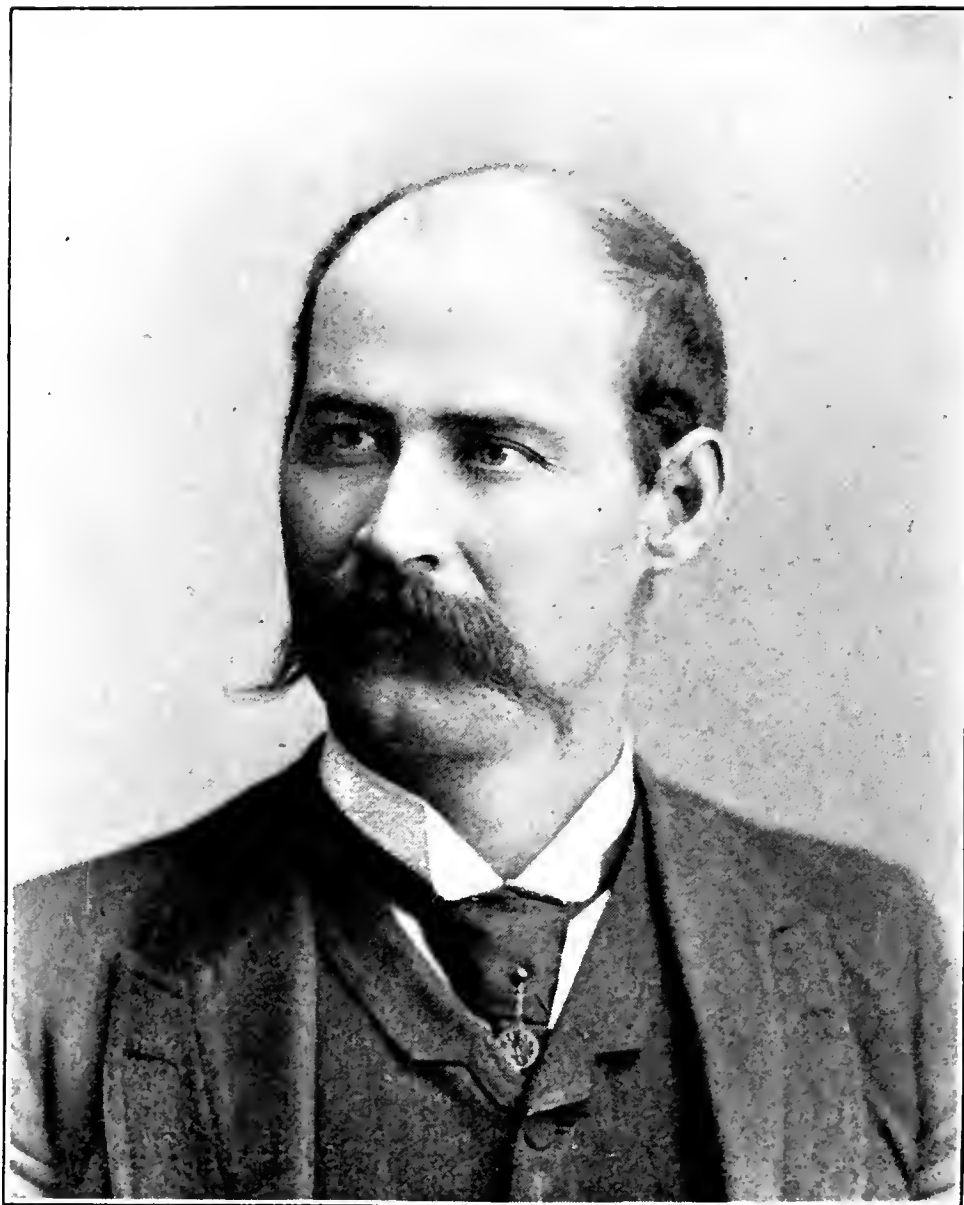
This has been a celebrated family in Ireland and America. Many of its members being highly educated and displaying great intelligence as priests and lawyers. Many of them came to America and attained considerable prominence in religious and civic life as well as military affairs. General Michael Kerwin, of New York, was one of them. This biography is mostly of some of the descendants of James Kerwin.

JAMES KERWIN of County Tipperary, Ireland, where he was born and died; married Mary Quinlan, of same place, who was born there in 1790, and died in Wisconsin, in 1877, at the age of eighty-six years.

Their son, Michael Kerwin, was born in Tipperary County, Ireland, in 1815. He married Mary Buckley in Ireland, daughter of Walter Buckley, of Ireland, where he was born in 1790; and died in 1830. His wife was Mary Clary, who died when her daughter, Mary Buckley, was an infant. Mary was born in 1821, in Ireland, in County Tipperary.

MICHAEL KERWIN went to Canada from Ireland, in 1844, and remained there until 1848; when he returned to Ireland, married Mary Buckley; and they came to America, settling on a large farm in the Town of Menasha, Winnebago County, Wisconsin, 1848; and lived there until his death in 1902; his wife, Mary Kerwin, having died in 1873. He was one of the first settlers in Winnebago County, and helped to make the first canal improvements on Fox River, which were made from Neenah to Kaukauna; aiding in building the first dams on the Fox River, and helping to clear brush and timber





DR. MICHAEL H. KERWIN,  
LATE OF MILWAUKEE, WIS.  
(Page 220.)

from the lands now occupied by the cities of Neenah, Menasha and Appleton.

Seven children were born to Michael and Mary Kerwin: Margaret Kerwin (Mrs. P. McGann), J. C. Kerwin, Bridget Kerwin, John Kerwin, Mary Kerwin, Walter Kerwin and Dr. M. H. Kerwin; three of whom, Mary, Walter and Dr. M. H. Kerwin, having died.

DR. MICHAEL H. KERWIN, who though young in years had obtained by his ability, a high place in his chosen profession of medicine, was, to the great grief of his numerous friends, stricken down just as he had gained the highest honors in preparation for his life work. We copy the obituary which appeared in 25 Transactions of the State Medical Society of Wisconsin, for 1901, page 329-330;

“Dr. M. H. Kerwin was born May 14, 1855, in the Town of Menasha, Winnebago County, Wisconsin. He was a farmer's boy, and until of adult age, his time was spent on the farm; summers at work and winters in the schools. While on the farm, he not only acquired a thorough education, but laid the foundation for a most splendid physical development. He graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in 1876; practiced for a few months at Hilbert Junction, Wis., and then removed to Seymour, Wis., where he soon built up a very large and lucrative practice. In 1881 he went to New York and spent a year at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, receiving his second degree from this institution, in 1882. He then returned to Seymour and resumed his practice. In 1887, he went to Europe, and remained abroad two years, studying in Vienna, Berlin, Hamburg, Prague and Paris. He returned in 1889, to Seymour, and again resumed practice; remaining there about one year, when he removed to Milwaukee in 1890.

When the announcement was made that Professor Robert Koch had discovered a cure for consumption, he again took his departure for Berlin, and was able to bring to Wisconsin the first vial of Koch's lymph. On March 7, 1891, from an acute intestinal disease, and after an illness of but two days, he died, at thirty-five years of age. At the time of his death, there probably was not a physician in Wisconsin, of his age, so well informed and so well known as he. Dr. Kerwin was a most diligent student. He read and spoke German almost with the same ease that he did English; and he also acquired

Good knowledge of French, reading it without difficulty.

Kerwin was by nature well calculated for a physician. Tender, generous, sympathetic and genial. Always considerate of the feelings and sensibilities of others, he made friends wherever he went. Sober, industrious, self-reliant, calm and collected under the most trying circumstances, his patients had not only the utmost confidence in his ability, but they loved and honored him for his untiring devotion to their cause, as well as for his sterling honesty and integrity. His patients were his sworn friends. During his stay in Seymour, he acquired a large practice. It is difficult to grasp and comprehend the position and practice he might have attained, had he lived the allotted three score years and ten. Cut off in the vigor of young manhood, when he had gained a most enviable position and practice, in the City of Milwaukee, his untimely death has cast a gloom over the entire state of Wisconsin."

The celebrated Dr. N. Senn, now of Chicago, and leading physician of the west, kindly remembers Dr. Kerwin, in this generous language: "I knew Dr. Kerwin well. He was a young physician of great promise, a polished gentleman, a faithful student, and most conscientious practitioner."

The following beautiful tribute, to the memory of Dr. Kerwin, was written by the learned practicing physician, Dr. James A. Bach, of Milwaukee, to Jas. C. Kerwin, of Neenah, Wis.:

"As a friend and close associate of your honored brother, Dr. M. H. Kerwin, I wish to present this short tribute in memory of him and his sterling qualities.

"On March 7, 1891, the medical profession of the State of Wisconsin sustained an irreparable loss, in the death of Dr. M. H. Kerwin, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Though but 36 years old at the time, through his well directed and diligent efforts, he had amassed a medical learning and experience, but rarely found in one of even maturer years. To those who were so fortunate as to be numbered among his intimate friends, Dr. Kerwin stood as a constant inspiration. Though having known him intimately for but a few years, I had learned to admire him much indeed, and a truer friend I never knew. In his private life, Dr. Kerwin manifested the highest qualities of true manhood. Through his patient and gentlemanly bearing under all conditions, he always enjoyed the unqualified respect and admiration of all who came in contact with him. Early physical training, with a fine inher-



ent constitution, and exemplary habits, had developed in him a commanding athletic appearance. In temperament he was conservative, sincere and sympathetic. His disposition was modest and retired, yet strenuous in scholarly pursuits, and his greatest delight was found in studious application in the interest of his chosen calling, interspersed with such athletic exercises as time would admit of.

"As a surgeon he was rapidly gaining recognition as a leader. Dr. Kerwin had spent a number of years abroad, in special preparation of general surgery. His strong will, with exceptional self control, his cool nerve and quick eye, supported by high attainments and a physique that insured an unlimited endurance, destined him to be a leader among leaders in surgery. As a physician he was no less distinguished, and though but beginning in his new field of labor, he had a remarkably large practice, which in its extent would have taxed the energies of a man of ordinary capacities beyond endurance. He was exceedingly conscientious and painstaking with his patients, which fact brought him early, well merited renown.

"A mild attack of some digestive disturbance about a month previous to his death, had weakened him considerably. This however, had not deterred him in his strenuous life, until finally a severe and painful complication of his ailment closed his young life, mourned by all. Thus ended the noble life of a dear friend, on whose tombstone might be placed with exceptional truthfulness the words. 'Here rests in peace a man of high attainments and of absolute honesty in all his relations, much beloved by all who knew him.'"

The well known physician, Dr. A. H. Levings, of Milwaukee, pays this splendid tribute to his friend, Dr. Kerwin:

"Dr. M. H. Kerwin was one of my most intimate and prized friends. As a student of medicine, he was a painstaking, persistent and tireless worker. He was possessed of a splendid physique and had an unusual capability for work, both mental and physical. He was a man of few words, had comparatively few intimate friends, treated everyone with respect and never spoke evil of anyone. To his patients he was extremely kind and attentive, sparing nothing of time, never thinking of himself and caring only for their good.

At the time of his untimely death, on the 7th of March, 1891, in his thirty-sixth year, he was unquestionably the most prominent and most promising physician of his age in

the State of Wisconsin, and one can scarcely estimate what would have been his present position had he lived with unimpaired health to this day. It is at least safe to say that he would have stood far above any and every physician in the State. His success as a practicing physician and surgeon was largely due, in my estimation, to two elements. First, his pronounced skill coupled with strict honesty and integrity, and second, the fact that he was possessed of that rare quality so valuable to a physician, which makes friends, patients and enthusiastic followers of nearly everyone with whom he came in contact. The confidence which he inspired in his patient was not only deserved but maintained to the end.

His death at this early age, when his usefulness was so pronounced and the promise of his future so great, was a loss to medicine in Wisconsin and to the United States, which cannot be estimated."

From the facile pen of Dr. J. B. Murphy of Chicago, the most eminent physician and surgeon in the United States and well known in Europe, comes this beautiful encomium:

"It was my pleasure to know Dr. M. H. Kerwin from his earliest boyhood. His career, from that period to its termination, was a succession of advancements. Even in the common school he gave evidence of his future accomplishments. He was persistent and painstaking, as a boy, in his studies, and he never wearied of asking questions, and he was not satisfied with a superficial explanation of a serious problem. These traits continued to increase in intensity, as he advanced in years, so that as a medical man, he was an original thinker, a thorough investigator on strict scientific lines, and had an indefatigable energy, which was ever directed in the pursuit of knowledge. It was most interesting to observe him as he moved his beacon of desire higher and higher, as each previous ambition was attained; and, notwithstanding his keen scientific desires, he ever manifested his love for humanity, his desire to alleviate sufferings, his freedom from selfishness in contributing to the comfort and advantage of his patients. In every field where he practiced, these traits were so pronounced, that he gained the love that he gave, the admiration, confidence and love of the people who were fortunate enough to come in contact with him.

It was a source of the deepest regret and loss to the American medical profession, to have a career of such achievement, and such future promise so abruptly terminated by the ruthless hand of death; and the enemy which he so





JAS. C. KERWIN, L. L. B.  
OF NEENAH, WIS.  
(Page 233.)

often conquered when his friends and patients were attacked, finally overcame himself, a fate too often that of a young physician. To the superficial observer it might appear ironical, that the doctor himself should be overcome by disease, while on deeper thought, it is exactly what should be expected. The enthusiast and humanitarian exhausts the unities of his energies to such an extent, that when attacked by disease his resistance is so reduced, in the combat for his patients and profession, that his unities of resistance are small and feebly withstand the great destroyer, disease. The death of Dr. Kerwin is a striking example of this well recognized inequality between resistance and attack, from a medical standpoint."

### **JAMES C. KERWIN, L. L. B.**

Mr. James C. Kerwin was born in town of Menasha, Winnebago County, Wisconsin, May 4, 1850, his parents being Michael and Mary Kerwin, who owned for many years a farm six miles west of the city of Menasha. Mr. Kerwin passed his early life on a farm, attended district school and graduated at Menasha High School in 1870. He then attended the University of Wisconsin and graduated in the law department in 1876. He studied law with Judge A. L. Collins at Menasha. He was admitted to the bar in Circuit Court of Dane County, then to the Supreme Court in 1875, and the U. S. Courts in 1875, and the U. S. District and Circuit Court, by Judge Charles E. Dyer, July 10, 1878, at Oshkosh. Since his admission he has plied himself with unremitting energy to the practice of the law, in the city of Neenah. He is one of the Board of Regents of the State University of Wisconsin. He is a Republican in politics and supported Governor Robert M. La Follette. He has won some very important cases. One was the railroad bond case of the town of Menasha. The case had been fought in all the courts, and the bonds won. It was a long standing and acknowledged by all to be a hopeless defense by the town. When he took hold of the case it did look useless. But he made a successful defense for the town and they did not pay the bonds. Another very important case was the celebrated Krueger vs. the Wisconsin Telephone Company, in which he established before the Supreme Court the right of the property owner to prevent setting of poles on the street in front of his property, and obtained damages against them for doing so, and had

an injunction to move the pole. It was said that the decision would cost the corporations requiring the use of poles in the highway more than fifty million dollars. We copy the following notice from the *Oshkosh Times* of December 23, 1902:

"For many years Mr. Kerwin has been recognized as the foremost attorney in Neenah, and one of the best known men in the profession in this section of the state, a distinction he has gained solely upon his merits as a lawyer; for unlike most of his brethren he is a total abstainer from the alluring influences of politics. Mr. Kerwin is noted as a man of forceful characteristics, learned in the fundamental principles, as well as the intricacies of law, and strong, clear and convincing as a trial lawyer. By reason of these distinctive qualities in his make-up he has been more than successful, and his services have been eagerly sought in prominent cases from all parts of the State. Mr. Kerwin is one of the busiest men in his profession in this part of the country and, although of a wonderful capacity, his time is taxed to the utmost. He is one of the leading citizens of Neenah, and has done much to promote the welfare of the city and make it what it is today. He has hundreds of friends in Neenah and the surrounding country, as he is a gentleman who makes many friends and always retains them."

His marriage to Helen E. Lawson of Menasha and their family is given in another place.



## CHAPTER VII.

### The Wright Family.

John Wright, father of Isaac Hendon Wright, lived in the deep, fertile valley, between the high mountains, near the head water of the Juniata, in town Union, Huntingdon County, in central Pennsylvania. John Wright was born in sight of this rugged chaos of nature, among the very earliest issue, of very early settlers. He married Elizabeth Gosnell, January 21, 1803. Her father, Joshua Gosnell, was said to be a tanner and likewise a clergyman, and an early resident, as his daughter Elizabeth, was born there, among the heathered hills of the Juniata. John Wright was a farmer. Born of this marriage, all in the town of Union, Pa:

1. Joshua Wright, born November, 3, 1803; died August 21, 1870, aged sixty-seven. He was a farmer in Winnebago County, Wis.

2. Sarah Wright, born March 24, 1806; married David Crawford, had a son, Albert Crawford, of Tecumseh, Neb. She died in Lincoln, Nebraska.

3. Greenbury Wright, born November 19, 1808; died January 4, 1884. He settled with Dr. Aaron, B. his brother, in Butte des Morts, Wis., May, 1846, on a farm in the village. He was the second man to settle in town of Winneconne, Winnebago County, Wis.; first Justice of Peace, elected in 1849. First religious meeting in town of Winneconne, was held at his house, in 1846, by Rev. Dunadate, a Methodist. As Justice, he performed the first marriage ceremony in 1847. He sold his land in section twenty-four, and bought an eighty, in section thirteen, in 1879. His first land was a preemption claim. He was very religious. He married Lucy Snell, in Richland County, Ohio, about 1842. No children.

4. Mary Wright, born June 16, 1811; married Joseph Edwards. She died August 16, 1895; aged eighty-four.

5. Isaac Hendon Wright, born October 21, 1813 in Union township, Huntingdon County, Pa., died in Neenah, Wis., November 23, 1893; aged eighty.

6. Naomi Wright, born May 23, 1815; married Daniel Baily; children: Ansel P., Aaron W., Isaac, Lucretia J., and Sarah G.

7. Dr. Aaron B. Wright, born April 15, 1819; moved to Butte des Morts and Oshkosh, Winnebago County, Wis., 1846, where he was a marked success, as a practicing physician, for many years. He died April 2, 1886, aged sixty-seven. Never married.

8. Lewis Wright, born July 8, 1822; died September 3, 1825.

9. Rachel Wright, born November 9, 1826; and died 1847, at twenty-one.

Above record of Wright family, was taken partly from Joseph Edward's bible.

✓ JOSHUA WRIGHT, oldest son of John Wright and Elizabeth Gosnell, his wife was born in Union, Huntington County, Pa., November 3, 1803. He was a farmer, and lived there when he married, January 2, 1827, Elizabeth Baumgardner, of the same township of Union. About 1831, they moved with three children, to Licking County, Ohio, and about 1848, the family moved to Winnebago County, Wis., where his wife Elizabeth, died November 2, 1856. He married again August 23, 1857, Catharine Weinman. He died in Winnebago County, Wis., August 21, 1870. She resides in Oshkosh, with Ida Leonora Jones, a daughter by her second husband, Mr. — Jones. Children of Joshua and Elizabeth: 1. ✓ Malynda, born October 15, 1827, in town Union, Pa., married — Babcock, of town Clayton, Winnebago County, for his second wife. Born to them was Mattie, wife of John Holly. 2. ✓ Eliza, born May 20, 1829, in town Union, Pa., married Spicer Bowers, reside at Waterloo, Oregon. 3. Mary, born September 1830, in town Union, Pa., married John O. Robinson. They had one son, John ✓ Robinson, of Neenah, Wis. 4. ✓ Joshua Wesley, born October 21, 1832, in Licking County, Ohio, resides at Fredonia, Licking County, Ohio. He was married to — ✓ Beard. 5. ✓ Elizabeth, born August 24, 1834, in Licking County, Ohio, married Norton Thompson. 6. Infant, died



1836. 7. ✓ Sarah, born April 29, 1838, in Licking County, Ohio; married McKenzie; resides at Dudley Station, Lincoln County, Wis. 8. Infant, died 1842. 9. ✓ Charlotte, born March 13, 1841, in Licking County, Ohio; married, Brown; resides at Richmond, Ohio. 10. ✓ Joseph E., born May 18, 1843, was in Union army, in Civil war, and was shot dead at battle before Richmond, Va. 11. Jesse, born March 10, 1846, died August 1847. 12. ✓ Greenbury, born August 18, 1848. 13. ✓ Thomas, born March 21, 1851, in Winnebago County, Wis., married to Eleanor Thomas, of Shiocton, Wis., 1872. She was born in New York State, and is of Welsh descent. He is a contractor and builder, residing at Marshfield, Wis. Their children: (a) Lulu E. Wright, born November 24, 1872, died October 24, 1898, at Wyandotte, Mich. Married to Ernest W. Judson, June 1, 1893. He is an insurance agent in Marshfield, Wis. Their one daughter, Verna, was born 1884, at Marshfield. (b) Carola, born 1874, married September, 1902, Frank W. Strong, a traveling salesman. (c) Walter F. Wright, born 1877. He is a traveling salesman. 14. Infant, born and died, 1856.

Children of Joshua and Catharine Weinman: 15. John Francis, born January 23, 1859, in Winnebago County, Wis., <sup>5 yrs.</sup> died March 18, 1864. 16. Aaron B., born November 6, <sup>enf.</sup> 1861; died May 30, 1862. 17. Louisa C., born July 6, 1863; resides at No. 4949 Indiana Ave., Chicago.

18. Isaac H., born March 5, 1866; died July 3, 1868. <sup>2 yrs.</sup>

19. Jermima L., born April 1, 1868; married January 29, 1891, Silas L. Smith, of Green Bay, their present residence. Children: (a) Warren P., born January 16, 1892. (b) Jessie C., born October 29, 1893. (c) Hugh W., born September 10, 1895. (d) Amy G., born March 8, 1897. (e) Lois B., born December 18, 1898. (d) Perry S. born, February 2, 1901.

20. Edward J., born April 4, 1871; married June 24, 1896, Helena Haase. Their present residence is No. 310 Monroe Street, Neenah, Wis. Children: (a) Frederick J. and Florence A., twins, born March 4, 1897. (b) Irving W., born March 29, 1899.

## DR. ISAAC HENDON WRIGHT.

Dr. Isaac Hendon Wright was born October 21, 1813, among the Allegheny mountains in central Pennsylvania, in the township of Union, near Huntingdon, Pennsylvania.

His father, John Wright, was a farmer, and he was born on a farm, where his young life was spent, and in the neighborhood of which he attended the country school. The following is a well-written account of his life from the public press of Neenah, Wisconsin:

“In 1834, at the age of twenty-one, he went to Ohio and entered the medical college at Newark, Ohio, where he remained some time, afterwards pursuing his studies in Walloughby and Cleveland, graduating in the latter city. In 1848, fourteen years after entering upon a medical career, he came to Oshkosh, and with his brother, A. B. Wright, who was also a physician, formed a partnership for the practice of his profession. On September 1, 1855, he was married in Henderson, N. Y., to Rachel E. Finney. He continued to make his home in Oshkosh until the year 1875, when he with his family removed to Neenah, where he has since resided. Dr. I. H. Wright and his brother, the late Dr. A. B. Wright, were successful physicians in Oshkosh, for many years and had a large and lucrative practice. Their faces and forms were familiar to every one, especially the old settlers, and their lives were closely interwoven with the early history of that city and the county generally. In their capacity of physicians they ministered to the wants of the new-born infant, restored the sick to health, and alleviated the sufferings of those about to die. Dr. I. H. Wright being the larger of the two was called “Big Doc,” to distinguish him from his brother, who was equally well known as “Little Doc.” Dr. Wright continued in the practice of his profession in Neenah as long as his health permitted, as his active nature would not permit him to remain unemployed. In the death of Dr. Wright the county loses an old settler and one of its most historic characters, and one who stood well up in his profession. Early-day settlers can recall his erect and commanding figure, and relate how they have seen him going at full speed, mounted on a fine horse, to answer an urgent call, perhaps some distance in the country. Horseback was then the favorite means of transportation used by physicians, and they were often in the saddle for many hours out of the twenty-four, and a man needed for that profession a rugged constitution, backed by a tremendous force of will. Such a man was the late Dr. Wright, and though a large share of his early associates and acquaintances have passed on before, he will long be remembered by the rising generation.”

In Harney's History of Winnebago County occurs the following excellent biography:

"Among the early settlers of Winnebago County is Dr. I. H. Wright now (1879) of the City of Neenah. He moved from Ohio to Oshkosh in August, 1847. There was at that time no passable road from Fond du Lac to Oshkosh, and he came in a row boat. Shortly after his arrival in Oshkosh he commenced the practice of his profession, which he followed for over twenty-five years in that place, then went on a tour through the southwest, passing about two years in traveling and sojourning in that section, during which time he opened up a farm near Salina, Kansas. He traveled extensively in Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas and other sections, but found no locality so attractive and desirable as a place of residence as his much loved Wisconsin.

His family resided in Oshkosh, during his travels, and he remained in that place about a year after his return; and in 1875, removed to Neenah, following the practice of his profession. There are few men more widely known in this county, than Dr. Wright, who is highly esteemed by a host of friends, who have known him for more than a quarter of a century."

The author knew Dr. Wright very well, and saw much of him in the later years of his life. He once related to him, that while in Ohio, making his way by slow stages, from town to town, toward the west, he put up at a hotel, and while there, the landlord's horse broke his leg. He remarked that he did not study for a veterinary surgeon, but might as well begin on a horse, and he went out and set the leg for the poor beast. On one occasion when diphtheria was epidemic in Oshkosh, the doctors held daily meetings to discover a remedy. He made the discovery of a medicine which he prepared and which was as near a sure remedy as has ever been found.

John Kimberly, a wealthy citizen of Neenah, always declared "when Dr. Wright died he would not live long afterward, as no one else could keep him alive." He had the most intense disgust for quack doctors and advertisers, and would not speak to them.

He had bought a piece of land, in the country, from a man who retained a tax certificate on it, which was illegal, and afterward took out a tax deed and claimed the land. The author brought an action in ejectment for the doctor and recovered the land again, for which he felt very grateful. In

the great fire, in Oshkosh, in 1871, the handsome home of Dr. Wright, in which his children were born, was burned, with hundreds of others in that fire, which destroyed half of the city. It stood opposite the court house. All the family furniture, clothing, papers, pictures and heirlooms burned. In Neenah, he had his home on the bank of the Fox River, on the Island side of the city, near the Northwestern Railway. He owned several other houses, and some city lots. He had a very large practice among the very best people. Great confidence was placed in his judgment, and he was frequently called in consultation. He always had an office in the city, which he retained until a very old man. He was a poor collector and attended the poor, without hope of reward, which was too often realized. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge. His family attended the Presbyterian Church.

"He died at his home, in Neenah, of apoplexy, November 23, 1893, at the age of eighty years, one month and two days; and is buried in the Oak Hill cemetery of that place. He had been an invalid for nearly one year, and all expectation of recovery had been abandoned by the family. Their ministrations had been limited to efforts in making his condition as comfortable as possible. The funeral was held from the residence, on Friday, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., under the auspices of the Masonic Fraternity. Rev. J. E. Chapin was the officiating clergyman."

His wife, Rachel E. Finney, was born in Furnace Falls, Canada, on January 5, 1835. Her father, Sylvester Finney, was a millwright, and was then living at that place, having charge of the erection of a mill. In a few years, they moved back to Henderson, Jefferson County, New York, which was the family home. Her sister, Almira B. Fillmore, writes of her early life: "Being nearly four years my senior, she was almost beyond her childhood, when I was old enough to take hold of the realities of life. I have heard mother tell of her aptness in learning to do things. How she learned to knit, at the age of three years. Early in life, she developed a taste for reading, and her advancement in her studies at school, was so marked, that our parents kept her in school as much as possible. When she was through with our district school, she attended the village school. From there she went to Watertown, to what was then termed the "teachers institute," similar to the present Normal schools. As I remember her, she was always of a serious turn of mind, conscientious in all things. She

and my oldest sister, united with the Baptist church, at an early age. She was teaching school in Watertown when "Aunt Emeline Jackson," went there, to visit friends, and they met for the first time. Aunt Emeline was much pleased with her, and prevailed on her to go with her to Oshkosh. This she did without consulting our parents, as Mrs. Jackson was going too soon to communicate with them. Well, in Oshkosh, as you know, she met her fate. She came back home and in a few months Dr. Wright came and took her back. The wedding was in the daytime, September 1, 1855. I remember there were many guests present. The Baptist minister, Rev. Persons, officiating. After the ceremony, and wedding dinner, they went to the train, which took them to Sackett's Harbor, where they took steamer to Oshkosh, by way of the Lakes."

The following beautiful obituary is from the *Neenah News*:

"News was received in Neenah, today, of the death at Marinette, at 6 o'clock, Sunday morning, November 19, 1899, of Mrs. R. E. Wright, widow of the late Dr. I. H. Wright. Mrs. Wright's demise was caused from heart disease. She died at home of her daughter, Mrs. W. A. Brown, with whom she was visiting.

Dr. and Mrs. Wright came to Neenah to live, in 1875; where they became well known and were eminently esteemed. Mrs. Wright was an active member of the Presbyterian Church; and was ever a happy Christian. She was a niece of the celebrated evangelist, Rev. Charles G. Finney, founder of Oberlin College. She was born in Furnace Falls, Canada, January 5, 1835. Her aged mother, Mrs. Abigail Finney, survives her, living at Niagara, North Dakota. A brother, Dr. J. R. Finney and a sister, Mrs. M. B. Filmore, live at same place. Another sister, Mrs. Samuel Bulfinch, resides at Woodville, N. Y. Besides above, deceased is survived by three daughters: Mrs. P. V. Lawson, Menasha; Mrs. C. W. McAlpin, South Bend, Ind.; W. A. Brown, Marinette, Wis.; and one son, James H. Wright, of Neenah, Wis. Mrs. Wright was one whom the world can ill spare. The community will miss a bright and sunny friend; the church a fervent believer and ready helper. Her children will rise up and call her blessed, and her children's children will cherish her memory as a happy inspiration. The remains will arrive in Neenah, this afternoon, on the 4:08 Northwestern train; and the funeral will be held Tuesday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock, from the residence of J. H. Wright; Dr. J. E. Chapin offici-

ing." Mrs. Wright lies buried in Oak Hill Cemetery, Neenah, Wis. Was sixty-five years of age, at her death. Their children:

1. Lillian Ada Wright, born June 5, 1856, at Oshkosh, Wis.; and after a beautiful life of sixteen years, died April 13, 1873, of peritonitis, at Oshkosh, Wis.
2. Edith Cora Wright, born at Oshkosh, March 3, 1859.
3. Florence Josephine Wright born at Oshkosh, July 9, 1860.
4. Mary Grace Wright, born at Oshkosh, January 31, 1863.
5. James Harry Wright born at Oshkosh, April 25, 1868.

EDITH CORA WRIGHT, daughter of Dr. Isaac H. Wright and Rachel Finney, his wife, was born at Oshkosh, Wis., March 3, 1859. She attended the public schools in Oshkosh and Neenah, and graduated at the High school in Neenah, Wis. She taught in the public school at Marinette, Wis. She is a fine musician, and at one time gave music lessons. She was married in the Presbyterian Church, of which she is a member, in Neenah, by Rev. J. E. Chapin, to Charles W. McAlpin, on September 4, 1889. After their marriage, they lived in Marinette, Wis., where Mr. McAlpin had charge of a paper mill. They have also resided at South Bend, Ind.; Niagara, Wis.; and Wabash, Ind., their present address. Their children:

1. Charles Kenneth, born July 1, 1893; died April 17, 1894, at nine months old.
2. Malcolm Wright, born January 26, 1895.
3. Mary Grace, born February 26, 1897; died January 25, 1898, at the age of eleven months.
4. James Robert was born July 20, 1898.

FLORENCE JOSEPHINE WRIGHT was born at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, July 9, 1860, daughter of Dr. Isaac H. Wright and Rachel Finney, his wife. She attended the public schools at Oshkosh and Neenah, Wis. She taught in the public schools of Marinette, Wis., and had a select school in Neenah. Was married August 5, 1884, at Neenah, Wis., to Publius V. Lawson, of Menasha, Wis., in the Presbyterian church, by Rev. J. E. Chapin. She is a member of the Congregational church and of several women's clubs, and president of Menasha and Neenah branch of Consumers' League, for the betterment of condition of the young and of girls in store and factory. The history of their children is given under biography of P. V. Lawson, Jr.

MARY GRACE WRIGHT, daughter of Dr. I. H. Wright and Rachel Finney, his wife, was born January 31, 1863. She attended the public schools in Oshkosh and Neenah and graduated at High school in Neenah, Wis., and taught in public schools of Marinette; and had a select school in Neenah at one time. She was married at her home in Neenah, by Rev. J. E. Chapin, to Mr. William A. Brown, of Marinette, Wis., where they have resided ever since.

Children:

1. Florence Brown, born May 24, 1889.
2. Augustus Carmi, born July 23, 1890.
3. Irene, born November 8, 1892.
4. Walker Gould, born June 2, 1894.

JAMES HARRY WRIGHT, son of Isaac H. Wright and Rachel Finney, his wife, was born April 25, 1868, at Oshkosh, Wis., where he attended the public schools, and moved with his parents, in 1875, to Neenah, Wis. After a journey into Iowa he began the paper making trade, beginning as a helper on a machine in the Badger mill of Kimberly, Clark & Co., at Neenah, Wis., in October, 1884. Soon after he was given charge of the machine, and on the resignation of the superintendent, in 1889, was given full charge of the Globe Mill of this company. In 1893 he was given charge of all the company's mills at Neenah, the Badger, Globe and Neenah mills, as general superintendent or manager, which position he still holds. In 1895 he was elected alderman of the Third ward of the city of Neenah. He is a member of several social clubs and a Republican in politics. He was married June 17, 1896, at Pompton, N. J., (twenty-eight miles from New York City) to Miss Elizabeth Kanouse Post; the Rev. F. S. Wilson officiated and the marriage occurred in the Dutch Reformed church in the village. Miss Post was born August 1, 1870, at Pompton. Her parents are John F. Post and Anne Augusta Kanouse Post, of Pompton, N. J., where Mr. Post had a store and saw mill, and was an officer in the bank of a neighboring town. Elizabeth attended school at the public schools of the village, and graduated from Elmira College, Elmira, N. Y. Their only child, James Hendon Wright, born January 2, 1902, at the old Dr. Wright homestead, Neenah, Wisconsin.

## CHAPTER VIII.

# Descendants of Matthias Hitchcock.

The Hitchcock family has been handsomely recorded, in an excellent work, published by Mrs. Edward Hitchcock, Sr., of Amherst, Mass., 1894, from which we extract a large part of the following lineage of Bela Hitchcock, of Cazanovia, N. Y.

This family is supposed to have come, originally, from the county of Wiltshire, England; where they were located from the time of William the Conqueror. There were, anciently, in that county, two families of the name, that bore separate "coats of arms." The pedigree of the Wiltshire Hitchcocks, can be found in the Harlean collection, of the British Museum; and may also be found, in full, in the "Visitation of the County of Wiltshire, by Sir T. Phillips, A. D., 1623;" and also in "Hoar's History of Wiltshire."

Matthias Hitchcock, at the age of twenty-five, landed in Boston, from the bark, "Susanna Ellen," in the spring of 1635; and settled for a short time in Quakertown, Mass.; from which place he removed, in 1639, to East Haven, Conn., where he was joined by his brothers, Luke, and Edward, as early as July 1, 1644. Luke removed the following year, to Wetherfield, Conn.; but Matthias remained, and his descendants were in the neighborhood of New Haven, for many generations. Matthias received, in July, 1636, as an inhabitant of Watertown, twenty-three acres, in the "Great Dividends." In 1639, he obtained land in East Haven, Conn. Here he died, November 16, 1669; and Elizabeth, his widow, in 1676. He was one of the founders of New Haven, Conn., June 4, 1639. There were four children, of whom:

JOHN HITCHCOCK was the third. He was born in New Haven, Conn., about 1649. He was one of the original proprietors of the



town of Wallingford, Conn., founded in 1670. He married January 1st, 1670, Abigail Merriman, who was born April 18, 1645; daughter of Nathaniel Merriman, who was one of the first three children born in New Haven, Conn. They removed to Wallington, Conn., in 1676. He was a "landowner, yeoman, or planter." He owned one hundred eighty-three acres, and was worth three hundred and two pounds. He died July 6, 1716. There were twelve children; of whom the youngest was

BENJAMIN HITCHCOCK, born March 24, 1696, at Wallingford, Conn., son of John and Abigail. He lived in Cheshire, Conn., and also had land in Southington Parish. He married October 1, 1718, Elizabeth Ives; born September 6, 1700; daughter of Joseph and Esther Ives, who died August 8, 1762. Captain Benjamin Hitchcock died February 12, 1767. There were twelve children, of whom the youngest was:

BELA (first) HITCHCOCK, born October 27, 1719; son of Captain Benjamin and Elizabeth, at Wallingford, Conn. He owned land in Southington. He married December 1st, 1744, Sarah Atwater, who died October 23, 1746. He married again to Hannah Atwater, on November 24, 1747; who was born December 28, 1722. Bela Hitchcock died October 12, 1796, in Cheshire, Conn. His will was admitted to probate, February 21, 1797. His widow, Hannah, died June 28, 1805, aged eighty-three. By his first wife there was one child, who died at one year of age. By his second wife, there were eight children, of whom the second was:

BELA HITCHCOCK, (second), son of Bela, first, and Hannah Atwater, born September 21, 1750, in Wallington, Conn. He married Abigail. They had two children; the youngest of whom was Abigail, born April 10, 1790; and the oldest was:

BELA HITCHCOCK (third) son of Bela and Abigail, born in Cheshire, Conn. The church records of Cheshire read: "Baptised April 17, 1791;" town records: "born September 11, 1793," by which he would seem to have been baptised two years before his birth. He married Lydia Williams of Cazanovia, N. Y., at the home of her father, Isaiah Williams. She was born January 11, 1785, at Pownal, Vt. She had been previously married to ——— Barton, by whom she had two boys.

Bela Hitchcock was a soldier, having enlisted in the regular army. His daughter, Abigail, whom we know as "Grandma Finney," was a little girl when he enlisted, and can just remember him in his uniform and brass buttons. He died about 1834, a soldier. His family then lived in Cazanovia, N. Y. There were four children born to Bela and Lydia, of whom Abigail Lonsburry Hitchcock (Finney) was oldest, and their history is given in biography of Lydia Williams.



## CHAPTER IX.

### The Finney Family.

This New England family, has been mostly compiled for the first time, by Emma Finney Welch (Mrs. Ashbel Welch), of No. 152 W. Walnut Lane, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa., who furnished the use of her notes for this volume. She visited the family locations throughout New England, and other places, and has spent many busy days in examination of ancient records and tombstones, in many states. By her laborious exertions in the compilation of the Finney Genealogy, she has been enabled to gather the record into a very commendable history. Her examination has proven several errors in the general statements of Prof. G. Frederick Wright, of Oberlin, Ohio, in his biography of the celebrated Rev. Charles G. Finney, the great evangelist. The name has frequently been spelled Phinney, a change which is not accounted for. This record down to Sylvester first, is almost wholly furnished by Mrs. Welch.

#### MOTHER FINNEY.

The beginning of this family in America, was with the coming to America, from England, of the good Mother Finney, about 1631. Of her husband, and their home in Merry England, we know nothing. Possibly she was left, by the death of her husband, very much to her own resources, and resolved to better the condition of her children, brought them to the States.

Mother Finney was born in England, 1570, and died at Plymouth, Mass., April 22, 1650, aged eighty years. She brought her three children to Plymouth, Mass., in 1631 or

before. We do not know the name of Mrs. Finney. It was possibly Catharine; but she was always known by her neighbors and in the records, as "Mother" Finney, by which kindly name her posterity will know her. Her children were:

1. Catharine, born in England, married Gabriel Fallowell. He died at Plymouth, December 28, 1667, aged eighty years. Their daughter, Ann Fallowell married July 22nd, 1637, Thomas Pope, of Plymouth and Dartmouth. Ann died before May, 1646. 2. Robert, born in 1600, died at Plymouth, January 7, 1688. He married, 1641, Phebe Ripley, born in 1619, died December 9, 1710. No children. Nephew, Josiah, appointed to administer estate September 18, 1712. 3. John, born in England.

### JOHN FINNEY.

John Finney, son of Mother Finney, was born in England, came to America with her, on or before 1631, and settled in Plymouth, Mass., before 1631. He married for his first wife, Christian — who died at Barnstable, Cape Cod, Mass., September 9, 1649. John moved to Barnstable before 1649, and was admitted inhabitant of Bristol, Rhode Island, September, 1681. A deed at Taunton, Mass., dated 1702-3, shows him living in Bristol County, Mass., at that time, probably near Swansea. He married second wife, Abigail Coggan, widow of Henry Coggan, June 10, 1653. She died childless. He married third wife, June 26, 1654, Elizabeth Bailey, who was buried in Bristol, Rhode Island, February 9, 1683-4. Children, first wife, Christian: 1. John, born December 24, 1638, in Plymouth; baptized at Barnstable, July 31, 1653. Married August 10, 1664, Mary Rogers, daughter of Lieut. Jos. Rogers, who came over in the Mayflower, 1620, with his father, Thomas. Lived at Barnstable. 2. Thomas, born 1648, died 1653.

Children, third wife, Elizabeth Bailey: 3. Jonathan, born August 14, 1655, at Barnstable. He married Joanna Kinnecut. Intentions declared at Bristol, October 18, 1682. He lived at Warren, R. I., and at Swansea, in 1711. 4. Robert born August 13, 1656, at Barnstable, was killed in the French and Indian war, in 1690, unmarried. Will dated July 23, 1690. 5. Hannah, born September 2, 1657, at Barnstable. Married, first, Deacon Ephriam Morton, born 1648; second before 1724, John Cooke, of Kingston, Mass. 6. Elizabeth, born March 15, 1659, at Barnstable. 7. Josiah,

born January 11, 1661, at Barnstable, married January 19, 1688, Elizabeth Warren, daughter of Joseph, son of Richard, who came in the Mayflower, 1620. They lived at Plymouth, Mass. 8. Jeremiah, born August 15, 1662, at Barnstable, died at Bristol, R. I., February 18, 1743, where he was admitted inhabitant, September, 1681. Married Esther Lewis. Intentions published, at Bristol, January 7, 1684. She died August 11, 1743. 9. Joshua, born December, 1665, at Barnstable, married Mercy Watts.

### **JOSHUA FINNEY, FIRST.**

Son of John Finney and his third wife, Elizabeth Bailey, was born at Barnstable, Mass., December, 1665, he married Mercy Watts, intentions published at Bristol, May 31, 1688. Resided at Bristol, R. I., living in Swansea, R. I., May 30, 1711. Children: 1. Joshua, born May 7, 1689. 2. Elizabeth, born September 25, 1693, died September 19, 1701. 3. Mary, born April 12, 1694. 4. John (M. D.) born August 15, 1696, died June 6, 1773, at Warren, Conn. Married Hannah or Anne Toogood. Bought land in Lebanon, Conn., 1728-9. Came from Norton, Bristol County, Mass. 5. Samuel, born at Bristol, May 20, 1699, baptised September 10, 1699; married March 12, 1726-7, Mrs. Elizabeth Tibbets, widow of Thomas; lived at Warwick, R. I., where birth of children is recorded. Children: (a) Benjamin, born July 26, 1727, died August 5, 1727. (b) Mercy, born March 25, 1731-2. 6. Josiah, born July 26, 1701. Married January, 1722-3, Elizabeth Mann (see Lebanon Town Record), not Shaw, (Early Lebanon, p. 123.) Bought land in Lebanon, Conn., 1723. Will dated February 14, 1771. Wife living in 1775.

### **JOSHUA FINNEY, SECOND.**

Son of Joshua Finney and Mercy Watts, born in Bristol, Rhode Island, May 7, 1689; married Martha — ; bought land in Lebanon, Conn., (joining land belonging to Solomon Curtis), in 1726; which was sold in 1751-3. His wife Martha, died May 14, 1751, aged sixty years. He owned land in Kent, in 1750, and appears to have lived there. Children: 1. William, born May 10, 1715. 2. Joshua, born May 11, 1716; died November 29, 1716. 3. Mary, married Joseph Mann, March 14, 1733-4. 4. Martha, born

March 4, 1719. United with Congregational Church at Warren, by letter from Lebanon, July 31, 1757. 5. John, born June 2, 1721. 6. Oliver, November 11, 1728.

WILLIAM FINNEY, son of Joshua Finney and Martha —, born May 10, 1715, died before February 19, 1781; lived in Lebanon, Conn. (Deeds). Married, first, November 8, 1738, Elizabeth Clark, of Swansea. She died October, 1742. Married second, November 2, 1747, Mrs. Abigail Black. He bought land in Lebanon, in Parish Goshen, August 16, 1764. Children: 1. William, born December 9, 1739; baptised May 29, 1743. 2. Elizabeth, born May 25, 1742; baptised May 29, 1743. 3. Irene, born March 27, 1748-9. 4. Joseph, born June 17, 1751. Living in Lebanon, February 19, 1781. Married Mary Brown, April 2, 1772. Bought land in township of Exeter in 1781, and in Lebanon, near house of William Finney, late deceased. March 13, 1830, Joseph Finney sold land in Lebanon.

JOHN FINNEY, (Son of Joshua and Martha) was born June 2, 1721; married, first, Rachel Woodward, in Lebanon, August 25, 1743. Rachel Finney was received into the Congregational church by letter from Lebanon, January 2, 1757. She died June 5, 1765. Her will dated Warren, Conn., April 20, 1765. Her estate was divided after the death of her husband in 1788. He was called "John Finney, Jr., son of Joshua, in 1744." October 17, 1765, the above named John Finney, Jr., and Sarah Thomas, were joined together in marriage. Letters of administration granted on estate of John Finney, late of Warren, Conn., to his son, Eleazer, November 10, 1788. Children:

1. Joel, born September 1, 1744; married Anne Sackett, April 21, 1768. 2. Rachel, born 1745; married — Barnum, living November 10, 1788. 3. Lydia born August 28, 1746; married (probably Amazia) Phillips, of Southington, Conn., died before 1788. 4. Eleazer, born about 1750-4; married Mary Johnson, February 8, 1774. 5. John, died January 12, 1762. 6. Rufus, born May 18, 1760. 7. Deidama, baptised July, 1767. Witnessed deed January 11, 1788.

OLIVER FINNEY, son of Joshua and Martha, born in Lebanon, November 11, 1728; married Elizabeth Dunham, August 9, 1749; lived at Hebron, in 1751; Lebanon, 1753.

Removed to Warren, Conn., and were on the list of original members of Congregational Church, September 22, 1756. October 5, 1752, bought land in Kent, Conn., of Nathaniel Fuller. His name appears on the land records, until April 23, 1773, when he sold one hundred seventeen acres to William Ross. One child, Elizabeth, born September 10, 1750.

JOEL FINNEY, son of John and Rachel Woodward, was born at Lebanon, September 1, 1744. He married Anne Sackett, April 21, 1768. They united with the Congregational Church, at Warren, Conn., on confession, May 2, 1784. Joel Finney bought house and land in Kent, Conn., March 1, 1768. His name appears on the land records until 1785. Children: 1. Anne, born January 25, 1769. 2. Hemen, born December 17, 1770. 3. Joel, born July 26, 1772. 4. Rachel, born April 12, 1774. 5. Elijah Goffee, born April 28, 1776. 6. A son, born May 1, 1778; died May 4, 1778. 7. Lidea, born July 21, 1780. 8. Belinda, born May 4, 1782. 9. Miranda, married — Burroughs. 10. Anson, born 1786. 11. Sackett.

ELEAZER FINNEY, son of John and Rachel Woodward, was born in Lebanon about 1750. He married Mary Johnson, February 8, 1774. They witnessed a deed, from Rufus Finney to Solomon Carter, at Warren, March 9, 1789. Eleazer received land from his father, May 31, 1777 and 1780, and the house, in which his father dwelt in 1788. In 1789, he sold land in Warren, to Peleg Holmes, and others, and removed to Monckton, Vt., before June 24, 1790; at which time he sold land adjoining the above, to Gersholl Holmes, Sergeant in Revolutionary War. Children: 1. Mary A., born November 11, 1774; died February 1, 1775. 2. Johnson, born December 10, 1775. 3. Alonzo, born May 16, 1778; died unmarried. 4. Lucinda, born June 15, 1780. 5. Isaac, born September 16, 1782; died March 3, 1783.

RUFUS FINNEY, son of John and Rachel Woodward, born May 18, 1760; living at Warren, Conn., 1788. Removed to Elizabethtown, N. Y., before June 29, 1789. Married May 20, 1779, Hannah Finney, daughter of John Finney and Hannah Washburn, born March 10, 1761. Children: 1. Martin, born March 12, 1780. 2. Newman, born January 17, 1782. 3. Erastus, born April 21, 1788.

JOHNSON FINNEY, son of Eleazer and Mary Johnson, born in Warren, Conn., December 10, 1775; removed with his parents to Monckton, Addison County, Vt., before 1790. He married Miss Barnes. Children: 1. Myron, married Sarah Hynsdale. 2. Norman, married Rebecca Dean and lived on the old farm at Monckton, Vt., until his death in 1896. His son, H. J. Finney, still lives on the place. 3. Noble H. married, and went to Ohio and then to Michigan; edited first newspaper at Grand Rapids. 4. Amanda, married — Blackner.

MYRON FINNEY, son of Johnson Finney and Miss Barnes, born at Monckton, Addison County, Vt.; married Sarah Hynsdale. Children: 1. Solon H., Second Lieutenant Company B, Sixth Michigan Cavalry. Wounded at Berkville Station, Va., April 3, 1865; died April 9, 1865; buried at National Cemetery, Petersburg, Va. 2. Orson O., died November 9, 1867, at Cohoes, N. Y. 3. Norman J., died December, 1869. 4. Mary S., died December, 1848. 5. Jannie S., died March, 1863. 6. Myron Hynsdale, cashier of German American Savings Bank, Le Mars, Ia., March 23, 1897; removed to Thomasville, N. C., 1900; with the Clement Ross Lumber Company, July 11, 1902, at that place.

### DR. JOHN FINNEY.

John Finney, M. D., son of Joshua Finney and Mercy Watts, born at Bristol, R. I., August 15, 1696; died at Warren, Conn., June 6, 1773, aged seventy-seven years; buried there. John Finney, of Norton, Bristol County, Mass., bought land in Lebanon township, at Chestnut Hill, Conn., in 1728-9, (three deeds). Dr. Finney and wife, Hannah, and John Finney, Jr., were received by letter into the church at Lebanon, November 26, 1749. He owned land in Kent, in 1750, which was divided among his four children, February 16, 1760. His will dated Warren, Kent, Conn., January 1, 1772, was proved June 9, 1773. He mentions wife, Anne; sons, John and Nathaniel; daughter, Marcy Sackett; grandson, John, son of John, under twenty-one; and grandson, Caleb, son of Nathaniel, under twenty-one. "Dr. John Finney departed this life, June 6, 1773. Anna Finney, his wife, departed this life, August 11, 1776." Married Hannah or Anne Toogood, September 14, 1715, both of Swansea, Mass. Children: 1. Joel, born February 24,



1716-7. 2. John, married Hannah Washburn, June 14, 1744. He was born October 14, 1718. 3. Nathaniel, born January 3, 1720, said to have gone to Nova Scotia; also was living at Providence, R. I. (Kent deeds). Had son, Caleb. 4. Joshua, born February 24, 1723-4. 5. Anne, born April 30, 1727. 6. Marcy, born January, 1729-30, (or Mercy as she was frequently called); married December 21, 1752, Reuben Sackett, of Greenwich, in Kent, Conn. 7. David, married Abigail Clark, February 26, 1759. Both of Kent. 8. Martha, born June 12, 1735; died same day. 9. Jabez, born November 21, 1737; went to East Greenwich, R. I., (Swansea town records).

JOHN FINNEY, son of Dr. John Finney and Anne or Hannah, of Norton, Bristol County, Mass. In 1728 or 1729, was with his parents, received by letter into membership of the Congregational Church at Lebanon. November 26, 1749, he was called "Jr." He is usually called "John ye 3rd," on the Kenttown records of 1761, probably to distinguish him from his cousin, John, son of Joshua, who was born in 1721 (may have been a little older), and who was always known as John, Jr., to distinguish him from his uncle Dr. John Finney. September 11, 1763, John Finney third, and Hannah his wife, were received by letter into the Congregational church at Warren, Conn., his from Lebanon, hers from Bolton. He married Hannah Washburn at Lebanon, June 14, 1744. He was living in 1793, (Deeds). Children: 1. Timothy, born August 28, 1746, at Lebanon. 2. Martin, born June 20, 1751, at Lebanon. 3. Elihu, born July 14, 1755, at Lebanon. 4. John, born July 19, 1757, at Lebanon. 5. Hannah, born March 10, 1761, in Kent, Conn.; married May 20, 1779, Rufus Finney, son of John and Rachel Woodward Finney.

ELIHU FINNEY, son of John and Hannah Washburn, born July 14, 1755, at Lebanon, Conn., died at Cooperstown, N. Y., July 12, 1813. Married March 15, 1781, Mary Noyes, of Caanan, Columbia County, N. Y. She was born July 23, 1754. Died August 23, 1841. They left Caanan for Cooperstown, arriving there February 28, 1795. Elihu and his two sons were printers and spelled the name Phinney. Children: 1. Henry, born October 20, 1781; died September 14, 1850 at Cooperstown, unmarried. 2. Katharine, born August 31, 1783; died October 17, 1858; married June

25, 1803, Elijah Hyde Metcalf, born September 8, 1778, died September 14, 1821. They have a granddaughter now residing at Cooperstown with some of her children. 3. Elihu, born July 1, 1785. 4. George Gordon, born June 13, 1787; died January 7, 1828, at Cooperstown, unmarried. 5. Sophia, born June 15, 1789; married Cornelius S. King. Had children.

ELIHU FINNEY, son of Elihu and Mary Noyes, born at Caanan, Columbia County, N. Y., July 1, 1785; died at Cooperstown, N. Y., June 26, 1863; married November 16, 1815, Nancy Whiting Tiffany, born April 5, 1791, died February 13, 1849; sister of mother of Col. C. Seaforth Stewart. Elihu lived at Cooperstown, to which place he removed with his parents February 28, 1795. He was a printer. Children: 1. Henry Frederick, born December 15, 1816, died October 28, 1875. 2. Elihu, born June 20, 1823; drowned in Otsego Lake, September 20, 1892; married Sarah Lispenard Stewart, (cousin and stepsister of C. Seaforth Stewart), June 12, 1851, born August 18, 1827; died July 23, 1902. One son Alex. Stewart Finney, born January 1, 1864, lives at Cooperstown, N. Y. Elihu graduated at Yale, 1846. 3. Harriet Bradford, born April 30, 1825; married June 4, 1849, Rev. C. K. McHarg, born March 18, 1823. Both living, no children. 4. Ann Whiting, born February 4, 1827, died March 13, 1887, at Cooperstown, unmarried. 5. John Lathrop Tiffany, born January 17, 1829; died June 4, 1854, unmarried.

HENRY FREDERICK FINNEY, son of Elihu Finney and Nancy Whiting Tiffany, born at Cooperstown, N. Y., December 15, 1816, died there October 28, 1875; married February 8, 1849, Caroline Martha Cooper. She was second daughter of James Fennimore Cooper, (the great novelist) and Mary Miller, born June 26, 1815, at Cooperstown, died there January 13, 1892. Children: 1. Henry, born February 20, 1850, at Cooperstown, N. Y., died there September 8, 1851. 2. Susan Cooper, born March 5, 1852, at Buffalo, N. Y.; married October 21, 1874, Jac. Sutherland Irving, who died April 1, 1881, aged twenty-eight years. Their child, Henry Sutherland Irving, born at Cooperstown, August 2, 1875, unmarried. 3. Frederick Noyes, born December 12, 1854, at Cooperstown, died December 14, 1892, at South Cairo, N. Y., unmarried. 4. Charles John, born December 24, 1856, at Irvington on Hudson, unmarried.

JOHN FINNEY, son of John Finney and Hannah Washburn, was born at Lebanon, Conn., July 19, 1757; and removed to Warren, Litchfield, Conn., with his parents. After the death of his grandfather, Dr. John Finney, he (and not his father), was called "John ye third." He married Bethia (probably Carter), January 19, 1786. He inherited lands in Ledyus Patient, Litchfield, Conn., from his grandfather, Dr. John Finney, in 1773. His name frequently appears on the land records of Kent and Warren, until 1800. Corporal 1777. Sergeant 1780. Children: 1. Timothy Washburn, born August 12, 1787. 2. Solomon, born June 24, 1789. 3. John Carter, born June 17, 1793; married Katharine ——. Their children: (a) Mary, (b) Delia, (c) Jane, (d) John, born August 27, 1829; married Eliza Boice Couill, March 5, 1853; died at Lambertville, N. J., January 16, 1894. Had five daughters. 4. Hannah, born April 12, 1795. 5. Harley (Hartley) born March 12, 1797.

DAVID FINNEY, son of Dr. John and Anne or Hannah, was born August 24, 1732; married February 26, 1759, Abigail Clark, both of Kent. October, 30, 1759, he sold land in Kent to the heirs of Obadiah Clark, of Dutchess County, N. Y. February 16, 1760, he received his share of his father's land in Kent. He removed to Dutchess County, N. Y., before February 16, 1763, at which time and on June 9, 1763, he sold his land in E. Greenwich in Kent, to James Phelps, of Kent. He is not named in his father's will, dated Warren, January 1, 1772. Child: Isaac, born October 3, 1759.

### **JOSIAH FINNEY OF LEBANON.**

Josiah Finney, son of Joshua Finney and Mercy Watts, was born in Bristol, Mass., July 26, 1701; married Elizabeth Mann (not Shaw), January, 1722-3. He bought land in Lebanon, in 1723. He owned land in Kent, Conn., 1746, which he gave to his sons, Josiah and Jonathan. (See Kent Deeds). Will dated Lebanon, February 14, 1771; proved August 22, 1774, at Willimantic. Wife died in 1775. Josiah died in 1774. (Church record, Columbus, Conn.). Children: 1. Elizabeth, born January 19, 1723-4; living in 1771. 2. Josiah, born January 27, 1725; died, September, 1726. 3. Josiah, born February 24, 1727-8; married Sarah Carter, daughter of Thomas Carter and Sarah

Gilmore; born 1731; died June 16, 1777, in her forty-sixth year. Living in Kent, in 1752. 4. Keziah, born March 5, 1730; living in 1771. 5. Lydia, born March 6, 1732; died before 1771. 6. David, born, June 21, 1734; married, March 7, 1754, Jemima Warner, who died November 14, 1770. Married, second, the widow, Margaret Fuller, May 6, 1775. Received deed, from his mother, for land in Lebanon, given her by her late husband, Josiah Finney, April 7, 1777. Bought land in Lebanon and living there, 1777. Sold land there in 1795 and 1797. Children: (a) Eleazar, born January 20, 1755. (b) Elizabeth, born April 1, 1757. (c) Uriah, born March 16, 1761. In Revolutionary War, 1778-80. (d) Jemima, born August 15, 1763. (e) Benjamin, born August 9, 1771. 7. Jonathan, born June 17, 1736.

JONATHAN FINNEY, son of Josiah and Elizabeth Mann, was born June 17, 1736; died March 29, 1773. He married Phebe Phelps, August 12, 1757. October 10, 1757, he received from his father, Josiah Finney, of Lebanon, one hundred twelve acres of land in Kent, Conn. (that part of Kent now included in Warren, Conn.). Jonathan Finney, and Phebe, his wife, united with the Congregational Church, at Warren, Conn., on profession of faith, December 10, 1769. His will dated Kent, Conn., March 27, 1773; inventory filed May 4, 1773; property distributed in 1779. Children: 1. Jonathan, born November 8, 1758. 2. Bethuel, born June 11, 1760; sold land in Kent, in 1783 and 1789. Living at Lennox, Berkshire County, Mass., November 16, 1789. 3. Phebe, born February 22, 1762. 4. Rhoda, born July 22, 1763. 5. Zina, born January 14, 1765. Living at Hebron, Hartford County, Conn., January 18, 1786. 6. Arsenath, born January 28, 1767. 7. Beriah, born November 14, 1768. Living at Lennox, Berkshire County, Mass., November 16, 1789. 8. Lydia, born June 28, 1770; died June 19, 1771. 9. Abraham, born April 20, 1772; living at Lee, Berkshire County, Mass., April 5, 1794.

### **JOSIAH FINNEY, OF WARREN, CONN.**

Josiah Finney of Kent and Warren, Conn., son of Josiah Finney, of Lebanon, and grandson of Joshua, of Bristol, R. I., who was son of John, who came to Plymouth, with his "Mother" Finney, before 1631. He was son of Josiah and Elizabeth Mann, born February 24, 1727-8; and died August

27, 1773, aged forty-six years. He married Sarah Carter; born 1731; died June 16, 1777, in her forty-sixth year. Both are buried at Warren, Conn. Josiah Finney, Jr., of Lebanon, witnessed deed from his father, to Isaac Bumpus, November 6, 1744. Bought land in Kent, November 27, 1746. Living in Lebanon, August 22, 1748, and in Kent, March 27, 1748-9. Received one hundred acres of land in Kent, Conn., from his father, in Lebanon, June 19, 1756. Letters of administration granted to wife, Sarah, of Kent, October 13, 1773. Inventory November 29, 1773. She united with Congregational Church, at Warren, Conn., by profession of faith, on July 27, 1769. Josiah gave the land on which the church still stands. In the biography of Rev. Charles G. Finney, by Professor G. Frederick Wright, of Oberlin College, 1891, he says: "In the public records of Warren, Litchfield County, Connecticut, 'Josiah Finney' appears as the name of one of the earliest settlers, and we are told that the organization of the Congregational Church, of the town, in 1756, was effected at his residence; and that he purchased and gave to the ecclesiastical society, the ground upon which the first 'meeting house' was built. Josiah Finney's wife was Sarah Curtiss, a sister of Major Eleazar Curtiss, of Revolutionary fame."

Mrs. Welch has found that the wife of Josiah Finney of Kent, in Warren, Conn., was Sarah Carter, daughter of Thomas Carter and Sarah Gilmore. We are inclined to believe she is correct, because of the extensive examination she has made. Professor Wright has several other errors in his genealogy of the family; but is quite correct in the final statement, that the Finneys are, "descended from some of the best families, of the earliest New England emigration." Children: 1. Josiah, born about 1756, married Joannah Phelps, January 21, 1779. 2. Sylvester, born, March 15, 1759; married, April 29, 1779, Rebecca Rice, born August 9, 1759. 3. Sarah, born June 6, 1761; married Judah Eldred. 4. Lucinda, born January 28, 1763. 5. Zenas, born December 8, 1764; died between 1773 and September 16, 1777. 6. Lenna, born October 28, 1766. 7. Cyrus, born October 6, 1771. Sold land in Warren, 1793; married Elizabeth Hemingway.

JOSIAH FINNEY, son of Josiah and Sarah Carter, was born about 1756, in that part of Kent now included in Warren, Litchfield County, Conn. He inherited or bought his

father's house and lands, which he sold, and left Warren with his children, in 1838. He was the last of the name in the township. Mr. Lyman and Mr. Curtiss, aged about eighty-five, living June, 1902, remember Josiah Finney and his sons. He married Joanna Phelps, January 21, 1779. She died January 17, 1838, aged seventy-four; buried at Warren. Josiah was in the Revolutionary war. Children: 1. Louisa, born May 20, 1780. 2. Josiah, born March 4, 1782; moved to Pennsylvania. 3. Seth C., lived in Warren, until 1838, then went to York State; unmarried. 4. Welthy, died March 16, 1795; buried at Warren. 5. Pollina, died; buried at Warren.

CYRUS FINNEY, son of Josiah and Sarah Carter, born in Warren township, Litchfield County, Conn., October 6, 1771; and died in Madison County, N. Y., January 11, 1840, aged sixty-eight years. He married Elizabeth Hemingway, who died February 3, 1845. He sold land in Warren, Conn. in 1793. In 1797 he removed to Madison County, N. Y., and settled near Eaton Village. Rev. Chas. G. Finney, his nephew, lived with him when a boy, and attended school at Eaton. Children: 1. Amanda, born May 7, 1799. 2. Lucinda, born January 6, 1802. 3. Alenson, born May 6, 1805, removed to Porter County, Indiana, in 1836: his son Jasper N. Finney, was at Valparaiso, Indiana, August 24, 1902. 4. Sylvester, born October 1807. Had a son Granville Finney, living at Eaton, Madison County, N. Y., August 24, 1902. 5. Eliza Ann, born July 1809. 6. Cyrus Jr., born, 1812. 7. Charles G., born 1814, removed to Porter County, Indiana about 1840. 8. George, born 1817.

### **SILVESTER FINNEY, FIRST.**

Sylvester Finney, son of Josiah and Sarah (Carter), born at Warren, Conn., March 15, 1759, married Rebecca Rice, of April 29, Kent, 1779. She was born August 9, 1759. (Family Bible.) He is said to have served in Revolutionary war. His name appears on the land records of Warren, Conn., until 1794, at which time he sold his house and land, and removed to central New York. Lived a short time at Brothertown, Oneida County. Removed to Hanover, now Kirkland, where they remained until 1808, then went to Henderson, Jefferson County, N. Y., near Sackett's Harbor, on Lake Ontario. Children: 1. Sarah Finney, born June 1, 1780, in Warren, Conn., married Stephen Whitney. To her son, George

Whitney, were born Frank, Gib, Fred, Carl, Minnie and Nettie. 2. Deliah, born November 29, 1781. 3. Zenas Finney, born August 19, 1783, Warren, Conn. Married Rachel Mathews. 4. Chloe Finney, born in Warren, August 12, 1785. 5. Sylvester (2nd) Finney, born June 4, 1787, died September 9, 1798. 6. Harry Finney, born Warren, Conn., May 4, 1790. Was father of Emma Finney, who married Minot Wilcox, of Toledo; also of Charles G., Henry, Sophia, Julia, Wily, Narcisia and George C. Finney, the father of Harry R. Finney, No. 631 Cleveland Ave. Chicago, Ill. 7. Rev. Charles G. Finney, born August 29, 1792, in Warren, Conn. President of Oberlin College. 8. George W. Finney, born June 23, 1795, at Brothertown, Oneida County, N. Y. He was grandfather of Kate, Charles and Harry Cole. 9. Sylvester R. Finney, third, born in Kirkland, N. Y., January 15, 1802; died June 3, 1803.

As the movings of the father of this family, and the description of the experience of Rev. Charles G. Finney, affect all the children alike, I quote the following as part of their history:

“When Charles was about two years old, his parents, following the prevalent tide of emigration, removed to the wilderness of Central New York, and found a temporary resting place for the family at Brothertown, Oneida County; but soon sought a permanent home in Hanover, now Kirkland, then a part of Paris. Here they remained, amid the privations of pioneer life, common to those days, until Charles was sixteen years old. It was in the days of the stage coach and post horse. The Erie Canal, with its marvelous transformations, had not even been projected. The country was covered with a dense forest, in which clearings were made by slow and painful effort. There were but few churches and fewer ministers; so that Finney in his boyhood heard very little preaching, and that mostly by uneducated and ignorant men, whose mistakes in grammar so impressed themselves upon his mind, that they were the subject of merriment to him, to his dying day. Books likewise were few; yet, true to the New England instincts, this most advanced wave of migration bore with it the school house, and young Finney was a regular attendant at the summer and winter district schools, taught by persons who had received creditable education in New England. About 1808 the family moved to Henderson, Jefferson County, on the shore of Lake Ontario, not far from Sackett’s Harbor.”

**ZENAS FINNEY, FIRST.**

Zenas Finney, first, son of Sylvester Finney and Rebecca Rice, was born August 19, 1783, in Warren, Litchfield County, Conn. He died October 22, 1874, of old age. Was buried in Henderson, N. Y. He followed the migration of his parents from Warren, to Brothertown, N. Y.; then north to Jefferson County, near Sackett's Harbor, to a place known as Henderson. He was a farmer. He married Rachel Matthews, who was born November 18, 1784, and died November 25, 1866; buried in Henderson, N. Y. Their children: 1. Almira Finney, who married Mr. Barrett, of Pillar Point, N. Y. They had one son, Alsaphin, who died prior to 1900, and left a wife, Hannah Barrett, who lives on the old homestead at Pillar Point, Jefferson County, N. Y. She had the family bible of the Finney Family, when she died. 2. Sylvester, (fourth) Finney, born August 15, 1805; married, Abigail L. Hitchcock. 3. Appolona Finney, had one daughter: (a) Mrs. L. Nichols, who lived at Malone, N. Y., and moved in 1901, to Mass. She had a daughter, Jessie Bailey, who lives at Dexter, Jefferson, County, N. Y. (b) Mrs. Lena Stark, of Bachelor, Mason County, Michigan. 4. Darwin Erasmus Finney, was born in Henderson, N. Y., 1808; died in Menasha, Wis., April, 1859. 5. Carshean Finney. 6 Eleanor Finney.

**SYLVESTER (4TH) FINNEY, MILLWRIGHT.**

Born in Henderson. son of Zenas Finney and Rachel Matthews, August 15, 1805, and died at Henderson, N. Y., August 1, 1857, aged fifty-two. He was a millwright. He was first married to Nancy Wright, sister of "Aunt Emeline Jackson," Mrs. Nettie Crane, George, Philip and William Wright, all of Oshkosh. Soon after, Abigail L. Hitchcock moved, to Henderson, N. Y., with her grandparents, the Williams; she became acquainted with Sylvester Finney. His first wife, Nancy Wright, lived only a few months, after marriage, and April 26, 1832, he was married to Abigail L. Hitchcock, at the home of her mother, in Henderson, in the daytime. She says she cannot recall their first meeting, "they were all young together." She wore for her wedding gown, a white muslin. One of her dresses was black silk and her hat was trimmed with twelve ostrich tips. Her wardrobe contained a "bambozine cloak." She was a mem-



ber of the Baptist church, at Henderson. She was a singer and had a sweet voice, which she inherited from her grandmother, Ann Matteson. Sylvester Finney, in his trade, of millwright, made the over shot wheel, and the spouting, and set up the machinery in the historic water, flour or saw mill, by the spar dam. When he was married he was engaged on a mill, at Furnace Falls, Canada, at which place they went to live. He remained there a good many years, as their first four children were born in Canada; after which they returned to Henderson, N. Y.

Mrs. Finney now resides at Lakota, Dakota, with her daughter, Almira Fillmore, where on her 86th birthday, 23rd, of July, 1900, her friends and neighbors, gave her a house warming, which was described in the "*Lakota Herald*," as follows:

"On Friday last, about twenty five ladies, headed by the Niagara W. C. T. U., proceeded to the home of L. M. Fillmore, for the purpose of celebrating, in an appropriate manner, the birthday anniversary of Mrs. Abigail L. Finney, mother of Mrs. Fillmore. The worthy lady has attained the age of eighty six years and enjoys very good health. She entered into the spirit of the occasion with great zest and enjoyment. Her friends were more than pleased to find her looking so well. The house was decorated with potted plants and cut flowers, in a pleasing arrangement. After a short and entertaining program, dainty refreshments were served and the rest of the afternoon given up to social intercourse. "Grandma Finney," as she is familiarly called, was the recipient of a number of nice presents. Among these was noticed a very handsome testament, of large print, which gave the greatest delight to the receiver.

Mrs. Finney is one of the pioneers in this section, and is respected and beloved, by all who know her, for her gentle manners and many kind deeds."

Their children:

1. Nancy Finney born at Furnace Falls, Canada, March 4, 1833, married S. S. Bulfinch in 1848, a farmer. He died August 27, 1897, at Ellisburg, N. Y. Their only child, Ida, married Byron Nutting. They reside at Ellisburg, which is also the home of her mother.

2. Rachel E. Finney, born January 5, 1835, at Furnace Falls, Canada, died November 19, 1899, at Marinette, Wis. Married in 1855, Isaac Hendon Wright, of Oshkosh, Wis. Her biography is written in another place. 3. Sylvester

(5th) Finney was born in Furnace Falls, Canada, October 18, 1836, and died in La Fargeville, N. Y., December, 1863. He married Sara Beardsly, daughter of John N. and Lucy Beardsley, of La Fargeville, N. Y. There were no children. He was a union soldier, in the civil war, with his brother George, in Company E. 10th, N. Y., Heavy Artillery, Captain, Cleghorn. They were encamped on Staten Island, N. Y., for a year, and were then sent to the front; but before this he returned home on a furlough, married, and returned within a week, to his regiment. He was sick in Washington City, for a long time. Mr. Beardsley went there, and brought him home, to La Fargeville, but he only lived a few days. His brother George served his time, was honorably discharged in the spring, 1865.

4. Almira Finney, born October 19, 1838, at Furnace Falls, Canada, married in 1864, L. M. Fillmore, son of Joseph and Phebe (Matheson) Fillmore, of Henderson, N. Y. He is related to President Fillmore. They reside on a very large farm, near Grand Forks, North Dakota. Their one child Arthur Fillmore, attended school and perfected his education as a civil engineer, located in St. Paul, Minn. Was born in Henderson, N. Y., 1880.

5. George Finney, born October 1842, at Henderson, N. Y., died January, 1881, at Henderson; married in 1867, Fanny Gleason, no children. His war record is given above.

6. Edwin Finney, born May 6, 1845, at Henderson, N. Y., where he died September 22, 1871; married in 1863, Jenette Rogers. Their children: William, Myron, George, Abigail, Edwin.

7. Joseph R. Finney, born at Henderson, N. Y., September 26, 1849. Was a skilled physician, practiced for some time at Elbowards, North Dakota, where he died, December 27, 1899. Married in 1890, Cecil Webster. Their children are Sylvester (sixth) and Grandison.

8. Mary Finney, born September 26, 1849, twin sister of Joseph R. Never married. Died of a severe cold December 5, 1863, at Henderson, N. Y.

9. Zenas, (second) Finney, born January 22, 1852; died at Stevens Point, Wis., May 18, 1889; married Hattie Fuller, who lives at Stevens Point. Their children: Ruth and Frank.

10. Newton Finney, born December 4, 1855, at Henderson, N. Y., where he died July 30, 1856.

**ERASMUS DARWIN FINNEY.**

Son of Zenas Finney and Rachel Matthews, was born in Henderson, Jefferson County, N. Y., 1808; died in Menasha, Wis., April, 1859; married, first, Betsey Whitney Wright, September 18, 1831. She was born at Manlius, N. Y., January 2, 1814. They settled at Sackett's Harbor and moved to Oshkosh, Wis., in 1843; where she died May 17, 1845. Their children were:

1. Newton Sobieski, born November, 1835. Hewent south and married, about 1859, Josephine De Bignon, in Brunswick, Ga. He served in the Confederate Army on General Lee's Staff. Children: Georgiana, Fairy and Joseph. The latter married and had three children. Newton is living in New York City. 2. Edwin Erasmus, born July 11, 1838, at Pillar Point, N. Y. He served in Union Army, Iron Brigade. Enlisted in Company E, Second Wisconsin. He reenlisted in Forty-sixth Regiment, Wisconsin, and served during the war. Married August 22, 1863, Anna Louisa Coffin. Their home is Oshkosh, Wis. Children: (a) Ina, born October 1, 1864; married June 16, 1887, Selim H. Newton; live at Oshkosh. Their children are: Edwin, Horace, Louisa, Jane and Carl Finney. (b) Edwin Erasmus, Jr., born October 6, 1866; married October 11, 1893, Elsie C., daughter of Ex. Gov. W. H. Upham; living in Marshfield, Wis. Their children are: Dorothy, born July 14, 1894; Roderick Upham, born April 5, 1895; Mary Louise, born 1899; died 1900. (c) William Henry, born August 4, 1868; died August 4, 1869. (d) Carl Coffin, born September 4, 1869; married June 14, 1893, Jessie Decker; no children. (e) Newton Scott, born April 28, 1873; died May 23, 1902. (f) Earl Peck, born March 2, 1879; graduated at Annapolis, Naval Academy, 1902; at present serving on ship "Frolic" in the Philippines. (g) Arthur B., born May 18, 1882. 3. Georgiana Milton, born November 2, 1841; married Henry Baldwin Harshaw, December 21, 1864. Died February 17, 1893. Colonel Henry B. Harshaw served all through the war; was in the Iron Brigade, and lost an arm; served many years as Clerk of Circuit Court; was a lawyer, and was elected two terms State Treasurer. Their daughter, Flora Angie Harshaw, was born October 19, 1865. Married Thomas Hamilton Hay, M. D., April 27, 1887. Live at No. 209, Nineteenth Street, Milwaukee, Wis. Children: (a) Henry Harshaw Hay, born February 19, 1891. (b) Donald Leith Hay, born August 18, 1893.

Eramus Darwin Finney, married second wife, about 1847, Lariana Peck. They then lived in Fond du Lac. Children: 4. Ada, married — Kendel. 5. Bieda, married Taylor. 6 and 7. Two girls died in infancy. Erasmus Darwin Finney, married third wife (probably about 1853), at Menasha, Wis.; Nancy Maria Green (daughter of Elijah D. Green and Eliza Weathby Copeland), born March 17, 1828, in Oswagatchie, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.; died Oshkosh, April 23, 1881. Children: 8. Roland Platt, born in Fond du Lac, Wis., March 27, 1854; married in Oshkosh, January 18, 1883, Jessie Helen Goe; daughter of Dr. James Goe. He is asistant cashier Old National Bank. No children. 9. Luretta, died young. 10. Ole Alton, died young.

Erasmus Darwin Finney, in partnership with a man named Darling, established and ran the first stage lines in Wisconsin. They ran lines from Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Green Bay, Portage to Fond du Lac. In 1859, he was living with his wife in Brillion, Wisconsin. In the spring of that year, he went to Menasha to transact business at the land office; and to visit his son, Edward, who was employed at the dry dock. While there, he was taken sick; was moved from the hotel, to the home of a family by the name of Bates, who had formerly lived in Henderson, N. Y., where they were acquainted. Here he died in April, 1859. The roads were impassable for teams, so his son, Edward, walked to Oshkosh, to notify the relatives there of his father's death. As walking was the only way of reaching Menasha, none of the others went up; Edward walked back and was the only relative present at his father's funeral. He was buried in the lot of the Bates family, in the Menasha Cemetery; and it was weeks before the news of his death could be sent to his wife in Brillion.

### REV. CHAS. G. FINNEY.

Rev. Charles Grandison Finney, was the son of Sylvester Finney and Rebecca Rice, of Warren, County.

This noble character in American religious effort, in his life long work for mankind, and passion for winning souls, has imperishably connected his name, with America's greatest men. The beginning of such a life is interesting. We quote his own words, from Rev. Finney "Memories." "I was born in Warren, Litchfield County, Conneticut, August 29, 1792. When I was about two years old, my father removed to Oneida County, New York, which was, at that time, to a

great extent, a wilderness. No religious privileges were enjoyed by the people. Very few religious books were to be had. The new settlers, being mostly from New England, almost immediately established common schools; but they had among them, very little intelligent preaching of the Gospel. I enjoyed the privileges of a common school summer and winter, until I was fifteen or sixteen years old; and advanced so far, as to be supposed capable of teaching a common school myself, as common schools were then conducted. My parents were neither of them professors of religion, and, I believe, among our neighbors, there were very few religious people. I seldom heard a sermon, unless it was an occasional one, from some traveling minister, or some miserable holding forth of an ignorant preacher, who would sometimes be found in that country.

In the neighborhood of my father's residence, we had just erected a meeting house, and settled a minister; when my father was induced to remove again into the wilderness, skirting the southern shore of Lake Ontario, a little south of Sackett's Harbor. Here again I lived for several years, enjoying no better religious privileges than I had in Oneida County.

When about twenty years old I returned to Connecticut, and from thence went to New Jersey, near New York city, and engaged in teaching. I taught and studied as best I could; and twice returned to New England, and attended a high school, for a season. While attending the high school, I meditated going to Yale College. The teacher to whom I have referred, wished me to join him in conducting an academy in one of the southern states. I was inclined to accept his proposal, with the design of pursuing and completing my studies under his instruction. But when I informed my parents, whom I had not seen for four years, of my contemplated movement south, they both came immediately after me, and prevailed on me to go home with them to Jefferson County, New York. After making them a visit, I concluded to enter, as a student, the law office of Squire Benjamin Wright, at Adams a few miles away in that county. This was in 1818. Up to this time, I had never enjoyed what might be called religious privileges. I had never lived in a praying community, except during the periods when I was attending the high school, in New England; and the religion in that place was of a type not at all calculated to arrest my attention. The preaching was by an

aged clergyman, an excellent man, and greatly beloved and venerated by his people; but he read his sermons, in a manner that left no impression whatever on my mind. He had a monotonous, humdrum way of reading, what he had probably written many years before. To give some idea of his preaching, let me say, that his manuscript sermons, were just large enough to put into a small bible. I sat in the gallery, and observed that he placed his manuscript, in the middle of his bible; and inserted his fingers, at the places where were to be found, the passages of scripture to be quoted, in the reading of his sermons. This made it necessary to hold his bible in both hands, and rendered all gesticulation with his hands, impossible. As he proceeded, he would read the passages of scripture, where his fingers were inserted, and thus liberate one finger after another, until the fingers of both hands, were read out of their places. When his fingers were all read out, he was near the close of the sermon. His reading was altogether unimpassioned and monotonous; and although the people attended very closely and reverentially to his reading, yet I must confess, it was to me not much like preaching. Thus when I went to Adams to study law I was almost as ignorant of religion, as a heathen. I had been brought up mostly in the woods. I had very little regard for the Sabbath, and had no definite knowledge, of religious truth. In studying elementary law, I found the old authors, frequently quoting the scriptures; and referring especially to the Mosaic Institutes, as authority for many of the great principles of common law. This excited my curiosity so much, that I went and purchased a bible, the first I had ever owned; and whenever I found a reference, by the law authors, to the bible, I turned to the passage, and consulted it in its connection. This soon led to my taking a new interest in the bible, and I read and meditated on it much more than I had ever done before, in my life. However, much of it I did not understand."

After meditating on what he had read for several weeks, much disturbed; he went alone into the woods, and after long prayer, was converted. He then began revival work, and left the law forever. "After a short time I went down to Henderson, where my father lived, and visited him. He was an unconverted man; and only one of the family, my youngest brother, had ever made a profession of religion. My father met me at the gate, and said, "How do you do Charles?" I replied, "I am well, body and soul. But

father, you are an old man; all your children are grown up, and have left your house; and I never heard a prayer in my father's house." Father dropped his head, and burst into tears, and replied, "I know it, Charles; come in and pray yourself." We went in, and engaged in prayer. My father and mother were greatly moved; and in a very short time thereafter, they were both hopefully converted. I do not know but my mother had had a secret hope, before; but if so, none of the family, I believe, ever knew it."

Mr. Finney's views of religion, were obtained from the bible alone, and he differed from the accepted Princeton doctrine; and also from the Universalist. This occasioned some opposition to him, among the settled ministers; but he was admitted among them; and authorized to preach. Then began the most remarkable revival labors, ever successfully carried, on by any man, in all the world. He was licensed to preach, in the Presbyterian church, in 1824. His revival sermons met with great success in Utica, Troy, Philadelphia, Boston and New York. On his second visit to the last City, in 1832, the Chatham street theater was bought, and made over into a church for him, and the New York "Evangelist" established as an advocate of the revival. His labors here, resulted in the establishment of seven "free Presbyterian churches." In 1834, he became pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, which had been built especially for him. Mr. Finney accepted, in 1835, the Professorship, of Theology, at Oberlin, which had just been founded, by his friends, and retained it until his death, at eighty-three years of age, August 16, 1875. Here he assisted in establishing the "Oberlin Evangelist," and afterward, the "Oberlin Quarterly." He also became pastor of the Congregational church, at Oberlin, in 1837; but continued, at intervals, to preach in New York, and elsewhere. He spent three years in England, as a revivalist, in 1849-51; and 1858-60, adding to his reputation, for eloquence; in 1851-66, fifteen years, was president of Oberlin College. Mr. Finney relied greatly, on doctrinal sermons, in his revivals, as opposed to animal excitement; and his sermons were plain, logical and direct. He was an abolitionist, an anti-mason, and an advocate of total abstinence.

In October, 1824, he was married, at Whitestown, near Utica, to Miss Lydia Andrews. He left for Evans Mills, to obtain a conveyance to transport their goods; then he was so much sought after, that he could not get back, to his wife,



for several months. Finally, when he did get within sixteen miles of where his wife was, he was obliged to have his horse shod; and the people finding out who he was, insisted on his preaching that noon; which he did. Then the demands on him became so great, he finally consented to remain if some one would go and bring his wife, which was agreed to. His wife died, December, 1847, and his great sorrow is eloquently and pathetically described in his Memoirs. Children born to them: 1. Charles G. Finney, second, who was admitted to practice law, and lived in California. 2. Frederick Norton Finney, president of the Wisconsin Trust Company, since 1890; was born at Boston, March 7, 1832. He had a common school education, at Oberlin, Ohio; admitted to the bar, 1857. In December, 1863, he married Willieanna W. Clarke, of Oberlin, Ohio. He practiced in Oshkosh, Wis., 1857-60; and in 1860, joined the Engineers' Corps of Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co. He had charge of construction, two years; city engineer, Toledo, Ohio, two years; first assistant engineer, Union Pacific, Mountain Division, in 1864. He was a resident engineer and superintendent, Jamestown Division, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, 1864-7; chief engineer, Erie & Pittsburg Railroad, 1867-70; and as chief engineer and general superintendent, located and built Canada Southern, in 1870-4. In 1874-8, he was chief engineer and superintendent of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway; general manager of Wisconsin Central, 1878-89. He is a director, member of the executive committee and superintendent construction, Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway. He had charge of building extension, San Marcos to San Antonio, Texas, 1900-1. His residence is No. 34, Prospect Avenue, Milwaukee, and his office is No. 112 Mason Street, Milwaukee.

3. Helen Finney, who married General J. Dolson Cox, of Cincinnati, O., a lawyer, Member of Congress, and a general in the Civil War; after which he was Secretary of the Interior in President Grant's Cabinet. His widow resides at Oberlin.

4. Julia Finney, was second wife of Honorable James Monroe, A. M., L. L. D., Member of Congress, Minister to Rio de Janeiro, and Professor of Political Economy, in Oberlin College. She still resides at Oberlin.



## CHAPTER X.

### Robert Williams, of Roxbury.

Was the head of this family of Williams. Much of the history of the numerous distinguished descendants of Robert Williams, of Roxbury, has been often written in books, newspapers and periodicals. A forthcoming work promises to discover, to which of the historic family of Williams, in England, this Robert of Roxbury, belonged. For the present we may be content to know, that in his veins was the congenital blood which animated many a celebrated soldier and statesman of England, included in which historic list, are Oliver Cromwell, and the illustrious Queen Elizabeth.

The family of Sir Robert Williams, Ninth Baronet of Penrhyn, was lineally descended from Marchudel of Cyan, Lord of Abergelen, in Denbighshire, one of the fifteen tribes of North Wales, who lived in the times of Roderic the Great, King of the Britons, about 849. From him was descended, Eduyfid Fycham, ancestor of the royal house of Tudor, which commenced in 1845, with Henry Tudor, who after the battle of Bosworth Field, was proclaimed King Henry VI. He was succeeded by his son, Henry VIII, whose son, Edward VI, followed him; then his sisters, Mary, and the celebrated Queen Elizabeth, the last Tudor. The above, Marchudel, was descended from Brutus, the first King of the Britons; who began to reign about 1,100 years before the birth of Christ. In the "William's Family," 1847, by Stephen W. Williams, M. D., there is a picture of the Williams' Coat of Arms, which they assumed after union with the Matthew's family; and supposing this Robert of Roxbury may have descended from this Williams, of Flint, this would be the coat of arms. I have seen the pamphlet of Mr. Edward H. Williams, Jr., of Bethlehem, Pa., "Robert Williams," in which he seems to doubt, the descent of this coat of arms as proper, though he intimates he may produce

one from the vicinity of Norwich, England. Much interest has been manifested in the family of Robert Williams, of Roxbury, because of the romantic and partly obscure history of Eleazor Williams, the Lost Dauphin, who it is claimed is a descendant of this Robert, through Eunace, a captive at eight years of age, a daughter of Rev. John Williams, of Deerfield, a grandson, whose family were all victims of its destruction, by the French and Indians. Mr. W. W. Wight, in his, "Eleazer Williams," has listed nearly all the publications, on the Robert Williams' descendants. His history of Robert Williams is so concise and correct that I copy it: "In the parish church, of St. Nicholas, in Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, Norwich County, England, Robert, eldest son of Stephen and Margaret (Cooke) Wilyams, was baptised on December 11, 1608. Robert's wife, Elizabeth Stalham, was a year, or thereabouts, her husband's junior. Robert was a cord wainer and plied his trade in his native shire, from 1623, until he deserted his ancestral shores. On April 8, 1637, he, with his wife and their four children, Samuel John, Elizabeth and Deborah, were examined, preliminary to emigration to New England. One week later, the family sailed, in the "Rose of Yarmouth," for Boston. Others of the same surname, from the same neighborhood, followed their example. Forthwith Robert made permanent settlement, in Roxbury, where in 1643, his household, now augmented to six children, dwelt upon an estate of twenty-five acres. As a member of the church of the Rev. John Eliot, and as otherwise qualified, Robert was made a freeman, May 16, 1643.

He was a personage of strong fibre, a rigid Puritan. Self exiled for conscience sake, his conscience was his constant mentor. A single incident will picture his character. The magistrates of Massachusetts Bay, sent letters to the several towns, in 1672, requesting pecuniary assistance for Harvard College; and inviting criticisms upon the conduct of the institution. Roxbury, while not refusing the aid, replied, on March 5, 1672, complaining of an evil in the method of education; that the youth were brought up in pride, ill fitting persons intended for either the magistracy or the ministry, and particularizing their wearing long hair, even in the pulpit, to the great grief and fear of many godly hearts. Prominent among the endorsers of this indictment were Robert Williams, and his son Samuel."

"Both Robert and Elizabeth Williams died in Roxbury; the former Sept. 1, 1693; the latter, July 28, 1674, 'aged eighty years.' They were the progenitors of many distinguished and honored Americans; not a few of these, despite the capillary criticism, were graduates of Harvard, and one, Colonel Ephraim Williams, was himself the founder of a college." Robert's gravestone cannot be found in the Roxbury burying ground, though those of Elizabeth, his wife, who died in 1674, and of his son, Samuel, who died in 1698, are still extant.

It was said by Farnum in Genealogy, "that Robert Williams of Roxbury, was the common ancestor of the divines, civilians and ancestors of the name, who have honored the country of their birth." It has also been said, that the "history of the William's family, in America, embraces a considerable portion of the history of New England, if not of the United States." It was a descendant of Robert- who founded Williams College.

To Robert Williams of Roxbury, and Elizabeth Stalham, were born seven children; of whom the fifth was:

ISAAC WILLIAMS, born in Roxbury, Mass., September 1, 1638. He was a weaver, a captain, and a deacon at Newton, Mass., married Martha Parke, 1660. His brother Samuel, married her sister, Theoda. She was a daughter of Deacon William Parke; born March 2, 1642; and died at Newton, October 24, 1674, whither they removed immediately after marriage, and settled on 500 acres of land, purchased by her father. Isaac was an influential citizen, and represented the town of Newton, in the General Court of Massachusetts for five or six years; and is said to have commanded a troop of horse. He died February 11, 1707, aged seventy. By his two wives, there were thirteen children; and by his wife Martha Parke, their fifth child was:

COLONEL JOHN WILLIAMS, born October 31, 1667. He settled in Stoneington, Conn. Here he married January 24, 1688, Martha Wheeler, daughter of Isaac Wheeler and Martha Parke, of Stoneington, born February 6, 1670; died December 17, 1745. He died November 15, 1702. Isaac Wheeler was a very early settler in Stoneington, where he took 4000 acres of land, some of which still remains in possession of the descendants of John Williams. There were seven children born to them, of whom the youngest was:

CAPTAIN BENAJAH WILLIAMS, born at Stoneington, Conn., August 28, 1700; died in 1808, at one hundred and eight years of age. Was an inn keeper and farmer. He married Deborah Fanning whom we suppose, was also of Stoneington, Conn. Their oldest son was:

MAJOR JOSEPH WILLIAMS, born at Stoneington, Conn., December 5, 1725; baptized in the First church of Stoneington, September 3, 1732; died 1808; married Hannah Fuller at Stoneington, who was born in Connecticut 1726, died 1810. He moved to Pownal, Vermont, to perfect his "New Hampshire grant title," 1762. Moved his family to Pownal, when his son, Isaiah was an infant, probably 1764 or 1765. On May 8, 1763, the day of the first meeting in Pownal, for the election of town officers, of which there is any record, Thomas Jewett, Joseph Williams and Eli Noble, were elected the first justices. (Vermont Hist. Gazetteer, Vol. I. p. 218). This office he filled for thirty three years.

Major Williams was a member of the General Convention, that assembled at Westminster, January 15, 1777. (Page 39, Vol. I. Record of Governor, and Council and of the General Conventions.)

This convention, by resolution, proclaimed and publicly declared: "That the district or territory comprehending, and usually known by the name and description of the "New Hampshire Grants," of right ought to be, and is hereby declared forever hereafter, to be considered as a separate, free and independent jurisdiction or state, by the name, and forever to be called, known and distinguished by the name of "New Connecticut." (Records, Vol. I. p. 41). On the 4th day of June following, this name was changed to Vermont. (Records, Vol. I. p. 41. Note).

This convention also petitioned the Continental Congress, that the said territory, be ranked among the free and American States; and delegates there from, admitted to seats in the Grand Continental Congress.

Of the convention that met at Windsor, July 2, 1777, Major Joseph Williams was a member from Pownal. (Records, Vol. I. p. 62). "This convention was unsurpassed in importance, by any other in the State, in that it established a Constitution, and frame Government." (Records, etc., Vol. I. p. 62).

This Constitution made Vermont, "the first of the States to prohibit slavery by constitutional provision, a fact of which Vermonters may well be proud."

On the 13th day of August, 1777, the Council of Safety, then sitting at Bennington, issued an order to the Commander of each regiment of the State Militia, requiring him, without a moment's loss of time, to march one half of his regiment to Bennington.

In the manuscript journal of Rev. Benajah Williams a grandson (Vol. IV. p. 298) which was in the possession of his son, the late A. J. Williams, of Cleveland, Ohio; it is recorded that his grandfather, Major Joseph Williams, of Pownal, a Major in the Vermont Militia, called out his men, and marched them to Bennington, arriving in time only to assist in burying the dead, and removing the wounded. In the year 1794, twenty families moved from Pownal and settled in Madison County, New York; Joseph sold his land in Pownal for \$2400.00, receiving full payment in silver dollars, and entrusted the proceeds to his son, Isaiah, to invest in land in Madison County, which was done accordingly, in Cazenovia, and in 1802 or 1803, he and his wife moved to Cazenovia, N. Y., with Isaiah, in whose family they resided, until their death, both dying in Cazenovia; he, being eighty-five years of age and she about ninety years of age.

ISAIAH WILLIAMS, son of Major Joseph Williams and Hannah Fuller his wife, born in Galesburg, Conn., February 19, 1764, and died at Vermont, Ill., January 26, 1853. He was a farmer; moved, when a small boy, to Pownal, Vermont, with his parents. He married there, Anna Matteson, of that place. She was a daughter of Abraham Matteson and Martha his wife, of Pownal. She was born at West Greenwich, R. I., April 26, 1767, and died at Henderson, N. Y., August 25, 1842. They resided at Pownal, Vt., until about 1794, when they moved to Cazenovia, Madison County, N. Y., having purchased lands there, where they remained until about, 1829, when they moved to Henderson, Jefferson County, New York, where his wife died in 1842; and two years after, he moved to Belvidere, Ill., then to De Pere, Wis.; then to Vermont, Ill., where he died. After her father's death, Abigail Hitchcock (Finney,) being then quite young, went to live with Isaiah and Anna his wife, who were her grandparents and then at Cazenovia. She relates of them, that they were, "well to do" farmers, and very staunch Methodists. The "Circuit riding" minister always stopped with them, during quarterly meetings.

They always entertained the ministers. Those were the days of the big fire place, spinning wheels and looms. Thanksgiving day was the great day of the year. Many days were devoted to making preparations for the event. The old fashioned brick oven was kept hot day and night. When Thanksgiving day came, the fatted turkey was hung in front of the fire place; and it fell to the lot of grandpa Isaiah, to sit near, and baste the turkey, with a long handled spoon, from a pan of drippings beneath. He also had to turn it from time to time, to secure an even brown color, on all sides. They taught Abigail, their grandchild, the art of primitive spinning and weaving. Warm bed blankets, beautiful coverlets, table linen, towels, flannels for dresses, and shirts were not only woven, but the yarn was spun from the wool and flax. Isaiah and his wife Anna were fond of singing Methodist hymns. He would spend much of the time during the long winter evenings, singing with his children and grandchildren. His wife Anna always sang while at her work. It is said she had a fine voice and was called a splendid singer. Their granddaughter, Abigail Hitchcock, moved to Henderson, with them, when fifteen years of age, where she became acquainted with Mr. Finney, whom she married there. The children of Isaiah and Anna Williams were:

1. Lydia Williams, born January 11, 1785, at Pownal, Vt.; married Bela Hitchcock.

2. Hannah Finney Williams, born May 11, 1787, and died in DePere, Wis., July 30, 1850; married her cousin Abel Vail, who died October 12, 1849. He was son of Warren, of Warren County, N. Y.

3. Rev. Benajah Williams, born at Pownal, Vt., August 24, 1789; died January 22, 1864, at Dayton, Ohio. He was a Methodist Minister. His children were:

- (a) Louisa, born January 18, 1810; died December 15, 1879.
- (b) Levisa, born July 3, 1811; died February 12, 1893.
- (c) Lorenzo Dow, born March 7, 1813; died October 14, 1878.
- (d) John Wesley, born July 12, 1815; died July 7, 1886.
- (e) Wm. McKendree, born February 18, 1818; died December 6, 1892.
- (f) Benajah, Jr., born April 17, 1820; died April 9, 1890.
- (g) Francis Smith, born February 17, 1823; died March 20, 1897.
- (h) Adam Clarke, born February 19, 1826; resides in Columbus, O.
- (i) Andrew Jackson, born February 8, 1829; died August 5, 1901, Cleveland, Ohio.
- (j) Nancy Maria, born February 13, 1833; died March 13, 1833.

4. Abraham W. Williams, born in Pownal, Vt., March 24, 1792; died April 24, 1873, at Grand Island, Mich. His wife died July 18, 1819. There was one son, Abraham, by a second marriage; he had eight children.

5. Rufus Williams, born May 14, 1796, and died October 23, 1836.

6. Hiram Williams, born September 11, 1798; married Hannah. Children: Lorilla, born January 21, 1844, died at Locke, N. Y.; Adeline, born July 7, 1828, died at Henderson, N. Y.

7. Susannah Williams, born July 15, 1800; married J. Briggs. She died in Crawford County, Wis. He died May 5, 1831, aged thirty-five.

8. Aaron Williams, born November 20, 1802; died August 29, 1846, at Belvidere, Ill. By his first wife, the children were: Samuel and Walton; by his second wife: Eaton, who died March 26, 1832, and Sabelia, Marial and Perry.

9. Sarah Williams, born June 10, 1806, was twin to Dr. Abiather. She died October 4, 1859.

10. Dr. Abiather B. Williams, twin brother of Sarah, was born June 10, 1806, at Cazenovia, N. Y.

LYDIA WILLIAMS, born in Pownal, Vt., January 11, 1785, died at Henderson, N. Y., April 16, 1868, where she was buried in the "Carpenter" cemetery. She was the oldest child of Isaiah Williams, and moved with him, in 1794, to Cazenovia, N. Y.; where she was married to Mr. Barton, who died, leaving her with two little boys, one of whom was Isaiah Barton, who had children. The other was Gideon O. Barton, who died April 16, 1831. She married for her second husband, Bela Hitchcock, the soldier, at Cazenovia, N. Y. Their four children:

1. Abigail Lonsberry Hitchcock, born July 23, 1814; married Sylvester Finney. She lives at Lakota, N. Dakota.

2. Anna Hitchcock, born October 19, 1811; she married George Kilby, January 20, 1833. Their son, A. E. Kilby, is a practicing attorney, winning marked success at Carthage, Jefferson County, N. Y.

3. Joseph Hitchcock; first wife, was Jane Wilson, October 29, 1837; second wife, Sarah Barton, December 4, 1844. His widow and daughter, reside at Woodville, N. Y.

4. Olney Hitchcock died young.

After the death of Bela Hitchcock, Lydia married, as a third husband, John Van Alstine, by whom she had one child,

Marion Van Alstine, who lived in Wisconsin, near Watertown, and married Jacob Hackett. She died young of consumption.

DR. ABIATHER B. WILLIAMS, youngest son of Isaiah Williams and Anna, born in Cazenovia, Madison County, N. Y., June 10, 1806. He studied medicine with Dr. Meyers, an old, experienced Doctor; then with Dr. Madison, and attended school. In 1831 and 1832 he practiced in Chicago, for the soldiers.

He married for his first wife, Abiah M. Mackson, who was born November 15, 1808, and died September 18, 1826. They were married November 10, 1825, at Cazenovia, N. Y.

For his second wife, he married Harriet Sanford, March 3, 1827. She died December 19, 1841. Her children were:

1. Mariah, born September 30, 1828; died February 15, 1830.

2. Horace, born May 27, 1830; died December 6, 1850, in California.

3. Oliver, born September 4, 1832; died January 18, 1884, in Depere.

4. Cordelia, born December 13, 1835; died August 18, 1837.

5. George, born January 27, 1838; died November 24, 1838.

6. Alonzo, born October 7, 1841; died August 29, 1844.

For his third wife he married Lucy Ann Munger, April 8, 1842. She was born August 9, 1824, and died January 10, 1900. Children:

1. Almira Eugenia, born in Nauvoo, Ill., November 13, 1843.
2. James, born September 4, 1845; and died December 1, 1845.
3. Aaron, born September 2, 1846; died same day.
4. Mary, born July 19, 1848; died in DePere, March 20, 1850.
5. Charles, born February 17, 1850, in DePere; died next day.
6. California, born December 13, 1852; died January 20, 1853, in California.
7. Andrew, J. A., born November 8, 1854, in California; married.
8. Flora Bell Irene, born in DePere, July 19, 1858; and died March 14, 1893, in Chicago.
9. Charlotte Raymond, born in DePere, March 6, 1862.

Dr. Abiather Williams was a very successful doctor. In the spring of 1850, he concluded to go to California, by the overland journey with his family, requiring six months to make the trip. In the fall of the next year, he returned to



the States by water, and stopped at Vermont, Ill. The next year he again went overland to California and returned to the states in 1855, by water, and remained during the summer at DePere. In the fall of 1855, he went back to California by water. He returned again to DePere in 1857, where he remained. In 1858, he built the California House in DePere. He died in DePere, February 28, 1875.

OLIVER PERRY WILLIAMS, born September 4, 1832; and died at DePere, January 18, 1884, third son of Abiather Williams and Harriet Sanford; married Lucinda Amanda Munger, July 4, 1852. Children:

1. Lucy Ann, born April 20, 1853; died July, 1854. 2. Oliver Perry, Jr., born June 12, 1854; died July 8, 1857; buried at sea. 3. Emma Violet, born November 13, 1858; married F. Smith; one child, Marion. For second husband she married Clarence Buell. Their children were:

Frank, Laura, Clara and Nellie. 4. Abiather N., born March 16, 1861; married and had five children. 5. William Thomas, born January 2, 1863, was drowned October 13, 1880. 6. James Carleton, born March 16, 1869. 7. Hiram Bird, born June 9, 1871; died August 22, 1872. 8. Almira Eugenia, born October 12, 1873. 9. Mary, born September 3, 1875; died September 9, 1875.

ALMIRA EUGENIA WILLIAMS, born in Nauvoo, Ill., November 13, 1843, the second child of Abiather B. Williams and Lucy Ann Munger; married in the fall of 1860, to James W. Childs, born February 20, 1834. Their home is in Depere, Wis., where they have lived for many years, and where all their children were born. Children:

1. Charles G. A. born July 29, 1861; married Emma Matthews, February 2, 1891. Their child, James W., was born November 22, 1891. 2. Ellen Virginia, born October 6, 1862; resides at DePere. 3. Lucy Ann Daisy, born January 9, 1864; died April 17, 1865. 4. Grace Eugenia, born December 2, 1865; married her cousin, Charles R. Williams, June 8, 1892. Born to them: Jennie, November 5, 1893; Helen, December 12, 1894; Gladys, August 12, 1897. Residence, Denver. He was son of Abraham Williams and his wife, E. Beattie. His brothers Eddie and Clifford Williams, reside in Antigo, Wis. He had a half brother, Merritt, who married Nellie Stewart, and who died April, 1901, at Antigo; and a half sister (Amanda Freeborn, mother),

Emogene, of Antigo, who married Charles Beattie. 5. Florence Lillian, born December 11, 1868. Is teaching kindergarten in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 6. Gladys Eugenia, born February 9, 1880, resides at DePere, Wis.; attends Normal School at Oshkosh, Wis.; is also perfecting herself in music.

JAMES WILKINSON CHILDS, the husband of Almira Eugenia Williams, has a distinguished lineage as follows:

At the time of the settlement of Baltimore, Md., by Lord Baltimore, (1634, or soon thereafter), a younger son of a rich and titled family in England, by the name of Childs, obtained from Lord Baltimore, a grant of a large tract of land, in Maryland; and came over and settled on this land, raising a large family of boys and girls. One of his descendants, in the latter part of the Seventeenth century, settled in the wilderness of the Shenandoah Valley, in Virginia, eight miles north of the place where now stands the old town of Winchester. One of his descendants, Benjamin Childs, had issue: Mordecai, Stanley, John, Mason and Griffin. Griffin, the youngest son, was born 1798; married Mary Ann Cole, 1824. Their children were: Ann Rebecca, Isaac Benjamin, Mary Ann, Griffin, Wm. Ridgely, John Alexander, James Wilkinson, Thomas Warren and Sarah Susan. Living today: Isaac B. Childs, West Liberty, Ia.; James W. Childs, DePere, Wis.; and Sarah Susan Clevanger, Stephenson, Va. Benjamin Childs, in 1815, moved to Ohio, with his sons, Mordecai, John and Stanley; Mason and Griffin remaining in Virginia. Mason died in 1864; Griffin in 1875.

FLORA BELL IRENE WILLIAMS, eighth child of Abiather B. Williams and Lucy Ann Munger, born July 19, 1858; was married first, to Edward W. Hammarskold, April 25, 1877. Their children:

1. Flora Hedda Ingaborg, born February 19, 1878; died April 22, 1901. 2. Marjorie Hazel, born December 6, 1881; married Harry Bolles, at DePere, Wis., September 19, 1901. 3. Raymond Hyalmar, born March 6, 1884. 4. Druella Loealth, born July 9, 1891; died June 15, 1892.

Flora Bell Irene Williams married second, Edward D. Clarabut, February 18, 1892; she died March 14, 1893, in Chicago, Ill.

CHARLOTTE RAYMOND WILLIAMS, ninth daughter of Abiather B. Williams and Lucy Ann Munger, was born in Depere, March 6, 1862; married C. M. Derrick, March 9, 1887; their child, Mildred, born March 13, 1888, and died May 9, 1888. She married second, William Loudon Turkington, December 29, 1891. Present address, 4954 Forestville Ave., Chicago, Ill. Their children: 1. Norman Munger, born April 16, 1893, died August 5, 1894. 2. Flora Clare, born May 29, 1894. 3. Norman Loealth, born July 16, 1899.



## CHAPTER XI.

### The Clan McAlpin.

This celebrated family, in the romantic and heroic history of Scotland, fills volumes of its history. The McAlpins, are descendants of Alpin, King of the Scots, who flourished about the year 787. Under his son, Kenneth MacAlpin, the waring Picts, Scots, and Caledonians became united into one nation, named Scotland. The ancient seat of the clan, was at Dunnstaffunage in Argyelshire. The ancient crest of the McAlpins is a crowned head, with a gaelic inscription: "Remember the death of Alpin," alluding to the death of King Alpin by Brutus, the Pictish King, in 834. The father of Frederick McAlpin, left the Highlands, and settled in Midlothian, near Musselburgh in 1740. Frederick had four sons; Walter, Frederick Jr., Thomas and John; three of whom became steam engineers, including John, the youngest.

JOHN MCALPIN, youngest son of Frederick, was born in the small village of Muntin Ha, near Edinburgh, Scotland, 1811. He was a steam engineer, which trade he followed, until coming to America in 1852. John married in 1833, Janet Young, who was born in Musselburgh, Scotland in 1809, and died in New London, Conn., 1894. Her father was Robert Young, a lath splitter, of that place, born 1765; married in Linlithgow, (seventeen miles from Edinburgh,) Miss Catharine Gibson, and had children: Scott Young, William, Jemimie, Janet and Mary Ann Young. Scott was an elder in the Relief Church, and often gave excellent lectures, on different subjects, and followed trade of lath splitter, and having married, had one son, who came twice to America, and lived near the Mexican line, in California. William Young was a soldier, in the United States, and having served 19 years, could not obtain a pension; so enlisted again, and served for seven years, when he received

his pension, and started to visit his old home, but died at Quebec. He was not married.

John McAlpin, came with his wife and some of their children, to America in 1852; and invested in land, at Montville, New London County, Conn., where he continued farming, for more than forty years and still lives at ninety-two years of age. Their children were all born in Scotland. Born to John and Janet McAlpin were:

1. Frederick, born September 2, 1834, came to America in 1852. Is a paper mill superintendent.

2. Robert Young McAlpin, born March 3rd, 1837, in CoKenzie, Scotland, married September 26, 1860, at Lee, Mass., Miss Harriet Pomroy Graves, of Lee, Mass.

3. Alexander, born 1839; died 1850. 4. John Jr., born 1841; came to America with his family, in 1854. Was in army of the Potomac, under McClellan; and was killed at battle of Gains Mills, June, 1862. 5. Catharine, born 1844. 6. Isabella, born 1846. 7. Janet, born 1848. 8. Alexander, born February 22, 1852, and died October 10, 1902, at Otsego, Michigan.

ROBERT YOUNG MCALPIN, son of John and Janet, was born in CoKenzie, Scotland, March 3, 1837. His father, John McAlpin, having been employed as mechanical engineer, in a paper mill, at Portobello, near Edinburgh, naturally apprenticed his sons to learn the art of paper making. Robert, his second son, together with his elder brother Frederick, left Scotland, Frederick in 1852, and Robert in 1853, for the United States. They found employment at papermaking, in the vicinity of Norwich, Conn. In 1857 Robert went to the then noted papermaking town of Lee, Mass.; where at the age of twenty-one, he became superintendent of one of the several mills, of the Smith Paper Company, and a few years later was appointed general manager, of all their mills. In 1867, he was offered a position as manager of a mill at Montville, Conn. The mill at Montville, Conn., which having been destroyed by fire, in 1868, he, together with capitalists of New London, rebuilt the mill, and managed it successfully, for some years; after which, he accepted an offer to return to Lee, Mass., to fill the same position he formerly held; remaining with the Smith Paper Company, for many years. He removed to Marinette, Wis., in 1885, and assumed the management of the mills of the Marinette & Menominee

Paper Company. His home is still there, but he has not been connected with the paper mills there, since 1896, when he sold his interests in the mills and resigned his position as manager.

Robert McAlpin married, September 26, 1860, Miss Harriet Pomroy Graves, at Lee, Mass., where she was born, June 15, 1841. Children: 1. Charles Walter McAlpin, born in Lee, Berkshire County, Mass., September 8, 1861; lives at Wabash, Indiana. Married Edith Wright at Neenah. 2. Robert Arthur McAlpin, born in Lee, Berkshire County, Mass., February 6, 1864; lives at East Hampton, Mass. 3. Harriet McAlpin, born in Lee, Berkshire County, Mass., October 26, 1866; married Luther MacNeill, lives at Helena, Montana. 4. Louis Almarin McAlpin, born in Montville, New London County, Conn., September 16, 1868; lives at Marinette, Wis. 5. Maurice De Witt McAlpin, born in Montville, New London County, Conn., September 12, 1870; lives in Chicago, Ill. 6. Milo Frederick McAlpin, born in Lee, Berkshire County, Mass., October 20, 1875, lives in Brooklyn, N. Y. 7. Ellen M. McAlpin, born in Lee, Berkshire County, Mass., August 6 died August 27, 1879.

ALEXANDER MCALPIN, son of John and Janet (Young) McAlpin, born in Scotland, February 22, 1852; and died October 10, 1902, at Otsego, Michigan, and was buried in New London, Conn. He owned a large farm at Watervliet, Michigan, where he was superintendent of a paper mill. He married, December 28, 1876, Margaret Palmer Elliott, born in New London, Conn., July 15, 1852. She resides, at New London, Conn., No. 227 Montauk Ave. Children: 1. Florence Ellen, born January 2, 1878, at Lee, Mass.; married November 6, 1900, Edgar Maperron Shearer, who is engaged in the U. S. Navy Yard, at Washington, D. C. Residence No. 1326 Emerson, N. E. Washington, D. C. 2. George Frederick, born in Lee, Mass., May 19, 1879, salesman for William H. Elliott, florist, Brighton, Mass. 3. William Alexander, born at Lee, Mass., May 23, 1881, salesman for Wm Elliott, florist Brighton, Mass. 4. Edward Alfred, born June 23, 1883, died August 23, 1895, at Midvale, N. J. 5. John Thomas born August 9, 1888; died April 13, 1890, at Holyoke, Mass.

## CHAPTER XII.

### The Graves Family.

THOMAS GRAVES, born in England before 1585; died at Hatfield, Mass., November 1662. His wife Sarah, died in 1666, at same place. Their son:

ISAAC GRAVES, born in England; died September 19, 1667; married Mary Church, daughter of Richard and Anna Church. Mary died June 9, 1695. Their son:

JOHN GRAVES, born 1664; died 1746, at Hatfield, Mass.; married, October 26, 1686, Sarah Banks, daughter of John Banks. Their son:

ISAAC GRAVES, born July 10, 1688, died May 30, 1781, aged ninety-three. He married Mary Parsons, in 1713, daughter of Jonathon Parsons of Worthington. Mary was born July 8, 1688, died March 9, 1769, aged eighty-one. Their son:

THOMAS GRAVES, born April 30, 1726, died April 20, 1806, aged eighty; married November 1, 1753, Rhoda Smith, born February 25, 1732, died March 24, 1819, aged eighty-seven. Their son:

SIMEON GRAVES, born December 27, 1755; died December 1, 1790; aged thirty-five, married Persis. She died February 17. For second wife, he married Hilda Hubbard, February 2, 1783, who died November 27, 1799. Their son:

LUCIUS GRAVES, born May 7, 1786, died January 19, 1866, aged eighty; married first, Sally Wilcox; second, Betsey Elizabeth Bidwell, who died November 6, 1848. Their son:

MILO ALMIARIN GRAVES, born February 6, 1812; married November 10, 1836, at Lee, Mass., Martha Pomroy Clark daughter of Kenaz Clark. She was born March 13, 1812, and died May 12, 1893. Their daughter:

HARRIET POMROY GRAVES, born June 15, 1841, married Robert Young McAlpin September 26, 1860, at Lee, Mass.





## CHAPTER XIII.

### THE CLARK, MUNN, SHELDON, STRONG, FORD, STEBBINS, PARSONS AND NIMS FAMILIES, ALL OF NEW ENGLAND.

On May 30, 1630, there sailed into the very new village of Nantasket, Mass., the good ship "Mary and John," under the same captain who had landed the Pilgrims, on Plymouth Rock, a decade before. The inhabitants of Plymouth, for some reason, refused him permission to land his passengers there; so he sailed for Nantasket Beach, near Boston. The ship, "Mary and John," was the second of sixteen vessels that left England, with passengers in 1630, under the patronage of the "Massachusetts Bay Company." She is described as, "a great ship of four hundred tons," Captain John Squeb, Master. She left Plymouth, England, March 20, 1630, with one hundred and forty passengers, who were landed at Nantasket, two months and ten days later (May 30, 1630). They desired to land at Charleston, Mass., but the captain had refused to take them there. Among these passengers were Matthew Grant and his wife, Priscilla, ancestors of General U. S. Grant; and William Rockwell and wife. The latter became second wife of Matthew Grant.

There were also the following people, who were ancestors of Mrs. Harriet Pomroy Graves, wife of Robert Y. McAlpin: Thomas Ford, his wife, Joanna; their daughters Abigail and Hephzibah; John Strong; William Clark and wife Sarah; and Edward Pomroy. The passengers of the "Mary and John," were first settlers of Dorchester. Later many of them went to Windsor, Conn., and afterwards some went to Northampton, Mass.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM CLARK was born in England, 1609; died August 18, 1690, in Mass. His wife, Sarah, died in Mass., September 6, 1675. Both came in the "Mary and John," from England, 1630. Their son:

DR. JOHN CLARK, was born in Mass., May 1, 1651, and died in Mass. September 3, 1707. He married for his second wife, March 20, 1679, Mary Strong, who was born October 26, 1654, and died December 8, 1738. She was daughter of Elder John Strong, born 1605, in England; died April 14, 1699, in Mass.; married for second wife, in 1636, Abigail Ford, born 1608, in England, and died July 6, 1688, in Mass. She was passenger in the "Mary and John" 1630, with her parents. She was daughter of Thomas Ford, who died in Worthington, Mass., November 8, 1676, and whose wife, Joanna, died in Windsor, Conn. April 8, 1643. Both were passengers in the "Mary and John" 1630. Son of Dr. John Clark and Mary was:

NATHANIEL CLARK, born May 13, 1681, in Mass., where he died November 3, 1767. He married October 26, 1705, Hannah Sheldon (widow of Mr. Cotlin), born October 9, 1683, died July 13, 1764. She was daughter of John Sheldon, born December 5, 1658, died 1753, who married November 5, 1679, Hannah Stebbins, born July 8, 1664. She was killed by a shot through the old door, February 29, 1704. He was son of Isaac Sheldon, born about 1629, and died July 27, 1708, who married 1653, Mary Woodford, who died April 17, 1684. Her parents were Thomas Woodford, and Mary Blott.

HANNAH STEBBINS, was daughter of John Stebbins, born 1626, died March 9, 1679, who married November 1, 1657, as second wife, Abigail Bartlett, daughter of Robert Bartlett. She died July 15, 1689. Robert Bartlett of Northampton, Mass., was killed by the Indians, March 14, 1676, and his wife Anna, died July 3, 1676. John Stebbins was son of Rowland Stebbins, born 1594, in England, sailed in the Francis, from Ipswich, 1634, with wife and four children; lived at Roxbury, Springfield and Northampton, and died December 14, 1671; and his wife Sarah, died October 4, 1649, aged fifty-eight. Nathaniel Clark and Hannah had son:

GIDEON CLARK, born September 24, 1722. He was one of the first settlers of Worthington, Mass.; was one of the select men 1780 to 1785; and a Representative to the General Court of Mass., 1793; and Washington National Congress, 1796. He married November 14, 1750, Mercy Munn, born

June 1, 1728. She was daughter of Benjamin Munn, of Deerfield, Mass., born 1683, who was a carpenter, selectman, and soldier in the French and Indian war, 1754. He married, January 15, 1702, Thankful Nims, and died February 15, 1774, at Northfield. His father John Munn, born 1652, was in Falls fight, where he lost his horse, saddle and bridle; he married December 23, 1680, Abigail Parsons, and died September 16, 1684. Father of John, was Benjamin Munn, of Hartford, 1639; removed to Springfield, 1649; fined 10s in 1663, for taking tobacco in his hay stack; married April 12, or February 2, 1649, Abigail, daughter of Henry Burt, widow of Francis Bell. Benjamin Munn was killed by Indians, November 1675. Henry Burt died April 30, 1662, and his wife Ulatia died August 29, 1690.

ABIGAIL PARSONS, wife of John Munn was born January 16, 1663; she married second, October 7, 1686, John Richards, schoolmaster, who removed to Deerfield. Her father was Benjamin Parsons, of Springfield, Mass; married 1683, to Sarah, daughter of Richard Vose, of Windsor, Conn., and Dorchester, who died November 22, 1683, and his widow died December 7, 1683.

THANKFUL NIMS, wife of Benjamin Munn, was born August 29, 1684, and died July 11, 1746. Her father was Godfrey Nims, a cord wainer first heard of as a lad at Northampton, September 1667; was in the Falls fight, May 19, 1676; was among the first permanent settlers of Deerfield; married November 26, 1777, Mercy, daughter of William Miller, and widow of Jedediah Williams. Mercy, died April 27, 1688. Godfrey Nims second wife, was captured in the Deerfield Massacre, and killed on the march to Canada, 1704.

KENAZ CLARK, son of Gideon Clark and Mercy (Munn) married, and his daughter was Martha Pomroy Clark, who was born March 13, 1812, and died May 12, 1893. She was married to Milo Almarin Graves, November 10, 1836, at Lee, Mass. and their daughter Harriet Pomroy Graves, married Robert Young McAlpin, September 26, 1860.

## CHAPTER XIV.

### John Edwards Family.

JOHN EDWARDS came from England to America and settled on the then frontier of Maryland, at Restenstown, Maryland, where he married Mary Walker, and moved to Trott Creek Valley, Town Union, in Huntingdon County, Pa., where they raised a family of six children:

1. Robert Edwards, married Mary Houck of Union township, in Huntingdon County, Pa. Their children were: Shadriack, Meshaeck, Abendego, Elizabeth, Rachel, John, William, Joseph, James, Mary, Robert, Elizah, David.

2. Joseph Edwards was married to Elizabeth Wright, in Hopewell township, Bedford County, Pa. Their children were: Mary, who married Andrew Swope, Bedford County, Pa. and moved to Stark County, O.; Anne, married Abner Barnett; also William, John, Joshua, Elizabeth, Joseph, Lillias, Jessie.

3. Mary Edwards, was second wife of Samuel McClane, married at Union, Pa. Their children were: William, Isaac, Joseph, Rachel and several daughters.

4. Rachel Edwards, married Samuel Willet or Wilmer, of Hopewell Township, Bedford County, Pa. Their children were: John, Elisha, Sarah, Allen, Elizabeth, Samuel.

5. Joshua Edwards, married Barbery Barnett, Union Township, Huntingdon Co., Pa. Their children: Allen, Philip and several others.

6. John Wesley Edwards married Nancy Cook, Union Township, Huntingdon County, Pa. Their children were: Sarah, Mary, Hannah.

JOSEPH EDWARDS, son of Joseph Edwards and Elizabeth Wright, was born in Wells Valley, Bedford County, Pa., September 18, 1809, and died February 28, 1902, in Winneconne, Winnebago County, Wisconsin. He married Mary

Wright, in 1831, in Union, Huntingdon County, Pa. She was born June 16, 1811, in that town, and died at Rhinelander, Wis., August 26, 1895. About five years after their marriage, they moved into Licking County, O., where they remained until about 1850, when they removed with their family to the very new village of Winneconne, in Winnebago County, Wis. That year, Joseph Edwards became the first postmaster, of the new postoffice. He remained in this village ever after, and died, and is buried there. Their children: John W., Eliza Jane, Lillias F., Mary Ann, Joshua, Martha, Aaron B., Ninetta H., Oscar A.

JOHN W. EDWARDS, son of Joseph and Mary, was born in Bedford County, Pa., April 4, 1832, and died in Chicago, February 20, 1886. He married Sarah McFadden, in Licking County, O., May 1, 1853. Children:

1. Charles R. Edwards, of Chicago; married. Children: Russell, Ralph, Florence, Gertrude. 2. Benjamin F. Edward, of Rhinelander, Wisconsin; married Viola Barton. Children: Ella, Barton, Esther. 3. Joseph Edwards, of Chicago; married. Children: Elizabeth, Donald. 4. Isabel E. Edwards, married Elmer Case, of Case, Martin & Co., Chicago, where they reside. Children: Raymond, born 1890; Lorena, born 1892; and Mervin, born 1895. 5. Warren W. Edwards, of Chicago, his present address; was married. Their only child is Ruth Edwards.

ELIZA JANE EDWARDS, daughter of Joseph and Mary Edwards, was born in Bedford County, Pa., Aug. 23, 1834; came to Wisconsin, 1849. She was married to Judge J. D. Rush, March 9, 1854, in Waupaca County, Wis. Judge Rush was born near Chillicothe, O., March 16, 1825; son of John and Mary Rush, natives of Virginia. John was a farmer; moved to Ohio, 1822, where he married; then to Cass County, Mich, where he died. Of five children, J. D. Rush was eldest. He was reared on a farm; went to Academy at Niles, Mich.; moved to Winneconne, Wis., in 1848; remained, and died 1901. He taught school, and was engaged in lumber business, and last thirty years of his life practiced law. He was a democrat. In 1859, was elected to Assembly, was often chairman of his town, and a member of County Board of Supervisors; was a Master Mason of Winneconne Lodge No. 186. Mrs. J. D. Rush still resides in Winneconne. She has been a life long member of the Methodist Church.

Children: 1. Arthur Rush, grew to manhood, attended Lawrence University at Appleton, and died in Tennessee at twenty-six years of age. 2. Mary Ella Rush, born in Winneconne; was married December 20, 1878, to Jerome W. Barnum of Winneconne, Winnebago County, Wis. After a few years of married life she died.

LILLIAS FISKES EDWARDS, born February 12, 1837, in Licking County, Ohio, came west to Waupaca County, Wis., with her parents, Joseph and Mary Edwards. She married Thomas E. Barwell, in 1857, in Dayton Township, Waupaca County, Wis. He was born in North Hamptonshire, England, in May, 1835. He died in Tacoma, Washington, September 23, 1901. Her address at present is No. 719 South 41st Street, Tacoma, Washington. Children:

1. Ida Mary Barwell, born Township Dayton, Waupaca County, Wis., December 19, 1857; married Allen E. Hyatt at Centre, Obrien County, Ia., November 23, 1879, and moved to Waupaca, Waupaca County, Wis.

Children: (a) Viola Belle Hyatt, born in Obrien County, Ia., November 10, 1880; resides in Waupaca, Wis. (b) Edith Hyatt, born in Waupaca County, Wis. November 29, 1883; resides at Waupaca. (c) Alonzo E. Hyatt, born Waupaca County, Wis., March 4, 1885; resides Waupaca. (d) Ruby Hyatt, born Waupaca County, Wis., September 25, 1889; resides Waupaca. (e) Elmer Floyd Hyatt, born Waupaca County, April 21, 1894.

2. Ada L. Barwell, born August 14, 1859; died November 6, 1859.

3. Lillie R. Barwell, born August 28, 1860; died May 3, 1891. Married Alonzo Wilkinson, in Dayton, Waupaca County, Wis., January, 1880. They had a son and two daughters, of whom Maud, is the only one living.

4. Raymond A. Barwell, born December 11, 1862; married Emma Webster, in Sioux City, Ia., 1887. Had a son and daughter born in Tacoma, Washington, his present address.

5. Lennie D. Barwell, born January 21, 1865; died August 3, 1879.

6. Edward I. Barwell, born July 1, 1867; unmarried; resides Tacoma.

7. Frank F. Barwell, born February 15, 1870; married Freda Osborn in Seattle, Wash., May, 1899; had one daughter, and one son. Present address, Tacoma, Wash.

8. Oscar A. Barwell, born June 14, 1872; married Gertrude Bearing, in Tacoma, Wash., June 14, 1902, their present address.

9. Nettie G. Barwell, born February 17, 1875; died April 28, 1879.

10. Harriet G. Barwell, born June 24, 1877; died August 28, 1879.

11. Eva G. Barwell, born January 10, 1880; died January 17, 1880.

MARY ANN EDWARDS, daughter of Joseph and Mary, born in Licking County, Ohio, October 30, 1839; married Daniel C. Reed in Waupaca County, Wis., January 16, 1859. Their address is Winneconne, Wis. Children, all born in Waupaca County, Wis: 1. Herbert Reed married Nellie Smith of Pine Island, Minn. He died before 1902. Children: (a) Sydna S. Reed, born 1884. (b) Herbert Reed, born January, 1887. 2. Frank H. Reed. 3. George C. Reed, of Huron, S. Dakota; married Nellie Eastman of Waseca, Minn. Children: (a) Pearl E. Reed, born 1889. (b) Elmer M. Reed, born 1891. (c) Ruth Reed, born 1894. 4. Arthur J. Reed, of Mason City, Iowa; married Margaretta Nicholson, of St. Paul; have one child Leonard Reed, born 1896. 5. Mary H. Reed; married F. E. Patterson, who was a member of House of Representatives of State of Washington, and master of a military school at Tacoma. Reside in Winneconne, Wis. Their only child Elver born in Eugena City, Oregon, 1887, attends high school in Winneconne.

JOSHUE W. EDWARDS, son of Joseph and Mary, was born September 8, 1842, in Licking County, Ohio; died in Winneconne, Wis., January 24, 1902; married Julia Eaton in 1867, in Dayton, Waupaca County, Wis. Their home was Winneconne, Wis., for many years. Children: 1. Ernestine Edwards, married Wilmot H. Miller of Winneconne. 2. Edith Edwards, of Winneconne, Wis.

MARTHA EDWARDS, daughter of Joseph and Mary, born in Sylvanna, Ohio, July 12, 1845; died September 3, 1852.

AARON BROOKS EDWARDS, was born August 13, 1848, in Licking County, Ohio; married Harriett Cobb, in 1869, in Portage County, Wis., and he died November 21, 1894, aged forty-six, at Stevens Point, Wis. They had no children.

NINETTA H. EDWARDS, was born in 1851; married 1872, Alonzo Dodge in Waupaca County, Wis., they lived for many years in Marinette, Wis. She died while living in Marinette during a sickness in Chicago, May 7, 1894, aged 41. Their only child, M. Eva Dodge, born in Flintville, Wis., 1873. She was married to Theophilus C. Hahn, who was born in Toledo, Ohio, 1874. They reside at Couer de Alene, Idaho. Their children; Ruth N. Hahn, born at Marinette, Wis. 1897; Fredric Hahn, born Hamilton, Mont., 1899; and T. Charles Hahn, born Hamilton, Montana, 1900.

OSCAR A. EDWARDS, of Rhinelander, Wis., was born in 1855, married Jane Howard in Oshkosh, Wis. in 1871. Their sons are Brooks Edwards, born 1884; and Homer Edwards, born 1887, both of Tacoma, Wash.





## A D D E N D A.

Information received too late for insertion in its proper place.

In line 13 page 32 the name should be Paterson. The date in 3rd line page 186 should be 1856. Page 72, No. 1, should be No. 2, Sarah Elizabeth; married Solomon Kemper, Logansville, Logan County, Ohio. No. 4, should be No. 1, Rebecca Ann; married John Houghawant of Elmira N. Y. No. 2, should be No. 3; No. 3 should be No. 4. No. 7, should be Araminah Matilda and No. 5. No. 12, should be Violette May, and No. 6. No. 13, should be Theodore Probsco, and No. 7. No. 8, should be Hattie B. No. 16, should be Carrie E., and No. 9. No. 15, should be Bessie a twin to Carrie, and No. 8.

Page 69, William L. Fleming, son of Freegift, has children: 1. Charles, born December 10, 1861; married his cousin Rosaletta Fleming, daughter of Francis; had four children. 2. Amasa, born February 22, 1864; married Ella, have two girls, one is Eva. 3. Levi, born May 12, 1866; and have one boy and one girl. 4. Rosetta, born June 9, 1869; married Henry Crayton, have boy Floyd and two girls. 5. Mary, born March 19, 1878, died at six years of age. 6. William, born 1879; married July, 1902. 7. Edson, born 1886, is at home, at Grover, Pa.

William L. Fleming lived in 1878, at Trumbells Corners, Tompkins County, N. Y., in 1893 at West Franklin in Bradford County, Pa., and now at Grover, Pa. He was in the civil war where he had two fingers shot off. He owns two farms near his home.

Julia Delphins Fleming, ninth child of Freegift, who married George Crofutt, had children: 1. George, born 1865. 2. Effie, born 1868. 3. Alice, born 1870. 4. Lydia, born 1872; married April 12, 1898, Frederick M. Newell of Newellton, Tioga County, Pa., who was a carpenter. He moved to Galetton, Pa. in February 1900, where he died December 18, 1900, and was buried in the family plat in the town Newellton. He belonged to one of the oldest families in Northern Pennsylvania. His grandparents built the church and founded the town. He was born in 1866.

Their children: (a) Randall La Maar, born May 21, 1899. (b) Frederika Marie, born May 29, 1901. 5. Ella, died 1876. 6. Minnie, born 1877, resides at Carpenter, Lye County, Pa.; is a dress maker, has dark hair and eyes, weighs one hundred and thirty-four pounds, is five feet four inches tall, and unmarried. 7. Lillian, born 1879, is unmarried. 8. Charles, born 1881. 9. Addisin, born 1884. 10. Ernest, born 1886. 11. Etta, born 1888.

George Crofutt resides near Carpenter, Pa., on a farm. He was a soldier in the civil war and has a pension for disability. He was born in 1845.

Page 154, William A. Sexton's father was George Sexton, who married Anna Maria Hefferman in America. He emigrated in 1848, she in 1850.

Page 106, No. 4, should be Selina Eleanor Fleming, born May 24, 1843; married Martin John William Yeomans. Children:

1. Frank Clark, M. D., born November 6, 1871; graduated Philips Exeter Academy, 1893; Yale College, 1897; Cornell Medical School, N. Y., 1900; in the New York City Hospital (Surgical Department), 1901. Address, 219 Lenox Avenue, New York City. 2. Mary Carolyn, B. A., born May 1, 1876; graduated Normal College, New York City, 1897; teaching; address, 303 West Eighteenth Street, New York City. 3. Harry Martin, born January 11, 1881; rare book business; same address. 4. Frederick Basil, born September 4, 1883; musician (piano); same address. 5. Mertil Ann, born June 16, 1869; married March 14, 1888, Richard Grant Chapman, who was born in New Canton, Va., June 3, 1863; resides Chapmans Quarries, Northampton County, Pa. Children: (a) Robert Yeomans, born Townsbury, N. J., July 10, 1889. (b) Russell Grant, born July 22, 1891, at Chapmans Quarries, Pa.; died January 26, 1893. (c) Eleanor Selina, born May 9, 1893, at same place. (d) Carolyn Jane, born April 26, 1903, at same place.

Page 76, No. 2, William Henry Harrison Fleming, married Susan Naomi Curran (whose father was Scotch Irish and mother German), at Muskegon, Mich., January 1, 1857, by Rev. Charles Carmichall. She was born in Richland County, O., June 21, 1841. Resides in Chicago. Children: William Wesley, born at Escanaba, Mich., May 16, 1860; married at St. Joe, Mich., July 15, 1897, Bertha Sohm; engineer; address, Chicago. 2. George Edward, born at Chicago, August 20, 1864; married; resides at Elgin, Ill., where he is engaged in

the Elgin Watch Factory. 3. Charles Henry, born in Chicago, April 7, 1867; married at Allegan, Mich., April 9, 1894, to Ina Howe, born of English parents in Allegan, October 17, 1867. He is a carpenter and resides at Seattle, Wash. Children: (a) Nettie Louise, born at Grand Rapids, Mich., October, 16, 1896; died April 10, 1897. (b) Harry, born in Chicago, March 27, 1898; died February 21, 1899. (c) Percy, born in Chicago, December 21, 1899; died January 4, 1900. 4. Clara Naomia, born at Chicago, April 17, 1870; married J. H. Van Middleworth, December 10, 1890; reside at Diamond Springs, Mich. 5. Harriet C., born at Chicago, October 13, 1872, her present address, where she is engaged in her occupation of trained nurse. 6. Frank Elmer, born at Chicago, September 20, 1875; married at Chicago, April 10, 1901, Emma Schiffer, born there April 7, 1873. He is a member Chicago Academy of Science and erecting engineer for the Under Feed Stoker Company at Chicago, his residence. Their only child, Frank, born June 21, 1902. Address 1455 Wrightwood Avenue, Chicago. 7. Allen Wilson, born at Chicago, February 21, 1878, is an engineer at Seattle, Wash. 8. Marie Alta, born at Chicago, August 7, 1880, where she is occupied as a stenographer. 9. Harry Arter, born Allegan, Mich., April 7, 1884, resides Chicago.

Page 75: Thomas moved to Sodus Point, after the birth of Emma M., and before the birth of Daniel L., who was born at Sodus Point.



# INDEX.

	Page No.		Page No.
Abbott, Elizabeth, John.....	196	Baumgardner, Elizabeth.....	236
Able, Elizabeth.....	202, 203	Beattie, E. 277, Charles.....	278
Abergelen, Lord.....	269	Beavery, Joseph.....	203
Acker, Mary.....	221	Belvidere.....	10
Adams, B. B.....	57	Bethlehem, 10, 19, 36, 37, 39 to 44, 64, 80	
Alexandria 40. George 113, Walter 128		Bell, Francis.....	287
Allen, Polly.....	70	Bible, Fleming 45, 88, Cook 193, Rich-	
Albertson 106, Ruth.....	107	ardson 151, De Kruyft 217, Edwards	
Almer, E. W. 107, Ada M., Aletha F. 107		236, Finney 260.	
Albert, Achsa Ann, Charles F., Ellen		Bibby, William.....	52
J., John, Jacob.....	107	Bigger, James.....	11, 12, 23, 27, 100
Andre, Major.....	125	Bidwell, B. E.....	283
Anderson, M.....	131	Bearing, Gertrude.....	291
Aneke Jans Estate.....	218	Billings.....	225
Andrews, Lydia.....	267	Bik, S.....	208
Angleman, Carrie.....	204	Blair, Leonora. Charles, Henry, Es-	
Amerman, Hannah, Fred.....	204	ther, Maria, Minnie 137. Eli 133,	
Arnold, Benedict.....	123	136, 137, John 134, Gaylor 134, 137,	
Armstrong, Eunice, Alfred, Clar-		Asa, Polly 136, Fanny 134, 136, 137,	
inda.....	104	Mary 135, 137, Joel 135, 136. Anne,	
Atwater, Sarah, Hannah.....	245	Sophia, Harriet, John L. 136, 137.	
Ayers, Robert, Jr.....	106	Blanchard, Johnathan.....	126
Baird, Olive 226, Barnes 225, Clarissa		Blodgett, Roswell.....	125
M. 45, 75, 226, David 226, 227, Eliza-		Black, Abigail.....	250
beth 226, Isaac 59, 75, 76, 225, 226,		Blott, Mary.....	286
James (Augustus) 226, (W) 227,		Blackner.....	252
Julia Ann, George A., Harriet E.		Bolles, Harry 278, Abigail, Lemuel...139	
227, Hannah, Lucinda M. (Flem-		Bliss, Mary L.....	130
ing), Lucy Orilla, Miranda, Olive		Bowers, Spicer.....	236
226, Thomas 227, William 226, Will-		Booth, Silas, George, Andrew.....	221
ard G. 227.		Bosslaar, Magdalena J.....	224
Barwell, Ada L., Edward I., Eva G.,		Blommert, Willemena.....	207
Frank F., Ida Mary, Harriet G.,		Bodine, Anna 43, 45, 204, 205, Albert	
Lennie D., Lillie R., Nettie G., Os-		205, Charles, Elizabeth 204, Emma	
car A., Thomas B. 290, 291.		205, Greenbury W., George 204, (H)	
Barrens.....	38, 40, 41	205, Garret 204, Horatio 205, Isaac,	
Baliol.....	2	John, Jacob, Leona, Leslie, Minnie	
Baxter, Hanuah.....	77	204, Mary A., Sedora J., Royal A.	
Baulby, Jacob M.....	204	205, Sarah, Theophilis, Stanley,	
Barnet, Abner, Barbary.....	288	Wesley 204, William A. 205.	
Barton, Viola 289, Isaiah, Gideon O.		Bounds, Robert.....	103, 107
275, (others) 245.		Butler, Alonzo 82, Alfred, Lillie, 86,	
Bacon, Nathaniel, Eunice.....	103	David 35, 36, Becky Ann 35.	
Barnum, Jerome.....	290	Burnett 104, 105, Arthur, Esther,	
Bartlett, Abigail, Robert, Anna 286,		Lois, Zena 104.	
Ann 128, William 132.		Bulgin, Thomas, Aaron, Ida.....	106
Bailey, Daniel, Ansel P., Aaron W.,		Bunnell, Rachel.....	112
Isaac, Lucretia J., Sarah G., 236,		Bulfinch, S. S., Ida.....	261
Jessie 260, Jane, Ithiel 135, Eliza-		Burt, Henry, Abigail, Ulatia.....	287
beth 248.		Bugbee, Stephen.....	121
Barrett 260, Alsaphin, Hannah 260.		Buell, Clarence, Frank, Laura, Clara	
Baker, Azubab 227, Nellie.....	220	Nellie 277.	
Barnes.....	251	Burroughs.....	251
Banks, John, Sarah.....	283	Brown, Wm. A., Florence, Augustus	
Babcock, Joseph W., Mary Jane, Fan-		C., Irene, Walker Gould 243, Mary	
nie L. 71, Mattie 236.		250, Mr. 237, Mary 133, Duane,	
- Beard.....	236	Thurston 134, Minnie Blair 137,	
Bertram, David.....	226	Gen. Jacob 141.	
Bennett, John R.....	220	Briggs, J.....	275
Bentley, S. H., Allie.....	219	Brutus.....	269
Beardsley, Sarah, John M., Lucy 262,		Buckley, Mary, Walter.....	228
Harriett 67		Bratten, David.....	120
Bagley, A. M., Grace M.....	129	Brigham, Clarinda.....	135
Barber, Ida May, Alfred.....	83	Branchburg.....	79
Baldwin, Dedie, Isaac, Hulda.....	131	Bruce, Robert.....	1

	Page No.
Blain, Dr.....	42
Bray, General.....	91
Carpenter, H.B. 129, Dr. H. S., Roy H., Oleo B. 130, Sally, Benjamin 135.	
Case, Elmer, Raymond, Mervin, Lorena.....	289
Carter, Bertha, Sarah, Thomas.....	255, 257
Call, Charlotte.....	204
Caldwell, F. S.....	208
Carlisle, Mary.....	220
Carr, John R.....	104
Churcher, Amanda.....	218
Chester, Col. John.....	138
Chapman, Robert C. 106, Eleanor S. 106, 294, R. Y., R. G., C. J. 294, Col. Samuel 122, Edward 128, Benja- min, Mary 135.	
Church, Mary, Richard, Anna.....	283
Christie, Mary.....	248
Childs, Jas. W., Charles G. A., Ellen V., Lucy D. D., Grace E. 277, Flor- ence L., Gladys E., Wm. R., John A., Thomas W., Sarah S. 278, Ben- jamin, Mordacai, Stanley, John, Mason, Griffin, Anna R., Isaac B. 298, Mary A. 278.	
Chesterfield Quakers, 194, 195, 196, 199, 200.	
Chestnut Barrens.....	38, 40
Clark, Martha P., Kenaz 284, 287, Sarah, Lieut. William 285, Dr. John, Na- thaniel, Gideon 286, Elizabeth 250. Abigail 253, 255, William W. 268.	
Clappel, A. D.....	57
Cliff, Capt.....	133
Clevanger, S. S.....	278
Clarabut, Edward D.....	278
Clary, Mary.....	228
Civil War.....	71, 129, 151, 152, 227
Circle, Edua.....	71
Clay, J. L., Sarah, Amanda, Sewell.....	135
Cobb, Harriet.....	291
Cookstown.....	11, 12, 14 to 17
Cook Cross Roads.....	37, 40, 199
Cook Family.....	191
Cooke Family 192, John 209, 221, 248, Margaret 270.	
Cook, Anna 106, Anne 200 to 203,, Abigail, Amer, Alydia, Antoney 192, Able, Amy Ailen 202, Alfred 203, Benjamin, 192, 203. Charles 108, Elizabeth 37, 41, 43 to 46, 75, 95, 200, 201, 202, Emma, Edmund W. 202, Edward P. 191 to 194, Elmer H. 108, Elijah 192, 202, Garret 192, George 108, (R) 203, (W) 202, Honor, Henry 192, Hada May 203, Hannah 195, 200, 201, Jacob (First) 37, 193 to 201, (Second), 202, 203, (Third) 203, Joanna 42, 46, 202, John 192, 202, (A) 192, 200 to 202, (E), Joseph F. 108, 195, Jobe 192, 194, James 192, Lo- rella M. 108, Lydia. 195, 200, 201, 203, Lucy 201, 204, Morris R. 202, Mary 192, 202, (E) 202, (J) 203, Margaret 195, Mabel 202, Nancy 288, Obadiah 200, 201, Peter 195, Phillips, Pene- lopy 192, Phebe 195, Richard A. 108, Rachel 200 to 203, Rebecca A. 202, Sary 192, Sarah (J) 202. (F) 203, Sally 203, William (First) 191, 192, 194, (Second) 194, 195, (Third) 195,	

	Page No.
Cook, (Fifth) 202, (H) 202, Winseak 292, Vena Bell 203.	
Catlin.....	286
Cornwall, Ansel.....	142, 207
Cole, Russell 50, 209, 221, House 53, 55, 157, 158, Kate, Charles, Harry 259.	
Cottrell, Col. John.....	57
Congdon, Cassandra.....	67
Corby, Melissa.....	69
Cogansparger, Mary.....	69
Corles, Lydia.....	194
Couill, Eliza B.....	255
Cooper, Caroline M., James Feni- more.....	254
Corbin, Mary A. 126, Polly, David 129, Sarah E., Pennel 130, Mary 135.	
Coryell, Elizabeth, John.....	108
Cornell, Phebe Furman 92, Mary Harriet 92.	
Coffin, Anna L.....	263
Copeland, Eliza W.....	263
Cox, J. Dolson.....	268
Coggan, Abigail, Henry.....	248
Corre, Leintje.....	224
Coonrod, Alfred, Mary, Alexander, William C.....	226
Coon, Wm. W., Mary E., Maima V., George, James, Henry, Grover J., Eddie S.....	227
Crane, F. A., D. H., Edgar G., Edith M., Charles F., Harry 219, Nettie 260.	
Crayton, Henry, Floyd.....	293
Crawford 31, Emma, Ossian.....	128
Cratchley, George 36, 51, David B....	36
Crofutt, George 69, 293, Effie, Alice, Lydia, 293.	
Croley, John, Agnes.....	129
Curtis, George.....	118
Curran, Susan N.....	294
Cyan, Marchudel of.....	269
Curtiss, Sarah.....	257
David II.....	1
Davies, Sir John.....	4
Davidson, Capt. John.....	140
Dalrymple, David.....	203
Davenport, Anna.....	204
Dean, Rebecca.....	252
Denver, Colorado.....	3
Deats, Elizabeth.....	105
Dennis, Elmer.....	108
De Witt, Wm.....	132
De Remer, Abram.....	204
De Brinne, Dr.....	223
De Steur, Andreas, Abraham C.....	224
De Visser, Elizabeth.....	224
De Vleigen.....	223
De Bignon, Josephine.....	263
De Kruyft, De Kroyft, De Kruift, John 213, 215, Abraham W., Alice E., Charles, Cora 216, Caroline G. 215, 217, Cornelia W. 215, 216, Fred- erick 216, Joanna 215, 216, Jennot P. 215, 217, Marietta, Nelson V. 216, William 215, (V), Park, 216	
Decker, Jessie.....	263
Derrick, C. M., Mildred.....	279
Donald, Elizabeth.....	289
Dodge, Alonzo, Eva 292, Capt. Stephen 140.	
Dunbarton Castle.....	1, 2
Drake, Mary Jane.....	67

	Page No.
Dunham, Azrilla 87, Elizabeth.....	250
Dyson, Jas.....	127
Dublin School.....	140
Douglass, Ruth A., Stephen S.....	221
Earl of Wigton.....	1, 2, 3
Erie Canal.....	49, 50
Erickson, John Calvin, Esther Cornell, Marion Phebe, John Fleming, Stanley F.....	91
Elliott, M. P.....	282
Ellis, Jared 69, Mr. 204.	
Eaton, Julia.....	291
Elmore, M. P.....	219
Eastman, Albert 227, Nellie 291.	
Eldred, Judah.....	257
Elizabeth, Queen.....	269
Edwards, Abendago, Anne, Allen 288, Aaron B. 289, 291, Brooks 292, Barton 289, Chas. R., Ben. F. 289, Ella, Esther 289. Edith 291, Elizabeth, David, Eliza 288, (J.) 289, Ernestine 291, Gertrude 289, Homer 292, Hannah 288, Frank, Florence 289, James 288, Joshua 288, 289, (W.) 291, John 288, (W.) 288, 289, Joseph 235, 288, 289, Jessie, Lillias 288, (F.) 289, 290, Isabel E. 289, Mary 288, (A.) 289, 291, Meshaeck, Rachel, Robert, Shadriack, Sarah, Phillip, Williams 288, Warren W., Ruth 289, Oscar A., Ninetta H. 289, 292. Russell 289, Martha 289, 291.	
Furness Abbey.....	1, 3
Fulwood, Lord of.....	1
Fort Constitution.....	34
Fort Lee.....	34
Flemington.....	113
French, L.....	57
Fitzharris .....	64
Fenton, Joanna.....	69
Foster, Philander.....	69
Francisca, Henrietta.....	87
Forrester, Achsa, Cynthia, Asa, Francis, Harry, John, Mark .....	104
Flomerfelt, Ellerson F., John C., Zachariah .....	108
Followell, Ann, Gabriel.....	248
Fuller, Hattie 262, Margaret 256, Hannah 272.	
Fillmore, L. M., Arthur.....	262
Fycham, Ednyfid.....	269
Fanning, Deborah.....	272
Freeborn, Amanda.....	277
Ford, Thomas, Abigail, Joanna Hepzibah.....	285, 286

Finney, Almira, 260, 262, Ada 264, Appolona 260, Arthur B. 223, Abraham 256, Abigail 262, Alex Stewart 254, Amanda 252, 258, Ann W. 254, Arsenath 256, Alenson 258, Anne 251, 252, Anson, Alonzo 251, Bieda 264, Beriah 256, Benjamin 249, 256, Belinda 251, Bethuel 256, Deidama 250, Deliah 255, 259, Carl C. 263, Charles G. 247, 258, 259, 164 to 268, Carshean 260, Caleb 253, Charles J. 254, Catherine 248, Cyrus 257, 258, Chloe 259, Deidama 250, Deliah 255, 259, Darwin E. 260, 263, Dorathy 263, David 252, 256, Eliza Ann 258, Emma 259, Erastus 251, Elizabeth 248 to 251,

	Page No.
Finney.	
255, 256, Elisha 253, 254, Elijah Goflee 251, Eleazer 250, 251, 256, Earl Peck 263, Eleanor 260, Edwin 262 (E.), 263, Fairy 263, Frederick Norton 268, (N.) 254, Granville 258, Grandison, George 262, (C.) 259, (W.) 259, (G.) 254. Georgiana 263, (M.) 263, Henry 259, 253, Henry F., Harriet B. Henry 254, Harley, Hartley 255, Harry 259, Hannah 248, 251, 253, 255, Hemen 251, Helen 268, H. J. 252, Ina 263, Irene 250, Isaac 251, 255, Julia 268, John 248, 250, 253, 255, 249, 252, (L. T.) 254, (C.) 255, Julia 259, Jannie 252, Jane 255, Jemima 256, Jasper N. 258, Josiah 255 to 258, 248, 249, Johnson 251, Joel 251, 252, Joseph 250, (R.) 262, 263, Joshua 249, 253, Jeremiah 249, Jonathan 248, 256, Katharine 253, Keziah 256, Lauretta 264, Lydia 250, 256, Lenna 257, Louisa 258, Lidea 251, Lucinda 251, 257, 258, Mother 247, Martha 249, 253, Mary 262, 253, 249, (A.) 251, (S.) 252, (L.) 263, Myron 252, 262, (H.) 252, Miranda 251, Mercy 255, 249, Martin 251, 253, Norman J. 252, Nancy 261, Newton 262, (S.) 263, Narcisia 259, Newman 251, Norman, Noble H. Nathaniel 252, Oliver 250, 256, Orson O. 252. Ole Alton 263, Pollina 258, Phebe 256, Roderick 263, Roland P. 264, Rhoda 256, Rachel 236, 238, 240, 250, 251, 261, Robert 248, Rufus 250, 251, 253, Samuel 249, Solon H. 252, Sophia 254, 259, Susan C. 254, Solomon 253, Seth C. 258. Sarah 257, 258, Sackett 251, Sylvester 257, to 259, 260 to 262, Timothy W. 255, 253, Thomas 248. Uriah 256, Welthy 258, William 249, 250, 262, 263, Wily 259, Zenas 257, 259, 260, 262, Zina 256.	

Fleming, Abbott II, 27, 29, 31, 34 to 39, 41, 43, 45, 57, 88, 94, 95 to 99, Achsa 103, (J.) 108, Amelia 109, Ann 82, 112, (J.) 72, Almira 103, Aaron 103, 104, (Lance) 104, 105, 107, Angeline 105, Aletha W. 107, Alfred 104, (B.) 83, Asher 86, Armi M. 72, 293, Armie C. 91, Asenath A. 68, 69, Alden M., Allen W. 295, 69, Asa L. 69, Aretus B. Governor 10, Agnes 113, Alexander 15, 17, 113 (Beatty) 103, Andrew, (first) 10. 11, 12, 17, 19, 21, 22, 110, (of Bethlehem) 29, 30, 31 to 39, (Readington) 38, 39, 40 to 46, 49 to 51, 53, 75, 77 to 87, (others) 112, 76, 64, 85, Aramina 71, 64, Amasa 67, 293, Alison G. 76, Archibald 104, Arther M. 77, Albertine 103, Bessie 91, 112, Captain 4, 9, Clara N. 295, Carrie 112, Clarissa 41, 45, 56, (see Harvey), Cora 65, 86, Charles 10, 67, 107, 110, 113, 295, 293, Caroline 107, Charlotte 69, Catherine 76, Daniel L. 72, 76, David 15, 17, 33, (B.) 64, 68, 69, 71, 103, 112, (F.) 72, Della 112, Delphiena M. 106, E. P. 10, Eva 293, Emma (M.) 76, (A.) 72, Eulah L. 77, Elizabeth, (see Lawson) 57, 58, (Cook) 35, 37, 43, 44, 46, (Hart) 41, 90, (Haney) 46, 90,



Fleming. Page No.  
 (others) 110, 112, 113, 71, 85. Eleen 112, Eleanor (Rutledge) 28, 29, 30, 37, (others) 31, 38 to 41, 45, 57, 72, 73, 35, 36, 65, 91, 64, Esther 32, 112, (Ann) 84, (M.) 85, Eunice 112, 106, Edith J. 86, Eliza 94, (Caroline) 106, (F.) 104, Ellen Mary 108, Ellsha M. 10, 15, 17, 39, 109, Emanuel C. 109, Edson 67, 293, Freegift Richard 64, 67 to 72, Flora M. 77, Frederick L. 72, Francis E. 69, 293, Frank P. (Governor) 10, (E) 295, Grace 103, 106, George 140, 15, 38, 82 to 85, 86 (W.) 72, (E.) 294, Godfrey 71, Helen 99, Hannah Ann 91, Harvey 106, 107, 109, Harriet J. 107, 295, Harry 295, (A.) 295, Hester A. 105, Harold O. 77, Ida H. 85, Isabelle 113, Ira 87, James 3, 15, 17, 101, 108, 39, 102, 103, 109, (Sir) 2, (H.) 109, John (Col.) 3, (Franklin) 77, (Wesley) 44, 58, 59, 60, (Readington) 57, 82, 23, 33 to 35, 38, 112, 131, (Pennington) 43, 90, (others) 3, 104, 71, 103, 113, 8, 109, 103, Josephine (Irene) 107 (W. C.) 108, Jacob 33, (H.) 106, (P.) 72, (Cook) 9, 10, 38, 44 to 61, 63, 93, 66, 67, 74, 75, 78, 80, 81, 87, 88, J. Preston 107, Jane 82, 89, 92, 111, Jennie 86, Job 85, Jonas M. 33, 72, Joseph M. 69, Julia Delphins 69, 293, Josias 15, Josiah 103 (M.) 3, Joanna (Haney) 41, 45, 46, 51, 87, 88, (dan. Jacob C.) 53, 58, 59, 61, Hon. Joseph Warren 34, 39, 89, 91, Jeremiah 33, Kingsley M. 77, Kate 112, 86, Lucinda M. 45, 52, 54, 55, 58, 59, 60 (see Baird), (A.), 76, Lewis (C.) 106, (W.) 77, Luke 103, Lawrence 33, Levi 67, 85, 293, Lucy, Lena 72, Louisa J. 84, Lizzie 107, Margaret 45, 51, 36, 38, 66, 101, 102, 84, 71, 99, 7, 109, (M.) 109, Martha 85, 30, 31, 36, Maria 103, 104, Marie Alta 295, Mary 109, 85, 112, 113, 67, 23, 25, 49, 64 to 68, 293, (Ann) 109, (J.) 106, 104, (Mae) 107, (E.) 69, 72, May Lawshe 85, (Augusta) 86, Mark 103, (F.) 104, Dr. Mark L. 107, Mabel V. 85, Myron 84, Myrtle D. 83, Mildred 72, Michael (Bishop) 8, Minor (see Araminor), Malcolm (the Weaver) 64, 11, 12, 13, 19, 24, 31, 33, 36, (of Pattenburg) 64, 66, (Sir) 1, 2, (Green) 83, Sir Michael Le Knight 3, Melvin C. 77, Moses H., Miriam 103, 107, Mercy 112, Nettie L. 295, Nancy 23, 109, Nellie 87, Olive A. 77, Orin A. 99, Pocahontas descendants 9, Percy 295, Paul 8, Peter G. 83, Roxena 103, Richard 33, 64, 71, (Archbishop) 3, 7, Rebecca 28, 31, 32, 35 to 37, 46, 64, 69, 72, Robert 15, 103, (Le) 1, Robins 21, 85, Rosaletta 293, Rosetta 67, 293, Sir Sanford 8, Samuel 10, 19, 21, 23, 24, 27, 32, 33, 112 to 114, Sarah 36, 64, 68, 87, 109, 111, (E.) 72, Stephen 33, Selina E. 106, Thomas (First) 10, 11, 12, 17, 19, 21, 22, 23, 25 to 27, 30, 99 to 110, (Second) 39, 101, 102, 108, (third) 103, (of Sodus) 295, 41, 45, 49 to 53, 60, 74 to 77, (others) 15, 33, 110, 111, 112, 9, 109, 71, 10, (Lord Chief Justice of England)

Fleming. Page No.  
 6, Tylee 41, 45, 46, 58, 92, Theodore 112, Valera 72, Violet 112, Wesley 107, William 91, 99, 71, 72, 293, (A.) 109, (H. H.) 76, 294, (Col.) 3, (Sir) 9, (First) 10, 11, 12, 18, 19, 21, 22 to 31, (of Cookstown) 15, (Jr.) 34, 45, 52, 88, to 92, (of Oxford) 35 to 46, 64, 89, (others) 58, 60, 113, 64 67, 68, 69, 71, 112, 293, 294.  
 Gibson, Catharine.....280  
 Gleaston Castle..... 3  
 "Great Divide"..... 4  
 Grandine, Clarissa (see Harvey), Ame Alide 62, Joseph W. 63, Family 63, 61, W. B. 145,  
 Gille B. 57.  
 Girard, Jonas, Mary, Sarah, Alexander..... 71  
 Graves, Harriet P. 281, 282, 284, 285, 287, Thomas 283, Isaac, John, Sim-  
 eon, Lucius, Milo A. 284, 287, Walter 219.  
 Grant, Matthew, Priscilla, Gen. U. S. ....285  
 Green, Peter, Esther Ann 83, Elijah D., Nancy Maria 264.  
 Graham, Wm. D..... 85  
 Gunn, Sophia, Lyman R.....134, 137  
 Gates, Menzo E., Ida R., Herbert M. 154, General 123.  
 Galloway, Crane .....219  
 Griswald, Celinda M.....219  
 Gilbert, Percy, Andrew, Milford, Le-  
 hah, Nettie .....221  
 Gosnell, Elizabeth, Joshua.....235  
 Gilmore, Sarah.....256, 255  
 Gleason, Fanny.....262  
 Goe, Jessie Helen, Dr. James.....264  
 Hazlett, Ida A.....132  
 Holyrood Palace..... 2  
 Halcomb, Dr..... 42  
 Haney, Jacob T. 43, 45, 46, 87, Joanna 43, 45, 87, 88, 93, 87, Elizabeth 45, 46, 87, Margaret 46, 88, Andrew, Adel-  
 aide, Eleanor, Isabella, William M. 87, Mary 87, 88.  
 Hagaman, Charity 45, 88.  
 Hays, Mary 103.  
 Harford, Brink..... 64  
 Haver, Matilda E..... 86  
 Holly, George, Mary E. 67, 69, John 236.  
 Henson, Susan..... 69  
 Hafton, James..... 69  
 Hanger, Adam, Carrie, Mary, Henry, Sarah ..... 71  
 Houston, Elizabeth F. George F., Margaret, Thomas.....84  
 Hall, H. H.....129  
 Henry VIII.....269  
 Hogland, Wm..... 57  
 Harvey, Clarissa 41, 56, 57, 59, 60, 63, 97, Hanna, Rev. John.....20, 26, 27, 36, 100  
 Hopewell Township..... 35  
 Hart, Elizabeth 38, 41, William H. 90, 162, Honest John 90, 34, Warren F. 90.  
 Housel, Abraham 38, 201, 202, Anna 48, 201, Amy 202, Hanna 38, 49, 201, Lucy, Asher, Tylee 202.  
 Hadley, Anna 48, Beatrice 84.  
 Hazen Church.....38 to 40, 43



	Page No.
Hunt, Holloway W.	40.
Elisha	128,
Helen F., Joseph M.	92.
Hickory Tavern	.....40, 43
Hingent, R.	.....57
Houghawant, John	.....293
Hyatt, Allen E., Alonzo E., Edith,	
Elmer F., Ruby, Viola Bell	.....290
Howe, Jna	.....295
Hyde, Amy	.....202
Hicks, Cornelia F., George	.....216
Hopkins, A. J., Albert J., Fannie M.,	
James S., Mark S.	.....220
Haase, Helena	.....237
Hemingway, Elizabeth	.....257, 258
Hammerskold, E. W., Druella L.,	
Flora H., Marjorie H., Raymond	
H	.....278
Hubbard, Hilda	.....283
Houk, Mary	.....283
Hefferman, Anna M.	.....294
Hamilton, Louise A.	.....129
Harrison, T. W.	.....137
Harris, Ann	.....128
Houghton, Nehemiah	.....126
Henry, Ella, Florence, Grant, Jacob,	
Nearella C.	.....108
Horton, Anna, Ezra 124, Alford T.,	
Erastus	128.
Howard, Nathan	.....125
Holman, Lydia	.....126
Hahn, Frederick, Ruth N., T. Chas.,	
Theo. C.	.....292
Hiscock, Rev. S.	.....135, 137
Hitchcock, Roxy, Roxana 135, Abi-	
gail L. 246, 260, 273 to 275, Anna 275,	
Benjamin 244, Bela 245, 274, 275,	
Elizabeth, Edward 244, Joseph 275,	
Luke, John, Matthias 244, the Wilt-	
shire	244.
Henderson, Sarah Jane	.....203
Hyde, Geo.	.....203
Hoffman, Amos	.....203
Holland	.....206
Hynsdale, Sarah	.....252
Harshaw, H. B., Flora A.	.....263
Hay, Thos. H., Henry H., Donald L.	
	.....263
Hackett, Howard, Jane 292, Jacob	.....276
Inchmahone	.....2
Ives, Elizabeth, Joseph, Esther	.....245
Irving, Henry S., Jac Sutherland	.....254
James IV., 2, V. 2.	
Juteland	.....37, 40
Jones, J. M. 70, Asa 136, John S. 134,	
137, Fanny 136, 137, Samuel S., Char-	
lotte, Asa B. 137, Ida L. 236.	
Jophet, Wallace	.....70
Johnson, Jas. L. 145, Mary 250, 251.	
Judson, Earnest W., Verna	.....237
Jackson, Emeline	.....260
Kitchen, John	.....36
Keyes, Cyril	.....125
Kinney, Ruth, Nathan	.....126
Kendall 149, Kendel	.....264
Knowles, Mary L.	.....152
Kinnecut, Joanna	.....158
King, Cornelius S.	.....254
Kemper, Solomon	.....293
Kerwin, Jas. C., Alice, Bridget, Doris,	
Grace, Jessie, Michael, Michael H.,	
Mary, Margaret, John, Walter	228
to 234. 186.	

	Page No.
Lincoln College	.....3
Larg	.....15, 12
Lindsey, David 18, Harvey, Polly 134.	
Lowry, Col. Thos., Esther 112 to 114, 32.	
Lawshe, Margaret, John 79, 81, 45.	
Le Roy, Pit	.....68
Lodes, J. P.	.....221
Lewis, Esther	.....249
Lockwood, Hester	.....227
Lewis, V. 57, John	.....57
Lompings, Charity	.....81
Lane, Mary E.	.....85
Linaberry, Eugene L., M. Cooper,	
William 106.	
Linlithgow	.....115
Leonard, Rev. Leo W. 140, Elias, Tilly	
202.	
Little, Christie, Daniel	.....203
Ledyard, Samuel	.....212
Laudon, Phebe	.....214
Loveland, Nells	.....217
Lattin, N. T., Charles	.....217
Lawson, Amy 125, Alice M. 127, Alford	
O., Heflin, Anna L., Adeline 128,	
Addie G. 129, Almira F. 130, Caro-	
line 128, 129, Clara M., Charles E.,	
131, Caleb 125, Carrie B. 132, Cort-	
land 135, Casper L. 139, C. M. 139,	
159, 149, 160, Donald 130, 190, David 118	
119, 121, 124, 125, 129, Daniel W. 128,	
132, Elizabeth 53, 57, 58, 63, 97, 158,	
159, 149, 150, 128, 149, Edith 128, 131,	
Ebenezer 120, 133, 137, Elmer L. 132,	
Esther 118, 121, 127, 125, 126, Ellen	
185, Emma M. 127, Edwin N. 118, 119,	
127, 130, Emeline 128, Evangeline 131,	
Frank E., Frederick S. 129, (C.) 127,	
George (N.) 118, 119, 130, (H.) 132,	
(M.) 127, 130, 131, Harold K. 189, Har-	
riet L. 128, Helen E. 185, 186, 190, 293,	
Rev. Harvey M. 115, 118, 119, 130,	
131, Hannah 121, Harman W. 129,	
Isabel 120, Ira 125, 128, 132, Ira R.	
128, James 133, James W. 190, Jo-	
seph 133, 135, John 149, (First) 115,	
119, (Second) 120, 132, (Third) 120,	
133, (Fields) 128, Jennie (M.) 129,	
(S.) 132, Jane B. 139, Jannet 115,	
Joanna M. C. 145, 149, 150, Justus	
V. 119, 127, Julia A. 128, Kenneth	
F., Lillian 190, Laura G. 131, Laura	
134, Lovisa 127, Lydia, 118, 127,	
Louisa 118, 119, Lyman 135. Marion	
F. 190, Monroe C. 160, Mathew 133,	
Margaret 121, 125, Martha 120, 121,	
135, Mehitabel 121, Maria E. 129,	
Mary 120, 125, 132 to 135, 185, (E) 118,	
130, (Jane) 150, 155, Nancy 149, 150,	
(E) 139, Nicholas 53, 135, 139 to 150,	
Olin B. 132, Orin 135, Publius Vir-	
gilius (Sr.) 53, 146, 147, 150, 157 to	
167, (Jr.) 185, 186 to 190, 242, Percy	
Vilas 190, Pauline, Paul T. 131,	
Phebe 115, 118, 119, 120, 125, Paul	
118 to 120, 125 to 127 (C) 119, 127, 129,	
Roxana 135, 139, 149, Robert 118, 119,	
121. 124, 128, (Paul) 119, Rebecca 120,	
Roger C. 129, Rhoda 133, Richard	
135, Sessions 135, 139, Samuel 120,	
133, Sarah 118, 125, 133, Susan 127,	
Susie M. 119, 130, Susannah 118,	
125, Thomas 128, 133, 135, (Captain)	

	Page No.
Lawson,	
115, 116, 119 to 124, (Jr.) 126, 135, (A.)	
129, Virgilius N.. Wilhelmena 149.	
Lawson and Jones.....	161
Lawson & Co.....	162
Lawson and Webster.....	164
Lawson Canal.....	172
Mathews, Rachel.....	259, 260
Matheson, Phebe.....	262
Mackson, Abiah M.....	276
Munger, Lucy Ann 276, Lucinda A.....	277
"Mary and John" Ship.....	285
Munn, Mercy, Benjamin, Abigail,	
John.....	286, 287
Miller, Mercy, William 287, Wilmot	
H. 291, Mary 254, Charles 221.....	
Matilda of Flanders.....	4
Mann, John.....	120
Mountjoy, Lord.....	4
Mary Queen of Scotland.....	2, 115
Mounier, Esther.....	23, 113
Mount Pleasant Church.....	28, 38, 40, 43
Mix, Matilda Mary.....	68
May, William.....	69
Mores, William.....	69
Mitchell, Samuel.....	73
Makeem, Robert.....	120
Moore 108, John, Sarah, Lyman 121, 125	
Misner, John.....	94
Merell 104, Lewis.....	104
Metler, Wm. H.....	106
Mattock.....	109
Monroe, James 268, Anna, Charles,	
Benjamin, Eleanor, Mary, Thomas,	
Elizabeth 87, 88.	
McNall, Wm. 115, Jas.....	116
McDaniel.....	31
McLean, Louise I.....	130
McCarthy, George.....	137
McClary, Sarah Ann.....	203
McKenzie.....	237
McHarg, Rev. C. K.....	254
Mac Neill, Luther.....	282
McClane, Samuel, Isaac, Joseph,	
Rachel, William.....	288
McFadden, Sarah.....	289
McAlpin, Clan 280, Alexander, Catha-	
rine 281, 282, Charles W. 282, 242,	
(K.) 242, Edward A., Ellen M., Flor-	
ence E., Frederick 280, 281, 282,	
George F., Harriet 282, John, Janet,	
Isabella, John Thomas, Louis A.	
281, 282, Robert (Y.) 281, 284, 287, (A.)	
282, Thomas 280, Malcolm W., Mary	
G., James R. 242, Maurice D., Milo	
F. 282, Walter, 280, William A. 282.	
Murdock, Sarah, Samuel.....	135
Menasha.....	161
Moody, Nancy 212, Charles P., Byron,	
William 216, 217.	
Moses, Rufus, Virginia.....	214
Merriman, Nathaniel, Abigail.....	245
Morton, Ephriam.....	248
Mann, Elizabeth, Joseph.....	249, 255
Metcalf, Elijah H.....	254
Niles, William.....	57
Nelson M. 57, William.....	120
Nevins, Mary E.....	85
Newell, Nathaniel Jr., 125, Frederick	
M., 293, Ella, Addison, Etta, Er-	
nest, Charles, Lillian, Minnie, Ran-	
dall La Maar 294.	
Noyes, Mary.....	253

	Page No.
Nichols, L.....	260
Nutting, Byron.....	261
Newton, Selelina H. 262, Edwin, Carl	
F., Horace, Louisa, Jane.....	263
New Hampshire Grants.....	272
Nims, Thankful, Godfred.....	287
Nicholson, Margaretta.....	291
Oberlin College.....	267
Oxford.....	3
Oxford Furnace.....	35, 38, 39
Oostzouburg.....	206
Oldham, Harry P.....	130
Ostrander, Henry.....	206
Osborn, Freda.....	290
Potatoes.....	116, 207
Pittstown.....	38, 40
Perryville.....	40, 41
Pultneyville 41, 59, 145, 213, Metho-	
dist Church 59( Cemetery 58, Militia	
57, Masonic Lodge 56, 60.	
Pattenburg.....	63
Paterson, Rebecca 28, 32, 35, 293,	
Thomas 112, Gov. William 112.	
Patterson Edward 193, Faith 193, F.	
E. 291.	
Pratt, Samantha 45, 93, Alva.....	145
Portz, John, Elizabeth.....	45, 88
Phelps, James 128, Phebe 256, Joan-	
na 257.	
Pop, Andrew.....	52
Pettinger, Mary.....	71
Peer, John.....	57
Pomroy, Dana 63, Edward.....	285
Pillister.....	75
Paul, Esther, Robert, 121, Mathew.....	120
Precious.....	76, 214
Prescott, Origin.....	128
Philo, Florence B.....	76
Parks, Nathan.....	103
Price 106, Florence, Grace.....	106
Philhower, Susan C.....	204
Phillips, Judge J. N. 154, Amazia.....	250
Porter, Elizabeth A.....	155
Prall, John A.....	204
Patten, Frank.....	119
Post, Elizabeth K., John F., Anne A. K. 243	
Pinney—See Finney.....	253
Pope, Thomas.....	248
Peck, Lariana.....	264
Penrhyn, Ninth Baronet.....	269
Park, Martha, Theoda, William.....	271
Parsons, Abigail 287, Mary, Jona-	
thon 283, Benjamin 287.	
Peper, Abraham 58, 151, 142, 53, 206,	
(G) 223, 224, (Second) 207 to 214,	
(Third) 207, 209, 214, 224, (B) 221, 220,	
Amanda 220, 221, Adriana 224,	
Charles, 215, 221, Cornelia 224, Caro-	
line, Eliza Ann 214, Edwin 220,	
Elizabeth 206, 221, Fanny 220, 221,	
Hubrecht 206, 207, 223, 224, Hend-	
rick 224, Jonna Crayna 141, 148, 149,	
207, 217, Jacomina 207, 213, 223, Jan-	
netje 207, 218, 221, James H. 221, Jan	
207, 220, 221, 223, 224, Kaatje 223,	
Leintje 224, Lucinda 220, Magda-	
lena J. 224, Maatje 223, Maria C.	
224, 214, Maatie, 207, 212, 213, 215,	
Mary Ann 214, Mary 221, Mayette	
221, Martin 221, Pieter 224, Thomas	
220, Theodore 221, Willemene	
212, 214, 221, William 215.	

	Page No.
Quick—See Cook Family.	
Quinlan, Mary.....	228
Revolutionary War 32, 33, 37, 91, 103, 120, 121, 133, 138, 196 to 198.	
Robert II, King.....	2
Ross, Lord 2, Rebecca.....	133
Rutledge, Eleanor.....	28, 29, 30
Robinson 36, 153, 138, John.....	236
Robeson.....	36, 39
Rittenhouse, James, Rebecca, Amos 67, Benjamin 49, 50, 64 to 68, 74, 75, David 65, 91, 67, Elizabeth 67, New- ton B. 65, 91, James 66, Sarah 67, Silas J. 67, Malcolm 67, William 65, 66, 91, 67, A. Whittfield 67.	
Reeves, L. A.....	57
Rounsaval, Sarah 64, Mr. 204, Isaac..	66
Roby, O. S.....	69
Rathbun, A. J.....	70
Rich, Carrie B.....	77
Robins, Jonathan 81, Sophia.....	220
Runyon, Margaret.....	107
Randall, Horace.....	128
Riddle, Polly 135, Wm. P.....	135
Rogers, Mayor William 146, Mary, Joseph, Thomas, 248, Jennete 262.	
Richardson, Helen J., 148, 151, 153, Alexander 149, 150, Elizabeth 149, Ambrose V. 151, 154, 180, Morris D. 151, Edwin O. 152, 160, Herbert L. 153, William J. 153, Alexander, Olive, Elizabeth, Newton P., Dora 155.	
Reed, Daniel C., Elmer M., Arthur J., Frank H., George C., Herbert, Leo- nard, Elver, Ruth, Mary H., Pearl E., Sydney S.....	291
Rodenbaugh, Morris.....	202
Renhart, Emma.....	203
Rhodes, Dr.....	221
Ridley.....	223
Root, Stephen.....	225
Ripley, Phebe.....	248
Remington, Amy H., Peleg.....	128
Rice, Rebecca.....	257, 258
Roderick the Great.....	269
Rockwell, William.....	285
Richards, John.....	287
Rush, J. D., John Mary 289, Arthur, Mary Ella.....	290
Stebbins, Hannah, John, Rowland, Sarah.....	286
Sohm, Bertha.....	294
Schiffer, Emma.....	295
Stewart, Col. C. Seaforth, Sarah L. 254, Nellie.....	277
Stolp, Abraham F. 218, Catherine F., Charles M., Eliza A., Eva 218, 219, Ella A., Emma C. 220, Frederick 210. 218 to 220, Frank W. 220, George W. 218, James B. 218, 220, Lena 220, Mary (J.) 219, (C.) 220, Matilda S., Mabella E. 220, William R. 219.	
Stark, Lena.....	260
Strong, John, Mary.....	285, 286
Shearer, E. M.....	282
Squeb, John.....	285
Shoemaker, Henrietta, Kate 69, Amasa, Anna, Charles. Cecil, La- bor 70, M. T. 68, 69.	
Shepard, Almira E., Samuel 129, Hen- ry 226,	

	Page No.
Scarborough, Arthur G., Carrie, Edna. Mary L.....	71
Servoss, John.....	113
Sessions, John.....	119
Smilie, Robert.....	127
Scott, Eliza.....	128, 132
Starkweather, Hariett, Seth.....	134, 137
Springer, Joseph 149, 150, I.....	57
Sidden, Chas F.....	216
Slayton, Mary A.....	216
Stalham, Elizabeth.....	270
Sanford, Harriet.....	276
Strong, John 12, 14, Frank W.....	237
Semple, Margaret.....	45, 95
Shroap, Anna 52, 73, 201, Joseph P. 48, 74, 49, 50, 52, 201.	
Stiles, John D., Emma L.....	76
Searls, Julia.....	70
Sackett, Anne, 250 251, Reuben.....	253
Shermer, Henry B.....	155
Southwood, Dr., Olive, 59, 75, 225, Anna, Patience, Sally, Thomas, David, Lemuel 225.....	225
Smith, N. S., Aaron F. 106, Mercy S., 107, Nellie 291., Lulu M. 129, Rhoda 283, Reuben, 133, Gerret 209, 211, 221, F. 277, Marion 277, Silas L., Warren P., Jessie C., Hugh W., Amy G., Lois B., Perry S. 237.	
Sexton, Helen, Marjorie, Marie, W. A. 154, George.....	294
Swope, Andrew.....	288
Swever, Geo. H.....	202
Shafter, Bertha, Cora, Geo. W.....	203
Schuyler, Peter M., Floyd.....	203
Search, Annette C.....	204
Sheldon, Frank S., Norton Z., Sarah, William A. 217, Hannah, Isaac, John 286.	
Swezey, L. E.....	219
Sears, J. S.....	219
Subine, Wm.....	220
Snell, Lucy.....	235
St. Germain.....	1
Slane, Barony of.....	4
Southern His. Mag.....	10
Sodus 53, Shrewsbury Quakers 194, 195.	
Shakers Society.....	128
Taylor, Harriet 226, 227, Fred S. 217, S. H. 217, Others, 264.	
Teetor, Henry Dudley 4, Clara A. 59, 76, David F., Geo. L., Louise N.....	76
Thather 50, Hannah.....	197
Thurston, Lydia H. 70, Thankful 133, Laurenz.....	134
Tyrone, Earl of.....	4
Thompson, Achga, Dennis, Edgerton, Emma, Eunice, John, Nettie, Will- iam 104, Norton 237.	
Thomas, Eleanor 237, Sarah.....	250
Tiffany, Nancy Whiting.....	254
Tibbets, Elizabeth.....	249
Toogood, Hannah, Anna 249.....	252
Todd, Lucern.....	214
Trumbull, Gov. Jonathan.....	121
Trowbridge, Amasa.....	128
Trewin, Hannah J.....	76
Tudor, Royal House.....	269
Turkington, Wm. L., Flora C., Nor- man (M.) (L.).....	279
Twist, Alphens.....	121
Union.....	40, 116, 119

	Page No.
Ulster .....	5
Underwood, Sarah 64, 68, 70, 71, David 70, 71, Abigail, Della Rene, Frank H., Frederick, Homer, Malcolm, Nellie May, Richard G. 70, Herbert, Mand Amy, Sarah 71, Mary Jane. (See Babcock.)	
Utley, Mary A.....	226
Upham, Gov. W. H. Elsie C.....	263
Vermont, organized.....	272
Virginia.....	3
Van Natta, E. B., H. F. B.....	107
Van Why, Andrew, Mary.....	101, 102
Van Middleworth, J. H.....	295
Van Alstine, John, Marion.....	275
Vail, Abel, Warren .....	274
Verdoorn, Admiral.....	207
Vose, Richard, Sarah.....	287
Vickery, Anna, Ellen, Clara, Joseph, Marian, John Portz 88, Margaret 46, 88.	
Waters, Leo 209, Geo.....	218
Waggoner, Abraham, Effe, Joanna, John, Lydia, Susan 204, Peter 203, 204, William 203.	
War of 1812.....	133, 140, 141, 146, 210, 222
Washington, N. J.....	43
Walton, Emma Augusta, Horace M., Josephine Elton.....	85
Warner, Emma 104, Jemima.....	256
Wales, Capt. Solomon.....	122
Webster, A. J. 164, Emma 290, Cecil.....	262
White A. 57, Elizabeth.....	194
Welcheren Island.....	206
Welch, Emma F., Ashbel.....	247
Whitney, Keziah.....	133
Whipple, Edwin T., Russell.....	216, 217
Weinman, Catherine .....	236
Warner, Elizabeth, Joseph, Richard.....	249
Washburn, Hannah.....	253
Watts, Mercy.....	249
Weller, Samuel C.....	104
Winders, Eva.....	219
Whitmore, Angeline.....	216
Whitney, Stephen 258, Carl, Frank, Fred, Gib, Minnie, Nettie.....	259
Wheeler, Martha, Isaac.....	271
Wilcox, Minot 259, Sally.....	283
Wilber, Ann J., Caroline, John.....	216
Wilkins, Daniel, Charles.....	214
Wilkinson, Alonzo, Maud.....	290
Wilmer, Samuel.....	288
Willet, Allen, Elisha, Elizabeth, John, Samuel, Sarah.....	288
Wilson, H. B.....	15, 16, 17
Williamson, J. G.....	32, 36

	Page No.
Williams, Helen May, James B. 70. Keziah 135, Edmond, George, Joana, Tylee 195, 196, Lydia 245, Adam, Andrew J. and A. 274, 276, Abraham, Aaron, Adeline, Abiather, Alonzo, Almira E. 275, 276, 277, Benajah 272, 274, Cordelia, California, Charles 276, (R.) 277, Clifford 277, Charlotte R. 276, 279, Emogene, Eddie, Emma V. 277, Eaton 275, Edward H. 269, Ephriam, Elizabeth, Eleazer the Lost Dauphin 270, Francis S. 274, Flora B. I. 276, 278, Gladys, 277, George 276, Hannah F. 274, Horace 276, Helen 277, Hyram 275, (B.) 277, Isaac, 271, Isaia 272, John 270, (Col.) 271, (W.) 274, Joseph 272, James 276, (C.) 277, Jedediah 287, Jennie 277, Lucy A. 277, Levisa, Louisa, Lorenzo D. 274, Lorella, Lydia 274, 275, Merritt 277, Margaret 270, Marial 275, Mariah 276, Mary 276, 277, Nancy M. 274, Oliver 276, 277, Perry 275, Robert of Roxbury 269, (Sir) 269, Rufus W. 275, Stephen 270, (W.) 269, Samuel 270, 271, 275, Susannah, Sabella, Sarah. 275, Walton, 275, William (McK.) 274, (T.) 277.	
Woodward, Rachel.....	250
Woodford, Thomas, Mary.....	286
Wyman, Anna.....	59, 75, 225
Wood, Timothy.....	113
Wylls, Col. Samuel.....	133
Wright, Aaron B. 236, 237, Benjamin 265, Betsey W. 263, Carola, Charlotte 237, Eliza 236, Elizabeth 237, 288, Edward J. 237, Edith C. 242, 282, Florence J. 189, 242, 243, (A) 237, Frederick J. 237, Greenbury 235, 236, George 260, Isaac Hendon 189, 236, 237, 261, Irving W. 237, James H. 242, 243, John 235, (F.) 237, Joshua 235, 236, (W.) 236, Joseph E., Jessie, Jeremiah L. 237, Lewis 236, Lulu E., Louisa C. 237, Lillian Ada 242, Mary 236, 288, Malynnda 236, Myrtle 203, Nancy 260, Naomi 236, Pearl E. 203, Philip 260, Rachel 236, (F.) 189, Reuben 203, Sarah 235, 236, Thomas 237, William 260, Walter F. 237.	
Yeomans, See Addenda 294, Frank C., M. J. W., Mertie A., Mary C., Harry M., Fred B. 106, George C. 214, Ann 214.	
Young, Augustus, Bertha B., DeWitt R., 107, Scott, William, Robert 280, Janet 115, 280, Jemimie, Mary Ann 280.	



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